

10,000 U.S. TROOPS WILL SOON BE READY TO INVADE MEXICO

President Taft Will "Lay Cards on Table" So All Wilson Will Have to Do Will Be to Play Them Should Such Crisis Arise in the Future

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. Before President Taft leaves office on March 4 he will have concentrated at Galveston, Tex., close to 10,000 troops ready to depart for Mexico on a few hours' notice.

The president, here tonight to attend a banquet of the American Peace and Arbitration league, is just as much opposed to intervention as he has been for two years. He is determined, however, that he will "lay the cards on the table," so that when Mr. Wilson becomes president, if a crisis arises, all he will have to do is to play them.

They are not under orders to proceed to Mexico, and it is the expectation and the hope of the administration that it will not be necessary to issue orders for such a contingency.

The situation is regarded as sufficient to warrant the concentration of a force strong enough to take possession of a sea port and open the way for an invasion.

It will be for President Woodrow Wilson to determine whether such an expedition shall be dispatched, although, of course, it is assumed that he first will seek the guidance of congress. Though not directly, the president-elect is understood to have expressed his interest in the situation, and has placed himself in a position to acquire specific knowledge as to all the details before he comes to Washington on March 3.

Through Secretary Hilles it was announced tonight that the sending of a brigade of troops to Galveston was a part of the precautionary plan, and that it would be followed by another order which would send between 3,000 and 4,000 more regulars to the border. Galveston is within three days' ride from Vera Cruz, the seaport of Mexico, and the reports will be ready there to receive the troops at the contingency. The president feels that Mr. Wilson will have no cause to complain of unpreparedness at the unexpected happening.

The president was plainly concerned about conditions in Mexico. He told friends he saw no particular reason for further apprehension, but seemed to think the continued trouble in Mexico was indicative of what was to be feared later.

President Taft's Statement.
His statement, through Secretary Hilles, was written in the home of his mother, Henry W. Taft, after he had seen the dispatches from Washington about the concentration in Galveston of one brigade of regulars. The statement follows:

"The movement of troops is merely to bring a brigade to Galveston, to which place four transports had already been ordered as a mere precautionary measure because of unsettled conditions in Mexico. It is not prompted by any recent news from Mexico, and is only part of the responsible precautions directed to be taken some time ago."

WIFE PLEADS IN VAIN TO SEE HER IMPRISONED HUSBAND, WHOSE FATE IS NOW IN OTHERS' HANDS



MRS. SARAH MADERO, wife of the deposed President of the Mexican Republic.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Francisco Madero's wife stood before Gen. Victoriano Huerta, the provisional president of Mexico, today, and pleaded for clemency for her husband. She left the national palace with no assurance for his safety, and she was forced to forego the consolation of conversation with the imprisoned ex-president.

General Huerta, treated the deposed president's wife with every courtesy, but he explained to her that in view of the investigations to which ex-President Madero would be subjected, his fate was in other hands, intimating that congress would render the final decision.

From Coahuila and other northern points in Mexico where the rumors of dissatisfaction with the new administration are rife, more reassuring news reached the capital today.

Southern Rebels Active.
Governor Carranza of the state of Coahuila, who joined hands with Emilio and Raul Madero, brothers of the deposed president, is said to have been unable to increase his following.

Governor Villareal of the state of Nuevo Leon, father-in-law of Gustavo Madero, who recently was shot to death at the capital, has relieved the situation by resigning from office.

The most active trouble with which the government has to cope is being caused by groups of southern rebels. One band of 400 men today entered the village of Ozuama, on the Inter-Oceanic railway, and looted and burned the public buildings. A force of federal troops sent from America, was repulsed, though the government losses were only slight. Reinforcements have been sent from the capital, and a second effort to dislodge the rebels will be made.

To an emissary of the provisional government, the rebels said they would recognize the government when it had adopted the plan of San Luis Potosi as revised in Tacubaya. This revised plan is that which was sought a year ago to place Emilio Vasquez Gomez in the presidency.

REBELS SLOW TO LAY DOWN ARMS

ASK SOLUTION OF FARM PROBLEM FIRST

Counter Revolution Threatened by Opponents of Militarism

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 22.—"Revolutionists of northern Mexico will not lay down their arms until a solution of the agrarian problem is reached," declares Manuel L. Lujan, former rebel agent at Washington. A telegram received today from Gen. Manuel Mondragon, minister of war on Huerta's provisional cabinet, authorized Senor Lujan to treat with the various rebel chiefs and form a truce with federal troops.

After accomplishing an armistice, Lujan will journey to Mexico City and lay before the party in power the demands of the rebels in the north. It will be proposed to borrow some 30,000,000 pesos on the public lands of Mexico. This, it is said, may be done easily, as some of the richest timber and mineral tracts are retained by the federal and state government.

With this loan the rebels propose to install at once a system of land grants whereby farming and ranching properties may be secured on easy payments for periods of from 20 to 50 years.

This not only is calculated to assist greatly the sufferers from the system of peonage, but at once to occupy in peaceful pursuits the rebels and their volunteers, mostly men from ranches and mountains of the north.

Threaten Counter Revolution.
These men, now in arms, threaten counter revolution, should the federal government refuse to meet their demands. It is in the hands of the federal government, therefore, to decide whether to grant the rebels' demands, or to face the first revolution.

The first problem, however, will be to combine the many groups of rebels scattered through border states, and also to eliminate the federal obstacles.

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Much Interest in Banquet of Commerce Body

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual dinner and get-together meeting at the Antlers hotel tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, and the gathering promises to be not only the largest, but also the most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the organization.

It will be a gathering of the city's representative business and professional men—the men who are most vitally interested in the progress and development of the community—and they will discuss freely the plans that should be carried out to make the city prosper.

The reorganized Chamber of Commerce begins a new year of work tomorrow, and its 700 members plan to make it one of substantial achievement and worth to the community.

Joseph E. Cairne, one of the most progressive and efficient commercial executives of the west, will give the address of the evening, talking on "The Modern Commercial Organization and Its Work." As secretary of the Salt Lake City Commercial club and the Utah Publishers' league, Mr. Cairne has carried out many ideas for the upbuilding of his city and state that have proved a success.

President Charles T. Wilder will announce the standing committees for the year. The various chairmen have made special efforts to bring new blood into the active work of the organization, and several of the committees will contain younger men who are expected to add to the efficiency of the body. The president also will outline some of the policies of the new administration.

The dinner will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. It will be informal and members are privileged to invite guests.

STREET CARS DIRECT TO SANTA FE, TUESDAY A. M.

Tuesday morning, from 8:30 to 11 o'clock, for the benefit of those who visit the State Agricultural college demonstration train at the Santa Fe station, the street cars on the Manitou and Colorado City lines will run direct to the Santa Fe station. Instead of only to the postoffice. Those transferring to this line should change at the intersection of Tejon and Humboldt streets. This arrangement was made between County Agricultural Agent Lauck and the officials of the street car company late yesterday afternoon.



VICTORIANO HUERTA, Provisional President of Mexico.

DR. EVANS IS ARDENT PROGRESSIVE LEADER

Eminent Health Authority Tells of Work of Chicago Organization

Dr. William A. Evans, of Chicago, not only is one of the greatest authorities in the United States, like many of the new school physicians, whose work has for its aim the betterment of mankind, but is also a great progressive club which was organized in Chicago in December, and which now has a membership of 1,500.

"Progressive sentiment dying out since election," he was asked yesterday morning, just before he took the train for Denver.

"Not where we are, was the answer. 'There has been but one election since November in Illinois, that of a judge in the Eighth district, and we elected a Progressive. So we have won 100 per cent of the elections this year.'

"In our club we have two or three lectures a week on Progressive lines, usually considering some plank of the Progressive platform. Interest seems to be growing in these subjects. Of course, the manner in which progressive ideas will be carried out depends to a large extent upon the Wilson administration, and we can only guess what the new president's policy is to be."

Club Has Daily Luncheons.
Asked about the Progressive club of Chicago, Dr. Evans said he does not know whether its form of organization would be applicable to Colorado Springs or not. "Our membership is now something over 1,500," he said. "We have annual dues of \$10 per year, we have already rented club rooms, and we plan a house of our own. We have daily luncheons, and as I have said, we have frequent speeches and discussions, led by men who are experts in their line."

"We have recently given two banquets, one in honor of Mr. Beveridge, the other, last Friday, in honor of Miss Jane Addams. At the latter we had an especially good time. George Elitch, for instance, read an account of Miss Addams' early life affairs. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, 'Dick' Little and others spoke."

"Our club represents one idea of the Progressive club. For smaller places it would not, of course, be adapted. Walter Brown of the Progressive national committee is working for the establishment of a club in every city in the United States. The idea on which he is working is for a club composed of two classes of membership—active and dues of \$1 per year, and associate, with no dues."

"This represents the type of club that is being organized generally throughout the country. Its special object, however, is the same as that of our Chicago club—that is, to carry on an educational campaign along Progressive lines. Our Chicago club, as well as these other clubs that Mr. Addams is forming, admits women to membership on exactly the same basis as men."

GOVERNOR WILSON RESIGN NEXT SATURDAY

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—President-elect Wilson saw no callers today and rested most of the time after his return from New York, the heavy rain causing him to miss his usual afternoon walk. He expects to spend Sunday at home.

The coming week will be Mr. Wilson's last as governor of New Jersey. He will send his resignation to the secretary of state to take effect next Saturday.

TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE AT TRIAL

Woman Makes Effort to Swallow Poison—Then Pleads Guilty

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Josephine Hill made an attempt at suicide today while a witness in her own defense in court. Mrs. Hill was on trial on the charge of forging a check and passing a bottle in her possession and tried it to her lips.

A court attendant leaped to his feet and dashed the bottle to the floor.

Mrs. Hill wrote a note just before she took the stand, indicating her intention of ending her life. After her attempt to take the poison, Mrs. Hill pleaded guilty to the forgery charge and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

While Mrs. Hill was on the stand, another jury, that had been out for three days, trying to reach a verdict in another case in which Mrs. Hill also was charged with forgery, was discharged after the woman's plea of guilty.

It was charged that Mrs. Hill had bewitched people by obtaining what were supposed to be powers of attorney to handle their lands, and that the instrument turned out to be deeds.

"Lame Ducks" Hold Big Quackfest on Eve Return Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon and 19 other "lame duck" congressmen, three of them senators, who have been recalled to private life, told the National Press club tonight how it felt to "go back home."

John T. Suter, of the Chicago Record-Herald, recently elected president of the club, called upon G. A. Lyon, of the Washington Star, whom he described as a national press club leader, to introduce C. K. Burdman, who acted as "official duck chaser," Mr. Burdman tapped on a large gong on each occasion when the "gentlemen's time had expired."

None of the speakers present had served less than six years in the national congress, while in the case of the "chief quacker," Representative Cannon, as he was called by the master of ceremonies, a period of 23 years covers his length of service in the house.

The other "lame ducks" were Senators Curtis, Bacon and Dixon, and Representatives Daisell, Crumpacker of New York, Taylor of Ohio, Rodenberg, McCall and Howland.

BE PATIENT, IS ADVICE OF TAFT

Declares Entire Western Hemisphere Should Use Efforts for Peace

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—President Taft, guest of honor at a luncheon dinner tonight, spoke frankly of conditions in Mexico as he viewed them and declared by the exercise of every possible effort in accordance with international law, that we must not despair.

"Mexico for two years," said Mr. Taft, "has presented a very sad picture to every eye-witness of popular government, to every man hopeful of establishing peace under a stable government, but we must not despair. We must not, in a case like Mexico, for if different from the Central American republics—take such action as shall give them to believe that we are moved by selfish purposes or arouse them to opposition."

"We must avoid in every way that which is called intervention, and use all the patience possible, with the prayers that some power may arise there to bring about peace, throughout that great country. We have to take precautions and these have been taken."

Patience Required.
"But I have no sympathy, none at all—and the charge of cowardice does not frighten me—with that sentiment which prompts us for purposes of exploitation and gain to invade another country, and involve ourselves in war, the extent of which we could not realize, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of treasure—and then when we have succeeded, what? We must exercise patience in a case like this."

Discussing the pending peace treaties with Great Britain and France, the president said he "was deeply disappointed that they have not been confirmed by the senate. But I bow to its judgment," he said, hoping that the time was not far distant when a "possible change in the membership and the presidential selection of its personnel would be followed by ratification of the treaties."

Referring to the Monroe doctrine, he declared the United States ought to seek to prevent instability of all governments on the American hemisphere by attempting, in a peaceful way, to establish a right to offer mediation to prevent "murderous" warfare. In this effort, he said, the south American governments, now established on a sound and firm basis, will help us to aid Central American and West Indian governments.

Turning to the Panama canal, President Taft said:

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ASSEMBLY PURSUES POLICY OF ASKING STATE CONTROL OF ALL PUBLIC LANDS

Representative Persons of El Paso Makes Strong Defense National Conservation

By WALTER LAWSON WILDER.

DENVER, Feb. 22.—One of the most interesting and enlightening debates that have taken place in the assembly this year occurred in the house on Wednesday last, during the discussion of the joint memorial urging congress to abandon the policy of national conservation, and to turn over the public lands to state control. So much has been said and written by prominent Democrats of Colorado under the leadership of Governor Adams and Senator-elect Snodgrass, against conservation, that it seemed to come as a decided surprise to some of the house members that there was anything to say upon the other side, and they seemed especially displeased with the idea that some Democrats, including no less a person than the soon-to-be president of the United States, are earnest supporters and advocates of the conservation policy of the national administration.

It was Representative Persons of Colorado Springs who took the lead in calling attention to the fact that the memorial under discussion seemed to be written not so much for the purpose of correcting faulty details of the forestry service as for the purpose of overthrowing the conservation policy and opening the land to spoliation and monopoly. He related some of the length from his own experience how the "policy of unrestricted development" had worked out in the state of Wisconsin, where it had not only resulted in the wasteful destruction of natural resources, but had also given rise to gigantic fortunes, which had proved to be the curse of state politics, and had been destructive to the public interests in many ways.

Denies Corporation Interests.
He denied the claim that corporations are concerned to prevent the development of the natural resources of the state, and asked why it is that the great and powerful corporations and the newspapers known to be allied with and controlled by those interests are supporting the attack upon the conservation policies. It is not true, he said, that the big coal companies want to be protected from the competition of the mines and the water powers of the public domain, but it is true that these companies want to secure water powers and coal lands in order to assure immense profits and valuable vested rights for the distant future.

None the less, the house passed in following the afternoon session, and this morning passed on third reading the joint memorial, which now goes to the senate for its concurrence. This action is significant of the peculiar situation now existing in this state, by reason of which a political party with much less than an actual majority of the voters of the state wields the public power and speaks with official authority on matters of great importance, in opposition to the wishes, the opinions and the interests of a large majority of the people of the state.

Four Bills Passed.

Four important bills were passed this morning by the house on third reading. These are the blanker railroad district passenger rate bills, which now carries the names of four main.

(Continued on Page Two.)

FORCED TO SELL STOCK IN ROAD?

Hearing Before Commission Brings Out Important Information

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The directors of the Southern Pacific company were reluctant to sell the Central Pacific stock, but we felt it was a good price we were receiving, and besides, we need the money," declared William Sprague, president of the Southern Pacific today, in the state railroad commission.

"We were in a predicament. The attorney general told us that if we did not sell, he would compel us to do so by recourse to law, and we saw, unfortunately, ahead of us that what would have impaired our credit. Under these conditions, we could not borrow the money, and we've got to pay it."

Mr. Sprague previously had said that at the agreed price of \$12 a share, which he declared was a better price than could have been had at the time the agreement was reached by any other 5 per cent railroad stock.

President Elihu Root of the commission, who has called on the directors of the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific was the only way to carry out the supreme court's dissolution order.

Criticism Wickersham.
"It may be presumptuous on the part of this board to criticize the attorney general," he said, "but I will say that I do not believe there is anything in the opinion of the supreme court to justify the decision the attorney general has reached."

The hearing was on the application of the Union Pacific for a long-term exclusive lease upon the Southern Pacific's short line from Sacramento to San Francisco bay. Upon this lease, it was testified, depended the carrying out of the plan of dissolution which had the sanction of the attorney general.

The Western Pacific company opposed the granting of the application on the ground that it would secure a monopoly of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and it was stated today that the board's finding possibly would be placed before the United States district court at St. Louis, which soon will be asked to pass on another aspect of the dissolution matter.

Canal Will Reduce Rates.
President Sprague insisted that the granting of the application by the state commission would place the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific on a level.

(Continued on Page Two.)

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The Johnson Jewelry Co.

6-HOUR DEBATE ON NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL UNPRODUCTIVE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Centering their efforts upon cutting in half the appropriation for two battleships, opponents of a big navy in the house today began their final assault upon the annual naval appropriation bill. When the house adjourned, after general debate on the measure had been in progress for six hours, the opposing forces compromised on a two-hour limit for continuation of the debate Monday.

It was practically conceded that the bill, carrying \$146,618,364 would go through without change except in the construction section. Leaders among the economy advocates insisted that only one battleship would be provided for, but the progressive naval policy men, clamored to have enough votes to retain the provision for two.

Representative Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the naval committee, who voted against two battleships in the committee, Representative Foss of Illinois, ranking representative member, and Representative Hobson of Alabama, loud of Michigan, and Bates of Pennsylvania spoke for the bill.

Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi and Dyer of Texas made lengthy speeches against it.

Representative Hobson declared that six battleships a year were needed to keep the United States in second place among naval powers and that two a year were essential to enable the country to maintain a serviceable navy.

He said individual provision for defense by each nation was the only guarantee of peace; that "there is no court to determine what is international law, and in the true sense there is no such thing as international law."

TYPHOID DID NOT CAUSE CONVULSIONS, SAYS EXPERT

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22.—In a re-direct examination of Dr. Victor V. Vaughan at the Hyde murder trial today, he said the convulsions of Christman Swope and Margaret Swope Miller, nephew and niece of Colonel Swope, could not have been induced by typhoid. "What would cause it?" asked Reed, counsel for the prosecution, asked.

"Nothing except poison," Dr. Vaughan replied.

Mr. Reed asked Dr. Vaughan if strychnine, in small medicinal doses would accumulate in the liver. "Not enough to cause death," was the reply.

Dr. A. J. Wessner of Chicago, connected with a testing laboratory, testified for the state today regarding the action of poisons, particularly of the effect on the system of cyanide and strychnine, separately and in combination. Dr. Wessner said that cyanide was much more rapid in action when swallowed than strychnine. He said, however, that where both poisons were taken, if the amount of cyanide was not sufficient to cause death, life might not leave a body until the deadly dose of strychnine took effect.

"Oh Girls! Do Try GETS-IT for Corns"

The New-Plan Corn Cure. No Fuss, No Pain, Sure and Quick. You never used anything like GETS-IT for corns before! You're sure at last that every stubborn corn that you've tried so long to get rid of

"How I Did Suffer From Corns for Years! GETS-IT Got Them All in a Few Days."

is a "corner." You apply GETS-IT in 2 seconds, that's all. GETS-IT does the rest. There's no more fussing, no more bandages to fix, no more salves to turn the flesh red and raw. No more plasters to get misplaced and press on the corn. No more "pulling," no more pain, no more picking and gouging, no more razors.

GETS-IT stops pain, shrivels up the corn, and the corn vanishes. GETS-IT never fails, is harmless to healthy flesh. Warts, calluses and bunions disappear.

GETS-IT is sold at drug stores at 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

SARAH BERNHARDT GIVES PRISON PLAY

Entertains Convicts in San Quentin, Cal., With "One Christmas Night"

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Feb. 22.—For their Washington birthday holiday, the prisoners of San Quentin were entertained by one of the world's greatest dramatic artists. On a rough stage in a corner of the prison yards, Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt and her company of French players presented her son's tabloid play "One Christmas Night."

Two thousand striped prisoners, including a score of women and five men under sentence of death, watched the performance. The high walls checked a chill wind from the bay and brilliant sunshine warmed the huge audience.

Although the play was in an alien tongue, the prisoners followed eagerly the moving story of the gay young vivandiere who saved the French noble and his wife and child from the revolutionists.

Just before the curtain went up, the prison orchestra struck up "The Marseillaise." Instantly the prisoners arose and uncovered their heads. When the actress appeared they applauded enthusiastically, and at the conclusion of the play they waved their caps and cheered.

The play had ended just right. The emotional plea of Madame Bernhardt, as the warm-hearted daughter of the regiment, touched the tender heart of the commandant and the prisoners were paroled.

An impressive scene followed the play-acting. A tall, gray-haired prisoner, a Frenchman, stepped from the wings and bowed to the actress. He then read, in French, a testimonial from the prison inmates, written by Abe Ruef, the political boss, convicted by the San Francisco graft prosecution.

"Today, for an hour," the old Frenchman read, "these stone walls have faded away. For an hour your great art has made us free. Our hearts have been touched by the woman, the actress, and the play. We extend to you our grateful thanks."

Mme. Bernhardt smiled graciously on the old man and his fellow. When she left the stage she carried with her the testimonial.

A number of prisoners took the part of "supers" in the performance, and their appearance as soldiers caused much delight among the audience. Among the hundred or more visitors who witnessed the play were Warden Johnston of Folsom prison and members of the state prison board.

ASSEMBLY PURSUES

(Continued From Page One.)

bers of the house; the antitrust bill that is fathered by Representative Andrew; the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the immediate defense of the water rights of the state; and the banking code law. The two latter bills have already passed the senate.

The house also listened with marked approval to Speaker Skinner, who gave his opinions upon matters presented by the business organizations of Denver before the joint session of the assembly. While heartily approving the "act together," and the "building up" and the "state buildings" policies, the speaker was critical rather than complimentary toward the speakers of yesterday. He said that the "blue sky" law is necessary to protect the investors in Colorado stocks and bonds, and cited the case mentioned by one of the speakers, who claimed to have lost \$2,100 in a mica mine near Canon City, as showing the need for restrictive legislation in such matters.

Referring indirectly to Mr. Casson, the publicity expert of the Denver chamber of commerce, and quoting from Casson's speech, the statement that a locomotive is not afraid to go home in the dark, Speaker Skinner said that an electric light bulb such as is required by a bill now pending would have prevented the disastrous wreck at Eden, in which over 100 persons lost their lives.

Barela is much doubtful. There is much speculation as to the final report of the committee in the Barela contest case. Each of the newspapers seems to have a theory of its own, but members of the committee strongly deny having given publicity to their conclusions. General opinion holds to the belief that Senator Barela will hold his seat, but there is some talk of a minority report from members of the committee.

The outcome of the investigations of the special legislative committee to inquire into the insane asylums of the state is nothing different from what was freely predicted at the beginning of the discussion. No trace of graft or mismanagement was uncovered, the equipment and facilities were found to be woefully inadequate, the few charges against officials were promptly and thoroughly disproved. All these things were generally known before, and it remains to be seen whether the state will gain any advantage from the very moderate cost of the investigation.

The legislative inquiry into the northern Colorado coal strike is not developing anything new or of fresh importance. When the appointment of this committee was under consideration in the house, it was suggested that if the officers of the state did that all everything would be done that could be done fairly and legally to prevent and to end such labor troubles. The testimony before the committee thus far supports that suggestion, and the matter resolves itself merely into an attempt by the legislature to justify itself in the eyes of some voters by making a pretense of doing something which it knows perfectly well it cannot do.

The city of Rupert, Idaho, has more buildings, homes and offices heated by electricity than any other city in the United States.

Sending pictures by wire is nothing new in Germany and France and now they are talking of cabling them across the Atlantic.



Ladies' Spring Neckwear

We show complete assortments of new chemisettes and gimpes in sheer nets and shadow laces, both in white and ecru.

Also the newest modes in jabots and collars, in fancy lace and shadow effects. New velvet bows, in all the latest colors and designs, some rhinestone trimmed. Complete stock of stiff collars, all widths and sizes. Our neckwear section is able to supply all your wants both in staple and novelty numbers.

New Dress Trimmings

All the favored trimmings for spring found in this section. Shadow lace allover, in white, cream and ecru, 18 inches wide, 50c to \$3.00 yard.

Shadow lace edgings and bands to match allover, 1 1/2 to 6 inches wide, at 25c and up to \$1.00 yard. Lace flouncings for tunic effects, in white, cream and black, 27 and 45 inches wide, \$2.50 to \$6 yard.

Rhinestones by the dozen or yard and in slides and buckles; medallions, bands, ornaments, crystal trimmings and tassels, iridescent trimmings. In fact, all that is new or wanted in this line shown in great profusion.

Special Display of Wash Fabrics

New line of 27 and 40-inch ratine, in tan, pink, blue and white, 35c to \$1 yard. Pique crepe in white, the season's newest novelty, 27 inches wide, 35c yard. Plain and striped crepes and white seersucker at 15c and 25c yard.

White piques in wide and narrow widths, 25c to 50c yard.

1.50 SATEN PETTICOATS 98c A ONE DAY SALE

An unusual good quality sateen underskirt. New, close fit model; deep, 16-inch accordion plaited flounce; black, navy and Copenhagen, blue, emerald green, Nell rose, pink, purple and red. Lengths 38, 40, 42.

A special purchase. We do not hesitate to state that we have never had a skirt in stock at 1.50 that was better than this garment. 10 dozen in the lot.

Monday sale. 98c

Monday Stationery Sale

Hurd's French percale pound paper (no envelopes), 25c
Hurd's quire paper, worth to 20c quire (blue only), 7c
Monday. 15c
Tally cards, all designs, worth to 35c dozen.

Suffragist Ranks Become Depleted Account Hardship

DELAIR, Md., Feb. 22.—The "on-to-Washington" suffragist pilgrims reached here late this afternoon, after a 14-mile tramp from Havre de Grace. A steady rain poured upon them for several hours.

At Churchville, where the army stopped for dinner, a council was held, and "Colonel" Ida Craft was advised to return to her home in Brooklyn. Despite the telling effect upon her of the hardships, the "colonel" refused to drop out. There were two deserters, however, who are thought to have gone to Baltimore by train.

At a council before supper tonight, the question was put whether the army should attempt tomorrow to cover the entire distance of 20 miles between here and Baltimore. By a majority of one vote it was decided to stop tomorrow night at Overlea, five miles from Baltimore.

While "General" Jones expressed admiration for George Washington, and thought his mother would have made a good suffragist, she decided against a formal celebration of Washington's birthday.

While the use of electrical machinery in London factories has "more than doubled in the last 10 years, the number of accidents has not increased."

Don't run chances of getting Weak Lungs

Get rid of your cold now. Take no chances with your lungs.

Reliable. Also

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Because it always helps. I would like to see other. Mrs. E. E. Ryan, 641 N. 10th Ave., Denver, Colo. Send FREE SAMPLE to: Dr. J. C. Bull, N. C.

CREW IS LOST IN A LAKE BLIZZARD

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 22.—Somewhere in Green Bay, between here and Sturgeon Bay, Wis., the crew of the ice boat Menominee is wandering about tonight in one of the worst blizzards of the year. The local police have been searching for them since late last night.

Members of the Menominee basketball team, which had started across the bay in the ice boat, were rescued early today, after they had wandered aimlessly in the storm for nine hours.

The ice boat was 15 miles from Sturgeon Bay when the crew announced it would be impossible to make further headway against the storm. The basketball party left the boat and proceeded in the supposed direction of Sturgeon Bay. They walked several hours before it became apparent they were traveling in a circle. When a rescue party found them they were still several miles from the port.

Woman Sends Her Dogs to Replenish the Larder

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Improving on the story of Mother Hubbard, a French woman sent her own bones to the butcher to fetch their own bones.

A butcher in the village of Etolles, 40 miles from the village of Etolles, near Corbeil, found that he was losing a great deal of meat and kept watch. He saw a dog carry off a leg of mutton, another a piece of beef, a third a piece of veal, a fourth chops, and a fifth kidneys.

As Etolles is a small place, the butcher soon found out that the owner of the animals, five fine shepherd dogs, was Mlle. Henriette Vivet. When the police called on her she admitted innocently, it is alleged, that her dogs regularly visited the butcher to stock the larder with meat, which she cooked for herself and them.

Kaufman's, Ladies' Waists for Spring and Summer

Just received new semi-tailored and lingerie blouses for spring and summer 1913. Reproductions of French models with rolling collars and cuffs and dutch necks. Made of imported and domestic voiles and crepes, trimmed with blue and pink collars and cuffs, glass buttons and ball fringe. A most attractive assortment of waists now being shown at \$2.50 to \$5.

Extraordinary Art Goods Special for Monday Only

STAMPED WAISTS Four new designs, simple and effective; stamped on excellent quality voile or batiste; set-in or kimono sleeves. Finished pieces shown for your inspection. Instructions free at all times. These waists always sold at 50c. Special Monday. 29c

O'Cedar Polish & Mops

O'Cedar polish and dustless mops for beauty of polish, saving of labor, durability, freedom from dust and dirt and perfect sanitary conditions, this preparation is truly unrivaled. A fair trial will convince you.

Mops 75c and \$1.50
Dustless cloths 25c
4-ounce bottle of polish, 25c

Vollrath White Enameled Steelware

Every piece seamless, triple coated inside and out on heavy, refined steel base. Supreme in quality, beauty, durability and purity.

No. 60 tea kettle \$1.50
No. 70 tea kettle \$1.75
No. 80 tea kettle \$2.00
No. 90 tea kettle \$2.25
No. 12 sauce pan 25c
No. 14 sauce pan 25c
No. 16 sauce pan 35c
No. 18 sauce pan 35c
No. 20 sauce pan 40c
No. 22 sauce 45c
No. 24 sauce 55c
16-quart dish pan 85c
14-quart dish pan \$1.05
17-quart dish pan \$1.20
No. 52 rice boiler \$1.05
No. 53 rice boiler \$1.20
No. 54 rice boiler \$1.50
No. 55 coffee pot 85c
No. 56 coffee pot 95c
No. 57 coffee pot \$1.05
No. 58 coffee pot \$1.15
No. 59 tea pot 85c
No. 60 tea pot 95c
No. 61 tea pot \$1.05
Milk pails 85c
No. 68 Berlin kettles \$1.10
No. 69 Berlin kettles \$1.25
No. 70 Berlin kettles \$1.50
Water pails \$1.25
All sizes in milk and pudding pans and many other items.

Party Dresses Specially Priced

\$12 to \$18.75.
Beautiful chiffons, with Japanese silk and messaline under drops. New fancy draped and accordion pleated models. Black, white, maize, light blue, pink and rose; exquisite colorings—all sizes, especially priced, \$12 to \$18.75. See window display.



New Spring Wash Dresses For Children, 2 years to 14.

Two shipments just received. These dresses are absolutely perfect in point of fit, style and fabric. They are tailored by America's foremost makers in these lines. A most varied lot of styles, etc., to select from, for children, 2 years, and big girls to 14 years. Linens, percales, ginghams and madras. Light colors and dark checks; dots, stripes and solid colors. Priced from 95c to \$3.50. See them while the assortment is complete.

Showing of New Silks for Spring

We wish to announce a very complete showing of silks for afternoon and evening wear, as well as for general service.

42-inch new brocade crepe, in black, navy, Copenhagen, light blue, sandal, cream and apricot. Yard \$1.25
36-inch crepe meter, in black, navy, brown, amber, Chinese blue, navy gray, cream, pink and light blue. Yard \$1.00
40-inch charmeuse, in taupe, navy, black, Copenhagen, brown, gray, heliose, cream, pink, light blue. Yard \$2.00
38-inch brocade crepe, in a large assortment of colors. Yard \$1.50 and 28-inch crepe de chine, evening and street shades, at 75c
and \$1.00
36-inch heavy satin brocade, in evening shades only. Yard \$3.50 and \$1.00

FORCED TO SELL

(Continued From Page One)

panies in active competition. Of the Panama canal he said: "If the ships can carry freight at \$5 a ton through the canal, it possibly will mean a reduction of railroad rates between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Of course, there will be enough freight left over after the ships take their share to leave as much business. The railroads will handle all the deadweight fruits and most of the canned stuffs from California."

"It must be remembered, that only those ships will be maintained on the canal run between the coasts that will carry cargoes both ways. This is the only way the trade could profitably be carried on."

Western Pacific Lame Duck

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 22.—"The Western Pacific is a lame duck," said Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, who passed through Omaha this evening, en route from San Francisco to St. Louis.

Judge Lovett declared his belief that the owners of the Western Pacific railroad were trying to "unload" the property upon the Union Pacific, and were attempting to take advantage of California conditions to force his road to take over the property.

The plan approved by Attorney General Wickersham for unloading the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads will come up before United States Circuit Judges Sanborn, Hook, Smith and Adams in St. Louis Monday and will be presented by Judge Lovett. He expressed a fear that in the event of the California commission failing to approve the rights of the Central Pacific to the California terminals, which are set out in the general scheme of unloading the two systems, that the whole plan might fail.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism, suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I secured was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If after you have used it and it has proven itself to be the long-sought-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied and feel that you are better off than when you first began. Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 347 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Speaking of the Western Pacific and its contentions before the California commission, Judge Lovett said:

"The Western Pacific is a lame duck. It has been a very unprofitable venture for those who built it, and for those who hold its securities. I believe they would like to sell it to the Union Pacific. They see that if the present plan is approved by the court, and the Union Pacific acquires the Central Pacific all hope of unloading the Western Pacific on the Union Pacific will be gone. I believe it is for that reason alone that they are opposing the present plan. It is simply an effort on the part of the owners of the Western Pacific to use the California commission to further this object."

The tracks and terminals in question belong to the Central Pacific and to the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific has not the shadow of right or title to their use.

Trying to Defeat Plan?

"I am bound to believe, therefore, they are merely trying to get the California railroad commission to impose terms and conditions so onerous and unjust as to defeat the plan and thus leave the Western Pacific some hope of making a trade with the Union Pacific. But that hope apparently has little basis, since the Union Pacific and Central Pacific are natural connections and were built under acts of congress as a continuous system from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean."

Judge Lovett arrived in his special car from San Francisco, accompanied by President Mohler of the Union Pacific. He expressed satisfaction with the general plan approved by Attorney General Wickersham for divorcing the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and believed the circuit court would make a decree approving it. He remained in the city less than an hour, his car being attached to the night train on the Washburn road for St. Louis.

Judge Lovett expects to be back in New York next week.

AN AWFUL BLOW

From Harper's Weekly.

"Yes," said Slithers, "Mickley was my dearest friend, and I shall never cease to mourn his death. It was a terrible blow from which I shall never recover."

"Why—I thought you married his widow?" said Simpson.

"Why—or whom—yes, I did; but—"

Here Slithers subsided into a deep and uncomfortable silence.

Between the island of Madagascar and the coast of India, there are 15,000 islands, only 500 of which are inhabited.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but all others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 27, South Bend, Ind.

Progressive Spiritual Science

Sunday evening, Feb. 23, 8 p. m. at W. O. W. hall, 9 E. Bijou St. Myrtle Hoagland, pastor. The series of lectures given, started with the Creation of Genesis, are extended each week through the Bible. As Spiritualists view the Bible, All are invited.

You don't often have an opportunity like this, to buy good shirts.

For this week we are going to sell some very choice patterns in

\$2 and \$2.50 Shirts for... \$1.10
\$1.50 Shirts for... 85c

Spring Suits on Display

Money
Cheerfully
Refunded

Gorton's
113 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

FURNITURE
AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Cash or Credit

The Pearl

208 1/2 N. Tejon. Opp. North Park

**Your
Collars**

Are laundered a little slower by the Pearl's method, owing to the rigid inspection each one receives in every department but you have the satisfaction of knowing when they are returned that they are finished as they should be.

'The Pearl'

The Laundry That Uses
IVORY SOAP

Phone M. 1085. 15 W. Bijou St.

Flags, Bunting and
Decorations
(George Washington)
OUT WEST TENT AND
AWNING CO.
113 1/2 N. TEJON.

BE PATIENT,

(Continued From Page One)

ident Taft defended his policy of arbitration, the toll question.

"The idea of my getting into a fight with England and not submitting to an international tribunal of arbitration is so absurd," he said, "that not even the statement of a reverend and senior senator can make me understand it other than as a joke."

The president said in concluding his speech:

"Friend, good-night. I am going back to Washington to lay down such power as I have had—a power which I have been glad to exercise, whenever I could, in the cause of peace. And I leave you with the most cordial expression for your appreciation of what I have done and in taking the will for the deed."

The president spoke at a dinner of the American Peace and Arbitration league. Joseph Choate presented Mr. Taft with a medal for his work in the cause of peace.

**SPECIAL SALE
FOR THIS WEEK**

About 70 Suitings in foreign and domestic woollens for made-to-measure garments in a variety of fashionable patterns we place on sale this week. Suitings that formerly sold for \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00, your choice, one price,

25.00

Final Clearance Sale

on suits and overcoats, ready-to-wear. All \$22.50, \$25.00 to \$30.00 values, clearance sale price.

16.50

M. GREENBERG

NEW YORK TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

108 E. PIKES PEAK

**INAUGURATION WILL
BE SHOWN IN MOVIES**

Great Event Only Ten Days
Away and Washington
About Ready

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Although the inauguration of President-elect Wilson is still 10 days away, the city already is assuming a gay appearance. Buildings in the downtown section and along the line of march have been decorated with the national colors as well as white and green, the official inaugural color scheme. Nearly all public buildings have received a dress of painting and flags.

Beginning Monday the finishing touches will be put on all the moving stands. The president's stand, the central feature of the court of honor in front of the White House, practically is completed.

During the coming week the last meetings of the various sub-committees of the inaugural committee will be held to cover the completed plans for the various features of the inauguration. Then will follow the last meeting of the general committee at which the various committee heads will make their final report to Chairman Eastis and receive final instructions to successfully carry out the plan as prepared in every detail.

Millions of Americans will see this year for the first time moving pictures of the actual administration of the oath to the president of the United States. The strict rules which have heretofore limited occupation of the "batteries" facing the inaugural platform, to photographers representing large newspapers, have been suspended by the congressional inaugural committee and an addition built at each end of the platform to accommodate operators from eight motion picture concerns. The concession to the "movies" was made on a recommendation of Superintendent James D. Freestone of the senate press gallery after conference with members of the committee.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
IS GENERALLY OBSERVED**

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The principal celebration in Chicago today in commemoration of Washington's birthday was held under the auspices of the Union League club at the Auditorium, with former Governor Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri as chief speaker.

Other celebrations included the annual luncheon of the Daughters of the American Revolution and an exhibition by the Chicago Historical society.

K. C. Banquet.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—A banquet of the Sons of the Revolution in Missouri was held here tonight in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The principal speakers were Governor Lathrop of Chicago, the Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Felt of St. Louis, president of the society and Henry Caddie of Bethany, state secretary. A patriotic divine service commemorative of the anniversary of Washington's birth will be held in the Grace Episcopal church here tomorrow.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Gov. Phillips of Goldsborough of Maryland was the orator today at the annual exercises held by the University of Pennsylvania in commemoration of the birth of George Washington. He spoke to his people, protected from itself.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Governor Goldsborough and upon Dr. Henry H. Apple, president of Franklin and Marshall college.

**FRISCO ELATED OVER
NEW WATER PROJECT**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—This is the best holiday present San Francisco and the bay cities could have received, exclaimed Mayor Ralph today, when word was carried to him that the army advisory board had recommended the Hetch-Hetchy as a source of water supply. "My only hope now is that Secretary Fisher will go ahead and give us a full and unconditional permit. We want to get to work."

There are now negotiations pending between the city and the Spring Valley Water Co., the present source of supply. What effect the decision of the board will have on the city's chances to acquire Spring Valley as a distributing system, the mayor did not care to say.



Head of the Mexican White Cross

**OBTAIN NAME MAN
WHO OFFERED BRIBE**

Governor Sulzer Gives State
ment Concerning Thaw
Case Controversy

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Governor Sulzer, accompanied by his son, Dr. John W. Russell, returned to Albany today from a trip to New York City. The trip was made for the purpose of obtaining the name of the man who offered a bribe to Governor Sulzer to secure the release of William J. Thaw.

As a result of his trip, the governor said his committee on Thaw had secured the name of the man who offered the bribe. The name is that of a man who is now in the custody of the New York state prison.

Sulzer Asked to Explain.

The governor in a statement issued tonight, said that Dr. Russell called on him today to tell him the name of the man who offered the bribe. Dr. Russell met this man, who told him he could make \$25,000 if he would help to get Thaw out of the asylum. Subsequently, this man, Anhalt, met him again in New York and made the same offer. Dr. Russell said he declined the offer on both occasions.

I told Dr. May that no one had authority to use my name in this matter, that I was not in sympathy with Thaw, that I would do nothing directly or indirectly to get him out of the lunatic asylum. Courts had passed upon the Thaw case, and I was bound to assume from the decrees of the courts that Thaw was insane. So far as I am concerned, Thaw will stay in the asylum until the end of the world.

**LEHMANN CONFERS WITH
ATTY. GEN. WICKERSHAM**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, former senator general, today conferred with Attorney General Wickersham. When Mr. Lehmann resigned last summer he was mentioned as a possible appointment as attorney general if the Democrats were successful at the national election.

**HOUSE PAYS TRIBUTE
TO DECEASED TODAY**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Sunday the house of representatives will pay tribute to four of its members who have died recently, and two members of the senate. Biographies will be given on the late Representatives Robert C. Winkfield of Louisiana, Carl C. Anderson of Ohio, Sylvester C. Smith of California and George S. Legard of South Carolina, and the late Senator W. E. Hayburn of Idaho and Jeff Davis of Arkansas.

**SAYS CIVIL SERVICE
EXAM WAS FRAUD**

DENVER, Feb. 22.—In a letter addressed to the civil service commission, W. L. Clayton, former insurance commissioner of the state, declares that fraud attended the recent civil service examination in which he participated and by which his successor was chosen.

He declares that copies of the questions were prepared by a person not connected with the administration, and that the questions were given to participants, successful ones, before the examination.

Clayton petitions the governor to throw out the results of the last examination and to hold a new one. Governor Ammons has not commented upon the petition.

BATTLESHIP ARRIVES

GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Feb. 22.—The battleship Connecticut arrived here today.

**FINGERS ALL IN
LARGE CRACKS**

Very Painful. Itching. Unbearable. Hands Bled and Pained When in Water. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

163 F St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—"I was subject to a skin affection, chiefly in the hands. My fingers would all be in large cracks which were very painful. The itching was unbearable. My hands were blebbed and pained when immersed in water and to attempt any kind of work was altogether out of the question. It was with much pain and great difficulty that I could dress myself. This lasted all through the winter in spite of all the non-effective remedies I applied including etc.

"At length I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I thought there would be no harm in trying a free sample, which I happily did. The sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment did me more good than any or all other things I had tried. I was at once and bought a 50c box of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and the cure was almost instantaneous and I have not been troubled since." (Signed) E. W. Root, June 28, 1912.

Why not have a clear skin? soft white hands, a clean scalp and good hair? It is your birthright. Cuticura Soap with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will bring about these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 22-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

NEW SPRING SUITS & COATS



Our showing of E. & J. Spring Models is very tempting.

NOTE: E. & J. have a new line of coats, the cutaway effects, broad belt effects, in black, large button fastenings, frogged tunings, the extreme long hips, narrow at the neck and wide at the lower end. The draped and overskirt effects, with the side plait and plain back. The serges and crepe woven worsteds seem to be in the lead of the materials. All colors arranged.

For Monday we shall make a complete showing of \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15 tailored suits, popular spring coats, in black and white striped model in a decided cutaway, with a deep Persian silk collar and cuffs, belted in the back. \$13.50

A black and white checked model in an extreme cutaway, a full messaline silk lining and revers. \$14.50

New Covert coats, again a very popular cloth, 3/4 length, deep patch pockets, full back. Priced at \$12.50



MILLINERY

Spring models of the semi dress and street class are now ready for you—Our work room is now open—New creations are daily added to our stock of High-Grade Spring Millinery.

You Are Always Welcome Here

Colorado Springs Dry Goods Co.
120-122 SOUTH TEJON ST.

**Representative Roddenberry Is Star
Performer in Pension Vaudeville**

By JONATHAN WINFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The house has arrived at the point where it can humorously appreciate the vaudeville performance which occurs whenever pension legislation is brought up. Last session and the session before that the house was irritated and grieved by the vaudeville. Now with philosophy it stiffs the steam roller and watches the vaudeville acrobatically trying to escape it.

The vaudeville artists are Representatives Tribble and Roddenberry of Georgia. The latter is the star performer. Tribble and others hold their aid from time to time, but they are outshone by Roddenberry. Tribble probably is the best assistant that Roddenberry has, although Howard and Bartlett aid much in time of need.

This vaudeville performance, which never fails, is an excellent example of what a little body of patriots, determined to halt certain legislations, can do when they feel they have a right to use any weapons. If they could enlist the services of Representative Mann of Illinois, that past master of the art of fighting by rules, they could keep the house in a legalized suspense for a week while it was trying to jam through pension legislation.

Says Legislation Is Fraud.

Roddenberry believes, honestly and thoroughly, that pension legislation as at present enacted, is a fraud on the public. He is convinced that men who are without any right to government money are continually "slipping in" through the assistance of their political friends. He is, of course, hopelessly in the minority. Save for the little band of Georgians, the house is unitedly in favor of pension legislation—the often the better. Thus, there is no way to fight but to delay everything as much as possible. And this is done to a fine finish every time a pension bill comes up.

Roddenberry has a tireless voice. He starts in debating every item in the bill. The members of the house become bored and insist that, at the end of a certain number of hours, debate be closed. Roddenberry makes a call for the yeas and noes and then, after the agreement has been adopted, starts to bombard the clerk with the amendments and delivers a peroration on each one until the house shuts him off.

By this time the weary members have wandered out into the cooler hallway and Roddenberry makes the point that no quorum is present. The members are all dragged back and compelled to stay in their places and listen to the eternal oratory of Roddenberry. Tiring of this, the Georgian will move that the house adjourn and demand a roll call.

Takes Up Much Time.

All this takes up long weary hours and the bill is dragged along, sometimes for two or three days before it is passed.

It seems curious that with such an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the pension bills, a little group of men should be able to tie up business in the house. Yet Roddenberry invariably does it. The Democrats on one occasion planned to bring in a new rule against "time but" he started them to introduce tactics which led to the downfall of Speaker Cannon and they lost their party.

Since then Roddenberry has flustered by his heart's content, limited only by rules terminating debate at the end of a stated length of time.

All of this makes a great hit with Roddenberry's constituents in Georgia, said constituents not relishing particularly the expenditure of money to support the decedents of Sherman's army and it doesn't seem to hurt his standing in the house. Representative Aldin of New York tried to filibuster once and the house made him crawl into line on his knees. But Roddenberry filibusters time after time with thorough enjoyment and never seems to suffer because of it.

When Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia read the upper chamber, he lectured to follow Roddenberry's tactics. He lasted just two days. Then the senators led him gently aside and informed him that if he didn't stop his "violation of senatorial courtesy" something like a ton of bricks would descend upon his political head. He heeded the voice and since that time has not attempted to buck the pension bills, other than to make short sorrowful speeches of the "whither-are-we-going" order.

Gets Tip From Mann.

The other day Roddenberry was taught a new new wrinkles in a filibuster conducted by Representative Mann. Mann, in order to chastise the Democrats, delayed the house for three hours and a half while the journal of the previous day's proceedings was being read, an operation that ordinarily takes about five minutes.

It is a safe bet that when the next pension bill comes up Roddenberry will try this and see how it works out.

Why the house doesn't protest more strongly against the little Georgian's actions, nobody knows. Perhaps it is because Roddenberry is so terribly in earnest when he assails the present pension plans. The fact remains that whenever he speaks the members, excepting General Sherwood, chairman of the pension committee, the weeps an expression of amazed surprise at his place in their chairs and let him say himself out. Not long ago he succeeded in arousing the ire of the Republicans by attacking Commissioner Davenport of the pension office for drawing a pension on his own behalf. He always develops some new argument for his pension fight and it is always interesting.

MISS JESSIE WILSON

PLEADS FOR 10-HOUR DAY

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president-elect, made an address here tonight in support of the passage by the Delaware legislature of a pending bill limiting a work day for women to 10 hours. The meeting was presided over by Judge Gray of the United States court.

FREE EMBROIDERY AND CROCHET LESSONS

NEW 1913 CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

**The Hunt & Van Nice
Art Shop**
ART NEEDLEWORK AND ART OUV GOUUS
11 N. TEJON ST.

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**The Hunt & Van Nice
Art Shop**
ART NEEDLEWORK AND ART OUV GOUUS
11 N. TEJON ST.

Three Big Bargain Days
THE HUNT & VAN NICE ART SHOP.
Easter Only One Month Away.

Our goods necessary for the beautiful dress for Easter and all the year. Our goods as necessary for home comforts as carpets.

MONDAY BARGAINS

TUESDAY BARGAINS

WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

Waists, stamped to embroider on fine linen lawn, worth up to 50c. 29c

Corset Covers, ready made, stamped on the mainsack, regular 50c, only 35c

New Richelieu Work. New Balduz Braid Embroidery.

New Ideas in Crocheted Scarfs, Pillows, Bed Spreads, etc.

Rambler Roses—the most beautiful Embroidery.

Children's Dresses—Stamped on pretty chambray and white lawn, only 29c

Waists, stamped on fine lawn; reg. 50c; one day only 29c

Bear Brand Yarns. D. M. C. Crochet Lessons.

Royal Society. Floss Package Goods.

Richardson's Silk. Gloesilla, wood fiber. "Brighter than silk."

Ready to Wear Department

Dainty ready-made Waists, worth up to \$2, only \$1.25

Very beautiful Waists. Very reasonable prices.

Count Combel Yamamoto

Count Combel Yamamoto, who has been promoted to the post of premier of Japan, succeeding Count Taro Matsura, whose resignation was brought about by the diet vote of lack of confidence in the government

THE HUB

Women's and Misses' Dept., 2d Floor.

New Spring Fashions

New Suits New Coats
New Waists
New Dresses
New Walking Skirts

New Spring Suits All the new spring fashions are carried out correct coat lengths, cutaway fronts skirts cut on the new spring lines all the new color tones and materials. Prices ranging \$15.00 on up to \$50.00.

New Coats A number of choice models coats that possess an element of style that will appeal to fastidious dressers.

New Dresses That are just a little different A little smarter and a little more moderately priced. All the new materials which are unusually attractive this season may be had in a wide range of styles and colors. Price range \$6.50 up to \$35.00.



Choice of all Winter Garments are now divided in two prices:

Tailored Suits, Coats and Dresses.....\$9.95 Tailored Suits, Coats and Dresses.....\$14.50

REBELS SLOW

(Continued From Page One.)

former insurgents of Madero's uprising. Senor Lujan first will make a trip through the country held by rebels, later going to Chihuahua City to formulate an armistice with Gen. Antonio Rabago, commander of the northern military zone. Lujan says that Gen. Inez Salazar, the principal rebel leader, already has expressed himself as willing to await the action of those in power at the national capital.

It is not clear, however, what will be the position of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, presidential pretender, and his followers. Gomez has not expressed himself openly on the matter. Antonio Rodas, a rebel general, who accepts the Gomez claims, has broken away from the Salazar group and crossed into the state of Sonora, where Governor Maytorena has refused to accept the Huerta government.

Refuse to Recognize Huerta.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 22.—Refusal of the Sonora state government to recognize General Huerta as president of Mexico resulted today in a clash between Elias Calles, commanding the state troops, and General Ojeda, the regular commander, at Agua Prieta. Calles fled to this side, on threats, he said, of being hung for refusing to recognize Huerta. The state troops in the border town are Yaqui Indians. Governor Maytorena had ordered the state troops not to recognize the new provisional government.

Disarmed by Russ.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 22.—By a ruse, 350 federal volunteer troops were disarmed at Chihuahua City, report passengers arriving here tonight. Feeling runs high over the incident. Some 800 volunteers, retaining their arms, threaten to leave the state capital

where nearly 2,000 federal regulars also are stationed.

On Thursday, the passengers relate, a review of troops was held in the public plaza. The volunteers were divided into snaking their rifles. Suddenly regular soldiers rushed in and confiscated the arms. All feeling between the volunteers and regulars over the result of the Mexico City revolt exists in other parts of the state.

As at Juarez, however, the regulars are in the majority and hold the artillery. At the train's departure, it was reported that Gov. Abraham Gonzales and Alberto Madero were arrested while trying to escape from the city with a small group of armed men. Madero is an uncle of the deposed president and a wealthy ranch owner. It was said they are held in the state penitentiary by order of General Rabago, the division commander.

10,000 U. S. TROOPS

(Continued From Page One.) It has been decided that this is a greater period of time than properly can be allowed to elapse before dispatching troops to Mexico if a great emergency should arise. Therefore, it was with the purpose of saving this time that orders were issued today for the detachment of the entire Fifth brigade, second division, for Galveston, the troops being under command of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, and comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Twenty-eighth regiments of infantry D company, second battalion of engineers, field hospital No. 3, ambulance company No. 3, and one signal corps company from Fort Leavenworth.

A subsequent order attached to this brigade three army pack trains, each of 60 mules, one from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., one from Fort Robinson, Neb., and one from the Presidio of San Francisco, also, to supply a sufficient force of

cavalry to protect the flanks and reconnoiter for the infantry, an order was dispatched to Major General Carter at Chicago to send to Galveston the Fourth, or mountain battery of field artillery, commanded by Col. Alexander D. Poyer, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Orders were also issued to General Carter to prepare the Fourth brigade, second division, for transportation to Galveston, but not to dispatch them. This comprises the Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh regiments of infantry, commanded by Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts.

Held in Readiness.

Meanwhile, the First brigade, first division, comprising the Third, Fifth and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry, commanded by Brig. Gen. Marion P. Mass, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y., is also held under preparatory orders.

The three army transports, Sumner, Kilpatrick and McClellan, now en route from Newport News for Galveston, where they are due about Tuesday next, will be joined at that port by the army transport Meade, as soon as that vessel has discharged at Guantanamo the 1,200 marines she embarked at Philadelphia early in the week. This is believed to afford ample transportation facilities at least for the Fifth brigade.

Arrange for Troops.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—Capt. Alonzo D. Casser, Fort Snelling, Minn., deputy quartermaster during the mobilization of troops at this port, arrived today and began unloading the commissary supplies, 11 cars of which are in the Galveston yards. A train load is due to arrive during the night. The first troop is expected to arrive Sunday morning.

The detachment was transferred by telegraph from the control of Maj. Keizer J. Hampton, quartermaster of the Presidio here, to the depot quartermaster at Galveston. The train

carries rations for 30 days and equipment for mountain work.

The order of last night comes from the adjutant general of the United States army, through the secretary of war. No explanation of the proposed use of the pack train was received, and no further orders were given regarding preparations for movements of troops. Military officials here said they could venture no opinion regarding the order.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 22.—A troop train, bearing the Second and Third battalions of the Seventh infantry, numbering about 600 men, left Ft. Leavenworth for Galveston at 8:50 o'clock tonight, in obedience to orders received from Washington. These were the first troops ordered away of those recently instructed to be ready for active service. They were in command of Maj. M. J. Lennis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Pursuant to orders received from Washington last night, a pack train, including 65 army mules, in charge of 14 men, was entrained here late today and dispatched to Galveston at 8:15 o'clock tonight.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Feb. 22.—Field bakery No. 2, ordered to Galveston today, entrained and departed at 11 o'clock tonight.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 22.—Manuel Mascareñas, Jr., who reached here tonight from Los Angeles, and made the statement that he had been appointed provisional governor of the Mexican state of Sonora by Provisional President Huerta, declared also that he had been authorized by Huerta to stop at El Paso, Tex., to confer with Emilio Vasquez Gomez and with Inez Salazar, the rebel leader.

Mascareñas, who formerly was a follower of Salazar, said that he had Huerta's authorization to attend at Palomas, near the international boundary, a meeting of lesser rebel chiefs, including Campa, Rojas and Caraveo.

Mascareñas said that if Governor Maytorena of Sonora refused to support the new government of Mexico he would "start something" with cannon in Sonora.

Mascareñas was accompanied by Arturo Elias, Mexican consul at Los Angeles under Porfirio Diaz, who it was stated had been made provisional vice governor of Sonora by Huerta.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, the deposed president and vice president of the Mexican republic were transferred today from the national palace to the penitentiary. A member of the provisional cabinet said that probably no decision as to their fate would be reached for some days.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Acceptance of the new administration in Mexico is not so general as was at first thought. To the states of Coahuila, Sonora and Yucatan, which from the moment of the overthrow of Madero declared they were not in accord with the new conditions, must now be added part of the state of Oaxaca, where the Serrano Indians have refused to recognize the government of Provisional President Huerta.

The governor of Oaxaca is so alarmed by the disturbed conditions in the state capital that he has asked for reinforcements from Mexico City. Between the federal capital and the Port of Vera Cruz, also conditions are uncertain. Bodies of federal troops have been sent to the cities of Jalapa and Orizaba in the state of Vera Cruz to maintain the balance of power.

Indians on Warpath. The Indians in the state of Oaxaca have gone on the warpath from personal motives. Felix Diaz is a native of that state and the Indians declare that inasmuch as he has not been made president of the republic, if it is necessary to appoint a provisional president, Fidencio Hernandez, another native of Oaxaca, who has had a very distinguished army career, should be named in his case. The Indians will they recognize General Huerta as provisional president.

Sympathizers with Madero stopped a train on which he was believed to be fleeing from the federal camp to the coast with the object of rescuing the deposed president. The news reached Gen. Roberto Velasco at the city of Vera Cruz, to whom it was reported that the venture had been successful. He thereupon loaded a number of trains with troops and rushed them to Oaxaca by night under the banner of the fallen president. The new government under General Huerta was informed of the movement and a force of federal troops was sent off post haste from the federal capital to Orizaba and on reaching there surrounded and disarmed the men commanded by General Velasco.

Execution of Madero.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A summary execution of Madero, regarded as the constitutional president of Mexico, and his constitutional advisers without due process of law might, possibly, be interpreted as demonstrating the absence of proper government in Mexico and of the existence of a practical state of anarchy, according to some of the administration officials.

However, it was positively stated today that there was no present intention of utilizing the armed forces of the United States to back up the attitude of President Taft's administration but it will be left to President Woodrow Wilson and his secretary of state to determine what shall be done. Meanwhile, the outgoing administration regards it a duty to assemble a sufficient military and naval force at the most convenient point of embarkation to be available if the next administration wishes to use it.

NEWLANDS DELAYS BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Because the conference report of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill contained a provision eliminating the assay office at Carson, Nev., Senator Newlands of Nevada today prevented adoption of the report when it was brought into the senate. The provision extending the life of the commerce court until June 30 has been also eliminated by the conference.

It is planned to electrify the Pennsylvania line between Philadelphia and Washington. Power will be obtained from the Susquehanna river.

DUNNE ATTACKS FAKE REFORMER

WASHINGTON NO POLITICIAN, HE SAYS

Scouts Lincoln Reincarnation Story as Told by Bailey

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 22.—Gov. Edward F. Dunne tonight attacked "fake reformers," who, he declared, are raising a false cry for tax reform and a revision of the state legislation to prevent the enactment of the initiative and referendum.

The occasion was the annual Washington birthday banquet of the Creve Coeur club of Peoria. The governor declared that the initiative and referendum is the chief ambition of his administration; and denounced those persons who, in his opinion, are urging other reforms to conceal their opposition to the initiative and referendum.

In part, Governor Dunne said: "Ten days ago I listened to the speech of ex-Senator Bailey, who pictured the reincarnated Abraham Lincoln of 1913, and I was astonished to learn, if Lincoln were in the flesh today, he would have been a stalwart upholder of the legislation of our forefathers adopted in 1787.

"Bailey's reincarnated Lincoln would have vigorously opposed most of the measures of the new-born Progressive party, including woman suffrage. His idea of Washington. 'All historians agree Washington was a plain, blunt, vigorous-speaking soldier, who said all he meant, and who meant what he said. He never ostensibly advocated a measure he in reality opposed, or opposed a measure which he really favored. He never chased the devil around the stump. He never became a member of the Society of the Double Cross. He knew nothing about the gentle art of mud-slinging the waters.

"He never studied the habits of the cuttle fish, and so never adopted its methods in the politics of his day. 'In the politics of the Twentieth century, Washington, if reincarnated, would be vulgarly termed 'a back number' or a 'Jay.' He would have been, on such questions as the initiative and referendum or the abolition of the state board of equalization, either in favor of them or against them."

The Duke of Westminster owns 400 of the acres on which the city of London, England, is built.

BEST FOR DANDRUFF, FALLING HAIR OR AN ITCHING SCALP--25 CENT "DANDERINE"

Save your hair! Danderine destroys dandruff and stops falling hair at once—Grows hair, we prove it.

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous you must use Danderine, because nothing else accomplishes so much for the hair. Just one application of Knowlton's Danderine will double the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff, you cannot have nice, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, don't hesitate, but get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made. We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually—why not now? A 25 cent bottle will truly amaze you. Adv.

Everybody Taken as German Spy by the British

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Tory press has succeeded in working up the usually so stolid British people into a veritable frenzy of fear of an invasion of bearded legionaries of the Kaiser.

During the last two months the air has been full of mysterious phantom ships, which have been observed at night all over the country though nobody has so far caught sight of any in the daylight, and not one person has had sense enough to think that it would be very strange, indeed, if a practical nation like the German wanting to photograph or discover the secrets of English fortifications should cross the North sea and hover over England only during the night when darkness naturally prevents them from discovering anything. It has been hammered into the public mind that the country is swarming with German spies, and John Bull now sees a spy in every foreigner.

Suspect Celestials. The latest people to come under suspicion are a small, peaceful colony of celestials at Newcastle, ostensibly engaged in the laundry business, as is the habit of emigrated Chinamen everywhere.

A nervous Newcastle man has written to a London paper imploring it to investigate these suspicious foreigners, who are most likely in the pay of Germany, as they are very regular in their payments of rent, if indeed they are not Germans in disguise. His suspicions were strengthened because he had discovered that

only one of them spoke a word of English, and a local newsdealer had told him that this particular Chinaman had tried to buy a map of the coast, but would not pay more than 15 cents for it. As the Germans are known to be a very economical people who can doubt any longer than this supposed Chinaman must be a German in disguise?

RUSSIAN FLEET READY FOR INTERVENTION

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—It is reported that the Russian Black sea fleet is in readiness to intervene should Roumania refuse to abide by the mediation of the powers and take aggressive action against Bulgaria. Anxiety has been caused here by the information that the Roumanians are concentrating cavalry and artillery near Silistria.

TURKS MUST PAY INDEMNITY, SAY ALLIES

SOFIA, Feb. 22.—The ministry of finance states that the payment of an indemnity by Turkey is an essential condition to the conclusion of peace. It is added, however, that the allies will not insist upon immediate payment.

A SACRED SECRET

From the National Monthly. The inspector in an English school was questioning the small boys. "Can you take your warm overcoat off?" he asked. "Yes, sir," was the ready response. "Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?" "No, sir." "Why not?" There was a perplexed silence. Then a little boy spoke up: "Please, sir, 'cause God alone knows where the buttons is."

Important Notice

All available merchandise will be delivered to you by PARCEL POST. We Pay All Delivery Charges. You can shop by mail—same as if you came in person. Do it and participate in our money-saving prices—Accuracy and prompt delivery guaranteed—and—money back if not satisfactory.

Prescriptions

Have it filled where positive accuracy—pure materials—always fresh and full strength—are absolutely sure and no substitution ever permitted—It won't cost you a penny more for such safeguarding precautions and that's why your physician always says: "Take it to The Colorado Springs Drug Co." We Have Filled Over 100,000 Prescriptions.

Everyday Toilet Preparations at Cut Prices

Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream, 50c size.....	45c	Packer's Tar Soap, 25c size.....	19c	Pozzoni's Face Powder, 50c size.....	35c
Sempre Giovine, 50c size.....	45c	Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25c size.....	19c	Santol Tooth Powder, 25c size.....	19c
Lablache Face Powder, 50c size.....	45c	Pebeco Tooth Paste, 50c size.....	45c	Cuticura Soap, 25c size.....	21c
Swanndon Face Powder, 25c size.....	15c	Rubifoam for the Teeth, 25c size.....	21c	50c Cuticura Ointment.....	45c
Java Rice Face Powder, 50c size.....	35c	Woodbury Facial Soap, 25c size.....	21c	25c 4711 Glycerin Soap.....	15c

I EAT IT I WANT TO NOW!

PURE CASTILE SOAP

10c Cake 7c
4 for 25c
3/4 lb. Bar 15c
2 for 25c

Come in and get a Free Sample.

Sassafras Bark

Now is the time to take it. We have just received a fresh supply.

Price per lb. 25c



No More Gas on the Stomach or Sour Stomach! No More Heavy Feeling After Meals or Constipation! We want everyone in this town who has stomach or bowel trouble to just try ONE bottle of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., compounded in Adler-I-Ka. You will be surprised at the QUICK ACTION!

The VERY FIRST DOSE shows results and a short treatment with Adler-I-Ka. may make you feel better than you have for years. This remedy tends to antisepticize the intestinal tract and to draw out the impurities. A SINGLE DOSE usually relieves gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation QUICKLY. We do not hesitate to say that Adler-I-Ka. is the BEST of bowel and stomach remedy we have ever sold!

Come in and Get One of the Books—They Are Free.

Flaxiline

Protects your skin from the weather. A pure lotion to relieve chapping and improve the appearance of the skin.

Price 25c

Talbot's Poultry Remedies

We carry a full line for all diseases of domestic fowls.

Don't Forget That We Carry the Largest Stock of Eastman Kodaks and Supplies in the City.

The Colorado Springs Drug Co.

THE STORE WITH THE YELLOW FRONT. FREE DELIVERY EVERYWHERE NO EXTRA CHARGE. COR. TEJON AND HUERTANO. PHONES MAIN 479-459.

26th Annual Greeting From HEXT MUSIC CO.

To "Our Friends the Public:" We wish to thank you for your continued and increased patronage (the past year being one of the best in our history) and, incidentally, to remind you that we now have a COMPLETE STOCK of both VICTROLAS and PHONOGRAPHS—and records for both.

SEWING MACHINES—All kinds, \$5.00 up.

Special attention to rentals and repairs.

PIANOS AND PIANO PLAYERS.

N. B. A NUMBER OF VERY SPECIAL BARGAINS in slightly used Player-Pianos and Rental Pianos.

PIANOS TUNED, MOVED, RENTED, REPAIRED.

• Latest Standard and Popular SHEET MUSIC.

HEXT MUSIC CO.

19 N. TEJON ST.

PHONE M 1272.

This is the final week of our clothing clearance. All reductions will be discontinued Saturday, March 1st.

Leaving just six more days in which to buy good suits and overcoats at cut prices.

Perkins Shearer & Co.



For Full Value

R. B. LILES GRAIN CO.

Feed, Hay, Grain and Flour
New Elevator on C. & S. Tracks
Costilla and Sahwatch

Sewed Soles

Shoe Hospital

25 E. Huerfano St.

Detectives Get Checks for Catching Robbers

For the arrest and conviction of Jack Surai, alias Harry Fogarty, who stole a diamond ring from Fred G. Hayner's jewelry store, October 19, 1911, Officer Shea and William Krank of St. Louis have received a reward of \$100. This reward was offered by the Jewelers Security Alliance, of which Hayner and seven other Colorado Springs jewelers are members. Surai was arrested in St. Louis in Krank's pawnshop, where he was trying to get rid of a handsome diamond ring. Shea was called, and the man was identified by a photograph published in the Detective, M. A. Preston, who was arrested at the time of the local robbery, having been a confederate of Surai, was sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary. The checks for the reward are displayed in the Hayner windows.

"77"

FOR

GRIP & COLUS

Aching bones, pains and soreness in the head, back or chest. Influenza, Sneezing, Sniffing—Catarrh, Cold in the head, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever—this is the Grip.

If you will take "Seventy-seven" at the first feeling of lassitude, you will escape.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, it may take longer to break up.

It pays to keep "Seventy-seven" handy; it is a small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist, 25c. or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 150 William St., New York—Advertisement.

The Sinton Dairy Co.

Phone 442 419 S. El Paso St.

Prices on Dairy Products

Milk in Quart Bottles, 14 cts. for \$1.00
Milk in Pint Bottles, 12 cts. for 1.00
Cream, Standard, 1/2 pints, 50c
Cream, Standard, 1 pint, 1.00
Cream, Whipped, 1/2 pints, 1.50
Skim Milk, Sweet, in Quarts, 28 cts. for 1.00
Skim Milk in Cans, per gal., 10c
Buttermilk, Fresh in Quart Bottles, 50c
Special Milk for Invalids and Children, qt., 10c
Yogurt, per pint, 7c
Cottage Cheese, to order, pint pail, 10c
Choice Creamery Butter, Unsalted Butter.

We get our milk supply from our own herds of healthy, well fed cows, thus giving our customers the freshest and purest milk.

BRANCH OFFICE AND MILK DEPOT,
105 S. TEJON

MUCH ACTIVE WORK BY COMMERCE BODY

Will Try to Have Friedmann

Tuberculosis Tests Here, Other Plans Discussed

Resolutions endorsing the bond refunding ordinance that will be submitted to voters at the April election were passed yesterday by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce. The other initiated and referred measures that will come up before the voters this spring were referred to the committee on municipal affairs, of which Henry H. Hall is chairman.

One hundred thousand copies of the map folder of the Pikes Peak region are to be published this year, the directors giving the advertising committee the authority to have these printed. The folder will contain the topographical map issued last year, which shows the entire region, with the various points of interest marked out.

An effort is to be made by the directors to make Colorado Springs the headquarters for the demonstration of the new tuberculosis serum treatment discovered by Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann of Berlin, a brother of Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann of this city. The advantages of climate and sanatoria will be placed before the German physician, and, owing to the fact that his brother is resident of this city, it is believed that the local arguments will have great weight.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN HERE TOMORROW NIGHT

The demonstration train from the State Agricultural college, consisting of three exhibit cars, two lecture cars and the Pullman for those in charge of the train, will reach Colorado Springs tomorrow evening, traveling over the Santa Fe railroad, and will be open for inspection at the Santa Fe station from 8:30 o'clock to 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is possible that demonstrations may be arranged for tomorrow evening, but this is not yet certain. The train is in charge of C. H. Hinman, superintendent of extension at the agricultural college.

Members of the faculty of the agricultural college are in charge of the train, and Tuesday morning several lectures will be given on various topics of general and local interest. The two lecture cars are ordinary passenger cars, in which the professors lecture as in a classroom. These lectures are a new feature of the train this year, for in previous years the only methods of instruction used were exhibits and demonstrations. The three exhibit cars are the biggest baggage cars obtainable.

The exhibits in the demonstration cars are as follows: Car 1. (a) Grain exhibit, demonstrating alfalfa improvement, seed improvement, seed treatment, to prevent smut, and varieties of grains recommended for various altitudes; (b) bee exhibit, demonstrating beekeeping appliances, treatment for foul brood, and for other pathological conditions; and (c) veterinary exhibit, demonstrating poisonous plants of the Colorado range, Kansas horse disease, hog cholera and other pathological conditions.

Animal Husbandry.

Car 2. (a) Animal husbandry exhibit, illustrating silo construction, stock feeding, dairying, home-made livestock buildings and appliances, and (b) poultry exhibit, demonstrating poultry appliances, home-made conveniences, marketing poultry products, and standard poultry types. Poultry house plans will be distributed. Car 3. (a) Home economics exhibit, demonstrating household conveniences, farm home improvement, and various special phases of domestic science and art; plans and working drawings will be given, and (b) rural school exhibit, demonstrating many phases of rural school improvement, including inexpensive apparatus for the teaching of agriculture, manual training and domestic science in rural schools. Plans and data relative to rural school consolidation are included.

One of the features of the third car is a model kitchen, and the woman in charge an expert in cooking and general housekeeping, will give demonstrations all Tuesday morning. Concerning the visit of the demonstration train to this city, County Agricultural Agent Lauck said yesterday: "Local people who are interested in poultry should not miss the poultry exhibit. Colorado Springs has the oldest poultry association in the state, and its work has been most helpful in the past. It should receive the support of every poultry fancier."

"I hope that all the school children will attend the train in a body. It would be hard to estimate the amount of good this train will bring to them, and it will be time well spent away from their studies."

The agricultural train left Fort Collins last Monday, and is to be one month in its trip around the state. It will visit 79 towns and will travel 2,200 miles, and it is expected that a larger number of people will visit the train this year than ever before. On its last trip, two years ago, it had fully 35,000 visitors.

Local Pupils Will Sing in Sacred Cantata to Be Given by Signor Vegara

Signor Leonardo Vegara, an eminent voice specialist, and who has a large class in this city, is directing the sacred concert, Gounod's "Messe Solenne," to be given in the Pueblo after Easter. The sacred concert will be repeated in this city, and later in Denver. A number of Signor Vegara's advanced pupils in Colorado Springs will take part in the concert, and rehearsals for the Pueblo production already have started.

A BUNCH OF LIVE WIRES ON THE HOME BUILDERS' PAGE, MONDAY MORNING GAZETTE.

OPPOSED TO PASSAGE OF JOHNSTON "SUNDAY BILL"

Religious Liberty, as a matter of course, is under consideration at the regular morning service of the Seventh Day Adventist church, at 11 o'clock yesterday. After a study of the Sunday bill, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions.
Whereas, God, in his wisdom, created man a free moral agent, not subject to his fellows in religious things, and

Whereas, The denial of religious rights in other lands led our forefathers to establish in America a free republic, in which the blessings of liberty might be enjoyed; and

Whereas, Special safeguards were erected as fundamental principles of the United States constitution, whereby the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, and free from any might be forever guaranteed to citizens of this nation, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Seventh Day Adventist church of Colorado Springs, Colorado, regard the maintenance of the principles established by Almighty God and recognized by human government, whereby absolute freedom of conscience and entire liberty of religious observance may be enjoyed in this nation.

Resolved, That we do hereby express our unalterable conviction that civil and religious liberty ought to be maintained throughout the republic, and that the church and the state ought forever to be kept separate in the discharge of their respective functions and duties.

Resolved, That inasmuch as congress is prohibited from the making or enforcement of any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, we therefore urge that congress refrain from the enactment of the Johnston Sunday bill, or any Sunday bill or other statute whereby the compulsory observance of any weekly day of rest might be attempted by the representatives of the government.

These resolutions will be presented in the form of memorials, to both houses of congress, as a protest against the passage of the Johnston Sunday bill and other religious bills which have been introduced during the present session of congress.

While the Johnston Sunday bill applies only to the District of Columbia, said Pastor Eldridge, "I believe every lover of religious freedom in the United States ought to oppose its passage, for the reason that both the history of this bill and the nature of its backing make it evident that its passage is destined for the purpose of bringing congress to establish a precedent, which would be simply a forerunner of other enactments, applying to the whole country, and imposing restrictions wholly contrary to the principles of true religious freedom."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IS GENERALLY OBSERVED

Colorado Springs celebrated Washington's birthday yesterday by taking a day off. Most of the stores and offices were closed, the holiday schedule was observed at the postoffice and at city and county offices, and special Washington anniversary programs were given by various societies and fraternal organizations. At the Y. M. C. A. last night a patriotic entertainment was given, and there was a Washington-Lincoln program at the Methodist church in Colorado City by the C. A. R. and affiliated orders.

Movement for Baptist Church Extension Work

A great movement is on foot among the Baptists of the country to raise \$200,000 for church extension and evangelistic work. The movement is composed of prominent missionaries and laymen will tour the country. The team having charge of the work on the Pacific coast will arrive here Tuesday. It consists of the Rev. J. P. Jacobs, Kansas City; the Rev. A. H. C. Morris, Denver; the Rev. L. N. Clark and Dr. Anthony of Maine. All Baptists of the city are invited to be present at the meeting, which will be held at the First Baptist church. The Ladies' auxiliary will serve a dinner to the men at 6:30 p. m., and the men of all Baptist churches in the community are asked to be present at that hour.

COLLEGE DAY OF PRAYER

Colleges throughout the civilized world will observe today as a day of prayer. At Colorado college a devotional service will be held in Perkins hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning, led by President W. F. Stocum. This will be followed at 11:15 by communion service, at which President Stocum and the Rev. Manly D. Ormes will officiate, assisted by members of the faculty. The regular vesper service will be held at 8 o'clock. Prof. George Herbert Palmer preaching on the subject of prayer. The college choir will sing Bullard's "Light and Life Immortal."

IN THE morning a cup of Derr's Coffee is the best eye-opener; it puts new life into the dormant faculties, speeds up the natural functions of the human machine and primes a man for effective work.

Its fine flavor and appetizing aroma is due to the fact that it is fresh, quick-roasted Coffee, blended in an expert manner and suited to your particular taste.

THE DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.

26 S. Tejon. Phone 576.

Finest Clothes \$16.50

Broken Line of Fine \$25 to \$30 Suits \$16.50 Broken Line of Fine \$25 to \$30 Overcoats

IN a short time this great clearance sale will be over, so don't delay selecting your suit while there is yet time. The best suits made are here and they are to be had at a very tempting price \$16.50. They're creations from the tailor shops of Hirsh-Wickwire, Alfred Benjamin and Society Brand.



EVERY overcoat offered you in this final clearance is an absolute authentic style for 1913 and comprises our regular stock. We'll show you all the latest colors and patterns in models you'll like—belted back, convertible and shawl collars, single and double breasted. Buy now and get in while you have such a goodly lot to choose from.

THE HUB
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Wilbur's

A Sensational Finish

We have determined to close out our remaining winter stock of silk suits, velvet suits, cloth suits and fancy coats this week, and will make the most sensational prices to accomplish this result. If interested come early in the week as these values, at such prices, will cause a quick clearance. Sale starts Monday at 9 a. m. Merchandise mentioned in this advertisement not sent on approval or laid aside. Telephone orders not accepted.

ONE LOT of wool suits in a variety of fabrics, colorings and styles. High class garments, valued at \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00, each at..... **\$12.50**

ONE LOT of silk suits, velvet suits, fancy coats and street coats, some of the latter trimmed in fur that would alone cost more than the sale price of the garment. Values here range \$50.00 to \$147.50; this week at the ridiculously low price of, each..... **\$25.00**

Redfern Corsets Any Winter Hat

And all Warner corsets on sale this week at prices that will never be duplicated when this lot is gone. We are moving one corset department in a few days and wish to dispose of all Redfern's and Warner's, which lines will be discontinued. Buy now for future as well as present needs. Any Warner or Redfern model in stock

HALF Price
Original prices \$1.00 to \$10.00
Special prices 50c to \$5.00

An ornament or small part of the trimmings on many of these hats worth more than the sale price of the entire hat.

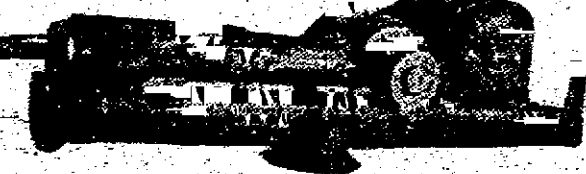
IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CHILDREN'S DAY NURSERY

Extensive improvements are to be started immediately at the Children's Day nursery, 222 South Tejon street. Another dormitory is to be added to the present building, the dining room will be enlarged and a storage room will be built for supplies. The present building is too small to accommodate the increasing number of boarding children. The main building now contains a reception room, dining room, kitchen, play room, coat closet and washstands on the first floor, two dormitories fitted with 10 single beds each on the second floor, and a matron's room. In addition to the main building there are the Jones cottage and the Reed cottage, named after Asa T. Jones and Verner Z. Reed, who have financially aided the institution. The Jones cottage, under supervision of a trained nurse, is equipped for the care of infants from three months up. Mrs. Harriet Lawrence, president of the Day Nursery association, is in the east for a stay of a year or more, and the first vice president, Mrs. F. M. Taylor, is acting in her place. Mrs. Chaloner-Schley is second vice president, Miss Margaret Anderson is treasurer, and Miss Sarah J. Warren, secretary. The board of directors is composed of Mrs. E. W. Giddings, Miss Jane Burns, Mrs. Sifford Hamp, Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond, Mrs. James Lockhart, Mrs. Harry Ver Steeg, Miss Jessie Aiken, Mrs. Arthur G. Brigham, Mrs. Rebecca J. Lowe, Miss Innes, Miss Avis Jones, Miss Frances Hall, Miss Jacobell, Miss Ida Maynard and Miss May Howbert. The committees are as follows: House—Mrs. Brigham, chairman; Miss Warren, Mrs. Taylor. Finance—Miss Anderson, chairman;

Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Schley and Miss Innes. Visiting—Miss Jacobell, chairman; Mrs. Lowe and Miss Aiken. Jones cottage—Mrs. Spencer Penrose, chairman; Mrs. Drummond, Miss Jones. Reed cottage—Mrs. Lockhart, chairman; Mrs. Hamp, Mrs. Ver Steeg.

BERNARD GOES TO DENVER

S. S. Bernard, for many years a resident of Colorado Springs, went to Denver yesterday, where he will become general manager of the Southern Superior Fuel company, a corporation recently organized, and of which he is president and one of the largest stockholders. The company owns coal land near Walsenburg, Colo., which it proposes to develop at once. Bernard was formerly president of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company.



Smith Electric Rock Drill

The Greatest Boon Yet Offered to Mine Developers
Great Economizer in All Rock Drilling
Come and See It in Operation
Also 3-H. P. Generating Plants for Isolated Installation
Manufactured and Sold by
HAGSELI, IRON WORKS CO.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

RADLEY BENEFIT WILL BE GIVEN TOMORROW

A joint athletic entertainment will be given tomorrow night at Robbins hall under the auspices of Cheyenne tribe No. 44, I. O. O. F. M.; the Allied Printing Trades council and the Federated Trades council, for the benefit of J. E. Radley, president of the Federated Trades council. Mr. Radley has been advised by his physicians that he must go to a lower altitude, preparatory to an operation. He has been prominently identified with labor interests here, and it is expected that the entertainment will be largely attended.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIETARY DRUG
Official Adm. your Druggist for
Chichester's Pills in Red and Gold wrapper.
Take no other. Buy of your
Druggist, or write to
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, Co., 24
years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Black Cat Hosiery Sale of Seconds

Black Cat seconds, in silk lisle, high spliced heel and double toe and sole in black and tan; all sizes; regular 50c. On sale.....**29c**

Black Cat seconds, in light and medium weight, in colors black, white and tan; all sizes; regular 25c. Per pair.....**19c**

2 pairs for **35c**; or 3 pair **50c**

Black Cat seconds, in medium weight, with plain and rib top, in black only; all sizes; regular 20c. On sale.....**15c**

Black Cat seconds, in medium weight, with plain top, in black only; all sizes; regular 15c. Per pair.....**11c**

MONDAY ONLY SPECIALS

35c DRESS GOODS 19c
One small lot of popular Danish and novelty dress goods, half wool; regular 30c and 35c. Tomorrow at.....**19c**

\$1.00 DRESS GOODS 50c
42 and 44 inches wide, guaranteed all wool, in stripes and checks; regular price \$1.00. Tomorrow at.....**50c**

\$5.00 NEMO CORSETS \$2.25
These models have been discontinued and we have sizes only 20, 21, 24, suitable for stout figures; regular \$5.00. Tomorrow at.....**\$2.25**

75c TAFFETA SUITS 39c
19 inches wide, colors reds, blues, browns, gray, green; fine quality that sold at 75c and 85c. Tomorrow at.....**39c**

20c CURTAIN SCRIMS 15c
36 inches wide with colored designs, all good patterns; regular 20c. Tomorrow at.....**15c**

\$1.75 BLANKETS \$1.48
Large 12-4 size, in gray or tan; regular price \$1.75. Tomorrow at.....**\$1.48**

12 1/2c UNREFINED MUSLIN 9c
36 inches wide Indian Head brand, short lengths; regular 12 1/2c. Tomorrow at.....**9c**

All Wool and a Yard Wide DRESS GOODS at 50c

36-inch all wool serges, in navy blue and the wanted shades. All wool novelty dress goods and wool whip cords in all colors. Special values, all at 50c

New Gingham and Draperies

These new arrivals are sure to please you. Choice patterns and colors absolutely fast. Make your selections early while varieties are complete. The prices are right.

French Zephyr Charmante Dress Gingham, 32 inches wide, in checks and stripes. At.....**25c**

32-inch Sherwood Zephyr Dress Gingham, in checks, stripes and plain colors. At.....**15c**

27-inch Dress Gingham, new patterns in stripes, checks and plain colors. At.....**12 1/2c and 10c**

Seaside Percales, 36 inches wide, in light and dark colors; excellent quality at.....**12 1/2c**

36-inch Tanjore Imitation Madras draperies, in floral and oriental designs. At.....**12 1/2c and 15c**

36-inch Gunja Scrims, in oriental and floral designs; also plain centers with handsome borders. At.....**18c and 20c**

36-inch plain hemstitched Scrims and Etamines. At.....**25c and 30c**

Ladies' White and Colored Spring Waists Now on Display

Never before have we shown a better and more complete line than is now on display for your inspection.



White waists 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

Colored waists 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98 and \$2.50.

New spring wash dresses in white and colored.

Special line white dresses, made of voiles and lawns, rimmed with lace and embroidery, at \$7.50.

Colored fancy dresses at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

The Felted Co.

New Wash Fabrics

This section presents a varied collection of everything choice in colored wash fabrics for spring and summer wear. Many styles that we are showing now will not be again duplicated.

Egyptian Tissues, Tissue Rex and La Porte Tissues, in stripes and checks, in all colors. At.....**25c**

Costume Piques in the wide welts, navy, light blue, pink, tan and black; 27 inches wide. At.....**25c**

Silk Stripe Voile, sheer and pretty, in white and colors. At.....**25c**

Ratines, the most popular wash goods fabric for the spring, in plain colors such as tans, light blue, lavender, pink and black, also stripes. At.....**25c**

French Poplins, highly mercerized, in all the leading colors. At.....**25c and 50c**

Corded Habutai Silks, marvel radiant and silk, and silk Jacqueline in stripes and checks. At.....**30c**

Wash Crepes, in white, tan, pink, light blue, lavender and red; suitable for kimonos and dressing sacks. At.....**15c**

New Dress Linens, 36 inches wide, in white, ivory and natural. At.....**35c, 40c and 50c**

QUALITY. SERVICE



Phone M. 715

328 N. Tejon



HOUSE GIVEN BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ANCESTOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Photographed by Paul Thompson.)
The photograph shows Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons in England. This house was presented to Laurence Washington, an ancestor of our first president, more than 300 years ago, as a reward for his services to his country. Sulgrave Manor, in the little village of Sulgrave, a town that is full of memories and relics of the Washington family.

Electrical Device for Voting in House Proposed in Resolution

By SIDNEY ESPEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Electricity may do away with the time-honored filibustering scheme in the house and completely revolutionize some of the details of parliamentary procedure that have obtained in that body almost since the founding of the republic. Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee has a plan whereby the statesmen at the national capital might harness the electric current and use it to record their wishes on legislative matters. If the plan is put into successful operation many important changes might result in the routine business of the house.

Representative Garrett is the author of a resolution that has been referred to the rules committee, empowering that committee to make an investigation and report to the house upon the feasibility of installing a device in the house chamber by which each member could vote by pressing a button.

At present much of the time of the house is lost in roll calls. It takes 40 minutes now to make a roll call and with the addition of 40 more members in the next house the time to be consumed in this task will be at least 50 minutes. At first sight this would not appear important, but when it is known that a favorite resort of filibusters is to force roll calls so as to delay measures which it is sought to talk to death or otherwise obstruct, the importance of the roll call as a means of obstruction is seen.

Force Roll Calls.
Many roll calls are forced upon the house, not for the purpose of putting members on record, but because of the desire for delay. Roll calls are forced on minor amendments to bills which are in themselves unimportant and not put forward as examples of constructive statesmanship, for the purpose of delaying some other matter. It happens often that no roll calls are had on measures where members do not like to go on record, as for instance the numerous prohibition bills, prohibition being the subject upon which many congressmen will tell you privately that they do not care to go on record, except as a last resort.

The record vote, or the aye and no vote, is not in effect in the British parliament or in many of the state legislatures in the United States. There are plenty of ways of ascertaining how a member of parliament stands on a question or he may have his attitude specially recorded in the journal. In the house, all those voting aye or no in a given case are directly recorded in the journal of the house. Those paired are so recorded in the record, but the list of pairs does not appear in the journal.

To carry out the Garrett idea of electrical voting it would be necessary to have at the desk, or seat, of each member at least three buttons which he could push at occasion requires, "aye," "no" or "present."

Precaution Required.
It would be necessary, however, for the buttons to be safeguarded so as to prevent mistakes. That is, the bells would have to be so arranged that

no person but the member involved could push his own button. If anyone else pushed the button it would misrepresent the member and it would be difficult to locate the offender or establish the truth as to whether the member actually voted or some other person pushed his button.

Representative Garrett admits that he has no particular electrical device in mind, but he believes the idea would adapt itself to conditions in the house. If the engineering details could be worked out so as to assure the proper amount of practicability.

Another time saving to be effected by an electrical roll call would be in ascertaining the presence of a quorum. Unlike the senate where the demand for quorum is generally made in good faith, in the house it is generally made for the purpose of delaying the business of the house. It is generally made for the purpose of delaying the business of the house. It is generally made for the purpose of delaying the business of the house.

Much Time Lost.
Even at that much time is lost for it frequently happens that there are not more than 50 representatives in the chamber. On such occasions the representative whose amendment or motion is steam-rollered makes the point of no quorum. The roll has to be called and it is 40 or 50 minutes before the house is prepared to proceed with the business under consideration. It is customary to call the roll twice and many members who are absent knowing that they will have a chance to respond on the second call take their time about replying to the chamber to be recorded.

Representative Garrett believes that with an electrical device in operation and with a time limit of 10 minutes put on tardy members a record vote might be had at any time within the period. Besides, he believes, the effect would be to keep more members on the floor of the house.

Three German Princes to Take Up Training.
BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Three young German princes, Joachim, son of Emperor William, Sigismund, nephew of the emperor, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, will shortly begin active training. The three today became members of the Berlin Sport club. This is taken as an indication of the interest shown by the imperial family in the next Olympic games, which are to be held in Berlin.

Wireless telephony between Rome and Palermo, Sicily, a distance of 250 miles, has been very successful and the Italian government will take over the system.

SUFFRAGE PARADE ON MARCH 3 TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF WILSON INAUGURATION



Women who will play a prominent part in the suffrage parade at Washington on March 3. At the top from left to right are Miss Alice Paul, chairwoman of the committee in charge of the parade; Miss Inez Milholland, who will lead the marchers; and Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, a Washington beauty who will head the "beauty squad." Below are Miss Rosalie Jones, general in charge of the suffrage army now enroute to Washington, and Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Merrimac, who will lead the men's brigade of equal rights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There was not the slightest doubt in the mind of Miss Alice Paul today as to the grandeur of the pageant with which women will celebrate the shrine of equal rights will seek to impress President-elect Wilson and a Democratic congress with the popularity of the "cause" on March 3. In fact, Miss Paul, who by the way is chairwoman of the congressional committee of the National Women Suffrage association and the very head and forefront of the parade movement here, was of the opinion that after the suffrage host had swept

through the spacious streets of the capital there would be little else for the government to do but declare a speedy constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

"For the past two weeks," said Miss Paul, "staid, bewiskered senators and bald, though enthusiastic congressmen have been gum-shoeing their way into the suffrage headquarters at 1420 F street, with declarations of fealty and promises to march." In the vanguard of this masculine army was Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Merrimac and originator of "Hobson's KISS." Mr. Hobson is said to have signified his willingness to lead the charge of the men's suffrage enthusiasts which will be incorporated in the pageant.

Shafroth Wants Place.
Senator-elect Shafroth of Colorado, having a keen eye for the future and an appreciation of the power of fe-

male ballots in his state, has been insistent that he be allowed to act as one of Mr. Hobson's lieutenants. Thereupon Representative E. P. Taylor, of the same state, and likewise of the same brand of perspicacity, came forward with a demand that he also be allowed to crucify his personal comfort to save his political hide in the six-mile march of the suffrage column.

All this was most gratifying and Miss Paul was soon in receipt of offers from the male officeholders of most of the other suffrage states of the union, though some of those who solemnly pleaded the cause of the "peepul" the "comm-tee-tee-tee" were said to have strenuously balked at a proposition to occupy a position in the parade just behind that of a negro, an imbecile and a woman in chains, even though James Lees Laidlaw, the New York millionaire, stood ready to occupy a prominent place on the float.

A compromise is said to have been effected, however, by heading the main column of senators, congressmen, et al with a banner inscribed with the legend "Women Helped to Elect These Men," behind which will spread the Hobson phalanx. It is expected that about 40 senators and congressmen will be in line.

"General" Jones to Be There.
"General" Roscoe Jones, who is even

now leading a suffrage "army" to the gates of Washington, will also play a prominent part in the parade, marching at the head of her "hikers" with the same martial stride that carried her through the 250-mile journey from New York to the capital. Late advices from the "general" state that she will parade through Washington's streets even should she and her army have to don skis to circumvent a duplicate of the last inauguration blizzard.

Judging from the makeup of the parade and the feminine costumes which are expected, however, the classic drapery of ancient Greece, the tunic of the Egyptian, the sandals of the Roman era and the light attire of Miss Inez Milholland, the official trumpeter, all make a sunny day imperative.

The ensemble effect, according to Miss Paul, will be impressive to the extreme of impressiveness and to the extent of about a 10,000 unit parade, with enough novelties to furnish talk in suffrage circles for many moons to come. Behind Miss Milholland, as the trumpeter, and Dawn Mist, a beautiful Blackfoot Indian girl, who will act as her assistant, will stride a suffrage band, composed entirely of women. Then will come a standard bearer, a mounted brigade, 50 girl ushers in blue and gold, a series of floats, more marchers, more floats, Congressman Hobson and his suffrage charges, government clerks, both male and female, more floats and more marchers—all be decked in costumes representing every era in woman's fight for freedom and every nation engaged therein.

Stepdaughter of Madame Nordica Marries Comedian

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—J. Leroy Atwell, comic opera comedian, known as Roy Atwell, and Dorothy Young, 19-year-old stepdaughter of Madame Lillian Nordica, grand opera singer, confirmed today the reports of their marriage yesterday at Greenwich, Conn. The intention had been kept a secret from the bride's father, George W. Young, a New York banker, who married Mme. Nordica in 1909, but the wedding later received the banker's approval.

Mr. Atwell is 35 years old, son of a merchant at Syracuse, N. Y. He and his first wife, Blanche West, an actress, were divorced two years ago. Miss Young is well known in musical circles from the fact that during the past few years she has been the constant companion of Mme. Nordica.

Montmartre Landmark Is Soon to Be Razed

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Montmartre, after losing many of its historic landmarks is about to be deprived of another old souvenir, the villa or house of the Belle Gabrielle, the favorite of Henry IV. The memory of the Roi Galant should have been sufficient to save this historic cottage, dilapidated though it is, but the march of time and modern progress have no respect for anything. The little house, perched like a castle on what seemed to be an inaccessible eminence, has been encroached upon year after year. It took centuries to complete the work, but now the last hour has struck. Bit by bit the little garden around it

SUPPOSED SICK GIRL AT HOSPITAL IS NOT BEATRICE KAUFMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The authorities at the municipal hospital for contagious diseases are trying to learn the identity of the three-year-old girl they supposed was Beatrice Kaufman, and at the same time discover what has become of the real Beatrice, who has been admitted to the institution six weeks ago suffering from scarlet fever. Beatrice's father, Isador Kaufman, a raincoat manufacturer, received reports from the hospital every day telling him the little girl was recovering. Today he was notified to come and take her home. Hastening to the institution, Kaufman was surprised and shocked when a child whom he did not recognize was turned over to him. "That is not my Beatrice," he exclaimed.

"Oh, yes it is, she has changed in appearance because of her illness," declared the hospital attendants. Unconvinced but hoping that he was mistaken, Kaufman took the child to his home so that his wife might decide if the girl was not her Beatrice and the little girl, falling to note any familiar surroundings, burst into loud sobs for "mamma." She was taken back to the hospital but the real Beatrice could not be located.

Mamba Kills Dogs of Hunting Party

BULAWAYO, India, Feb. 22.—Mr. Knight of the Eiffel Blue pine, Mr. Ward of the Glencairn Champion, Mr. Johnston, a contractor, and others, accompanied by eight dogs and a few natives, have had a remarkable experience while out pig hunting. Suddenly the dogs pointed something, and a terrier rushed in and seized a great black mamba, one of the most dreaded snakes. Before the party could grasp the situation a pointer was bitten and dropped dead. Another pointer suffered similarly—the next moment the terrier was killed.

By this time the excitement was intense. All the sportsmen and the remaining five dogs had joined in the melee. A greyhound was bitten and died; and then its owner fired and blew part of the mamba away. Another member of the party got in a successful revolver shot, but not before all the dogs had been bitten and seven had died, including a Great Dane, valued at \$400.

Five hundred and twenty tons of water are required to produce one ton of dry oats, while 310 tons of water are needed for one ton of corn, and 450 tons of water for one ton of red clover.

Salves Can't Cure Eczema

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't impudently dab the disease on your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all ectodermic diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT.
A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients are combined in the D.D.D. Superscription. This penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

A 50-cent bottle will start the cure and give you instant relief.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this D.D.D. Prescription to a skin sufferer here and there, and we want you to try it now on our positive guarantee. D.D.D. Superscription. The pores clean; ask us. Robinson Drug Co.

YOU CAN DO BETTER AT

You will like trading at Daniels'



The C. M. Daniels
HOME FURNISHING CO.
THE STORE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Make Daniels' store your home store.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

\$35.00 Satin Brass Bed, three-quarter size.....\$23.50
 \$30.00 Bright Brass Bed, three-quarter size.....\$19.50
 \$15.00 Bright Brass Bed, three-quarter size.....\$9.75
 \$35.00 Satin Brass Bed, single size.....\$24.00
 \$30.00 Bright Brass Bed, single size.....\$19.50
 \$22.50 Satin Brass Bed, single size.....\$14.00

New line of Rugs just arrived. All new and up-to-date patterns, in Scotch, Waols, Hartford, Axminsters, Kirmans, Body Brussels and French Wiltons.

You will find prices very reasonable at Daniels'.

Daniels' way makes it easy to pay



The C. M. Daniels
HOME FURNISHING CO.
Successor to
Tucker Furniture Co.
106-8 N. Tejon St.
Phone M. 645.

You get good goods at Daniels'

POLANT'S

119 S. TEJON ST.

To encourage early buying for the opening season, we have priced every article attractively low. 1,000 Spring Walrus, generally sold at \$1.50 and \$2.00, on sale at.....88c

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Forecast: Colorado—Local snows Sunday; Monday fair.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	4
Temperature at 12 m.	10
Temperature at 6 p. m.	9.5
Maximum temperature	18
Minimum temperature	10
Mean temperature	11.5
Max. bar. pressure, inches	30.59
Min. bar. pressure, inches	30.58
Mean velocity of wind per hour	6
Max. velocity of wind per hour	12
Relative humidity at noon	82
Dew point at noon	28
Precipitation in inches	.04

CITY BRIEFS

FOR quick service, call Quick Delivery. Phones Main 2000 and 2000. Adv.

CUTTERS for hire. Anders Livery. Adv.

P. E. O. RUMMAGE sale, February 23. Alamo Sample Rooms. Adv.

MUSIC RECITAL—School for Deaf and Blind, Thursday evening, Feb. 21 at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Adv.

THERE will be an "Old Folks" concert at the Second Presbyterian church, Friday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Good old time songs and readings. Adv.

ATTEND the W. O. W. mask ball at Simpson's hall, March 14th. Prizes for best costume and for the funniest. Adv.

CANTON Pikes Peak No. 2 will give a social dance at I. O. O. F. hall Monday night, 9 to 12. Fink's orchestra. Adv.

ADDRESS—Dr. Samuel Garvin will speak to the Socialists at Carpenters hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Everyone invited. Open discussion after the lecture. Subject, "In the Wilderness, and the Way Out."

THE ONLY FIREPROOF GARAGE in this city charges the same or less for storage, repairs, supplies and vulcanizing. Call and see. The G. W. Blake Auto Co. Adv.

BREWSTER WILL TALK—The Rev. E. E. Brewster will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. His subject will be, "The Greatness of Lincoln."

CHINESE WED—Delaying their wedding until the birthday of the father of their adopted country.

"Vir" Camembert

Camembert Cheese has justly been called "the crowning event of a good dinner." Its peculiar richness is due to the fact that it is not pressed after being drained, as are most cheeses. It is cured and salted with great care and turned twice a day until ripe for the market.

"Vir" Camembert Cheese is imported direct from Calvados, France, from whence come the finest cheeses today. It is packed in tin with a patent, easily-opened cover, which retains its freshness direct to your table. 85 cents a tin.

Burgess

PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. TEJON ST.

SEVEN BIG DEPARTMENT STORES OF N. Y. JOIN IN COOPERATIVE PROPOSITION

Seven large department stores of New York city have promised their support to the establishment of a sanatorium in Colorado Springs for clerks, in which M. G. Wilkind, proprietor of the Star Ranch sanatorium, has been interested. Three had originally given their consent to the plan, but Mr. Wilkind received a letter last Tuesday stating that four others have signified their intention of joining.

"I expect to go to New York in about 10 days to complete arrangements for the sanatorium," said Mr. Wilkind. "I believe that the proposition will go through, and that it is only a matter of time until work is actually started."

The sanatorium is to be based on a perfect insurance plan, whereby employees of the large stores are guaranteed treatment for tuberculosis here and expenses while being cured, for a small sum monthly.

BEYLE BROS., Undertakers and Embalmers. 18 E. Kiowa, Phone 293. Adv.

ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF B. G. ROBBINS

The following resolutions, expressing their sorrow at the death of B. G. Robbins, have been adopted by the Painters union:

Whereas, It has been the will of our Heavenly Father that our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. B. G. Robbins, should be called to his eternal rest; and

Whereas, In the death of Mr. Robbins the working people of this city have lost a sincere friend, whose many acts of kindly interest, benevolence and encouragement have been of untold help; and

Whereas, The integrity, honor and brotherly love exemplified by his life have been an inspiration to so many of our members; therefore, be it Resolved, By the local union, B. P. D. & P. of A., that it express its sorrow and extend its sincere sympathy to the relatives of Mr. Robbins; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be written into the records of our union, and that copies be furnished to the relatives and to the newspapers of our city.

A. E. LOWER Pres.
R. H. CUSTER Sec.
W. E. HAWK

YOUTH IS ACCUSED OF STEALING SADDLE

Willis O'Connor, 17 years old, of 305 East Cimarron street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hobbs on a charge of larceny. He is accused of stealing a saddle valued at \$50 from the Penrose ranch, on Turkey creek, 23 miles south of this city, on the Canon City road. O'Connor was arrested before Justice Gowdy and released on \$500 bond for appearance this week.

O'Connor claims that he bought the saddle from another boy. It is alleged that O'Connor hid the saddle on the ranch, and went there yesterday with another boy in a sleigh hired from a livery stable to get the saddle. Upon their return, the saddle was found hidden in the livery stable.

TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL THURSDAY EVE

The Teachers Training school will hold a conference next Thursday evening at which the discussion will be led by C. C. Morris on the subject, "A Boy's Department in the Sunday School." F. A. Kohler will talk on "The Other School." The following program will be given:

Beginners Lesson Taught.
 Primary—Miss Lucy Novels
 First Year.....Mrs. B. R. Ford
 Second Year.....Miss Wilker
 Third Year.....Miss Eva May Moss
 Junior—
 First Year.....Mrs. E. B. Simmons
 Second Year.....Mrs. E. F. Horn
 Third Year.....Mrs. Robert Crosby
 Fourth Year.....Mrs. M. N. Proctor
 Intermediate—
 Second Year.....Miss Holmes
 Third Year.....Mrs. Holdeman
 Senior.....Miss McCullough
 Intermediate and Senior Uniform.....
 Mrs. Clyde Brooks
 The cradle roll exhibit will be under the supervision of Mrs. Samuel Garvin. Prof. C. M. Barnard of Manitou will have charge of the teacher training class.

DENVER UNIVERSITY
GLEE CLUB
AND
ORCHESTRA
FIRST M. E. CHURCH
TUESDAY, MARCH 4
8 P. M.
Children.....25c Adults.....50c
Auspices: St. Paul Methodist Brotherhood

Kantleek Rubber Bags

Fountain Syringes

are the best rubber goods made in the world—and we are the only people that sell them in Colorado Springs.

TWO-YEAR GUARANTEE

The D. Y. Butcher Drug Co.

PHONES 90 AND 75

We maintain the quickest delivery service in this town.

L. M. COUNTS CANDIDATE FOR CITY COMMISSIONER

L. M. Counts yesterday announced his candidacy for city commissioner in the following statement:

To the Voters of Colorado Springs: At the request of my friends, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate for the office of commissioner of the city of Colorado Springs, and in doing so I feel it is my duty, as well as the duty of any other candidate appearing before the people and asking their support at the coming election, to announce to the public unequivocally where I stand on the different questions of universal public interest, and therefore, in announcing my candidacy, I hereby declare my position upon the following points of public interest:

I advocate an equitable distribution of street improvements and other civic improvements to the different parts of the city, having in mind at all times the welfare of the city as a whole and the rights of individuals.

I favor the making of a substantial appropriation for the use of the Chamber of Commerce for advertising the city of Colorado Springs as a whole.

I will advocate the awarding of contracts for public improvements to the citizens of Colorado Springs in all cases where the same is practical.

I advocate the making of a liberal appropriation for the maintenance of the smaller suburban libraries, and for the establishing and developing of the suburban improvements.

I advocate the making of public improvements, so far as practical, during the fall, winter and spring seasons of the year, when a large number of citizens are out of employment, and I further advocate the employment of local labor in making such improvements so far as the time is possible.

I favor such system in our water system that the same shall be not only self-sustaining, but also will be a source of revenue to the city whereby the maintenance, improvements, and payments therefor may be acquired out of said system.

I advocate the municipal ownership of our water and sewerage system and other public utility enterprises as soon as the same shall be practicable.

I cheerfully hold myself ready and willing to state my position on any other matter of public interest whenever the same are called to my attention or my position requested by any citizen of Colorado Springs.

I have been a resident of Colorado Springs for 20 years, the greater part of which time I have been engaged in the mercantile business in different parts of the city, and to my friends and former business associates, and patrons I commend the public to my ability, knowledge of city affairs and integrity in asking this office.

L. M. COUNTS.

WATCH FOR THE HOME BUILDERS' PAGE, MONDAY MORNING GAZETTE

DUTCH TANK STEAMER AMERICAN GOES AGROUND

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The Dutch tank steamer American, from Antwerp, February 7, for Philadelphia, went ashore off Sea Isle City, N. J., during a thick fog today. Life-saving crews put out to the stranded tanker and are aboard tonight.

HOWL MILITANTS DOWN; POLICE HAVE TO INTERVENE

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Despard and other militant speakers were howled down tonight by the audience at a suffragette meeting at Thornton Heath. The police were compelled to intervene to protect the women from violence.

BUSTED

Not yet, just moved to 420 Exchange National Bank Bldg. We are still renting Type-writers.

SYKES TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

SPECIAL

For the week end. Our regular 60c Chocolates
35c
Opera House Drug Co.

For Out Flowers call CRUMP

Phone 500 511 E. Columbia

WE BURN THE SLACK YOU BURN THE COAL

ELPASO SPECIAL LIGHT COAL BEST WOOD LOWEST PREVAILING PRICES

THE ELPASO ICE & COAL CO

Of Interest

To piano buyers. We have a complete line can suit you in price and quality.

WE WISH

To announce, that the Victor Co. have just shipped us a complete stock of Victrolas. We invite your approval.

Knight-Campbell's

112 N. Tejon St. Phone 558.

If It Rains

Or if it blows;
If the sun shines
Or the wind blows—
The best place to eat
Is where your friends meet at the

X. L. CAFETERIA

As everyone knows.

IXL CREAMERY CO

Makes the Best Butter.

It IS Good.

Insist on It.

Phone 1274.

WASHINGTON APPLES

The famous Spitzenberg Apple—too much cannot be said in favor of this fruit. You will always find the best at this store. Oranges, free from frost California oranges, box, \$4.00; Florida Oranges, box, \$4.50.

Japanese Jumbo Peanuts, 2 lbs.25c

J. W. COX

Phone M. 592

30% N. Tejon.

THE APPLE SHOP

111 S. Tejon St.

NOW OPEN. Apples direct from the grower to the consumer. Don't fail to see our display of one dozen varieties North Fork Valley's Finest Fruit. Sold by the box or in small quantities to suit purchaser. Every apple guaranteed. Sweet Apple Cider, just from the press. By the glass or gallon.

OTTO ENGLEKING

Manager.

DANCING LESSONS

REDUCED RATES TO LADIES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

All women and girls desiring to learn ballroom dancing, please call. Prof. Wm. Simpson, 9 East Bijou St. Phone Main 637.

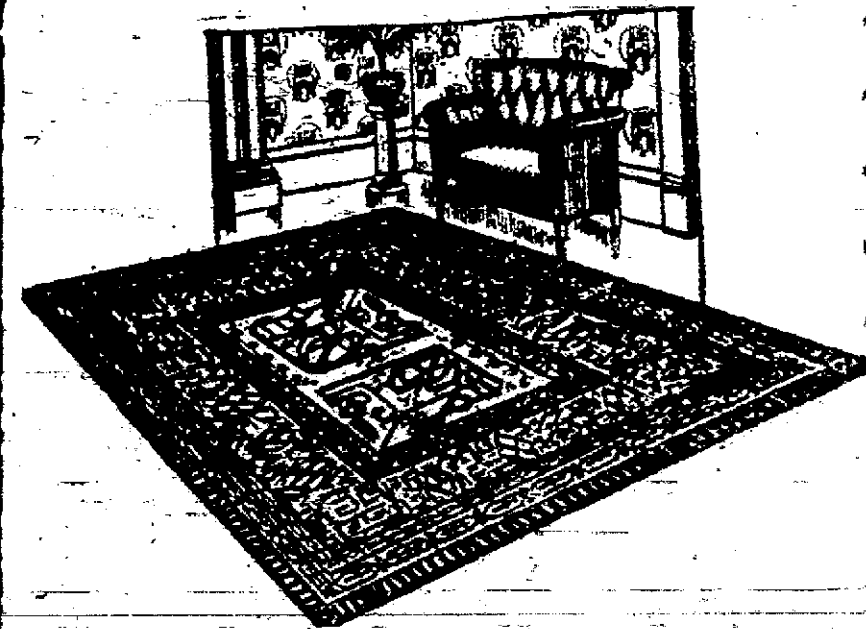
F. E. BUMSTEAD

PLUMBING AND HEATING
414 E. DALE ST.
PHONE MAIN 597

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

ONE ACRE PAEONIES, GLADIOLUS Bulbs, Hardy Phlox, Roses, Iris, Dahlias. All stock made a fine growth last summer. Send for my FREE catalog today.

WM. CLARK, Nurseryman, Corner of Wood and Jackson. Phone Main 556.



Buy Rugs Now

Our stock is now complete. Prices have not been raised but are the same and in some cases lower than last season. Later prices must advance to offset greater cost.

Special showing of Axminster rugs in good qualities and colorings at \$25 for 9x12. Several patterns at \$20.

Special showing of Hartford Saxony and Aedahan rugs—the best domestic rugs made.

Special showing of wool fibre rugs at \$9.50 for 9x12 size.

Special showing of best Brussels rugs at \$16.75 for 9x12 size. Very attractive colorings in this grade of rugs. 350 room sized rugs to select from. Dignified credit to all.

McCracken & Hubbard

120-122 South Tejon St.

Where Money Counts

A Fine Lay-Out For Rooming or Boarding

18 ROOMS IN ALL
LARGE, MODERN RESIDENCE
WELL BUILT, HOT WATER HEAT
AND CLOSE TO BUSINESS
AT A FRACTION OF ITS VALUE

\$10,000
INCLUDING FURNITURE

The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOANS
5 PIKES PEAK AVENUE

DISTINCTIVE THIS HOUSE WHICH

WE OFFER AT

\$7000

LOCATED IN CENTER OF BEST RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

PHONE 350-351 FOR PARTICULARS.

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
GAZETTE BUILDING, 15 PIKES PEAK AVE.

THE POPULAR COLOR OF THE SEASON

McJROSE

FOR ALL OCCASIONS, but especially for motoring and evening wear, is our new blending of a light vermilion and cerise, making a color most pleasing to the eye. Parisian women have set their stamp of approval on the new shade by having their "OPERA WRAPS," motor coats and evening dresses include this color. To introduce, and at the same time demonstrate our new DYEING PROCESS imported by us from the makers in GERMANY, we have inaugurated a Reduced Price Dyeing Offer on this color, as well as the "Blue," "Black" and "Brown," for a very limited time. No matter how faded the garment, our treatment will restore the life, color and beauty, and save you the expense of buying new clothes.

REDUCED DYEING PRICES ON THIS NEW COLOR:

MOTOR COATS	\$1.75
OPERA COATS	\$2.00
EVENING DRESSES	\$2.50

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED AS TO SHRINKAGE

THE REDUCED RATES ON "BLUE," "BLACK" AND "BROWN" WILL BE CONTINUED FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER

Stock

13 AND 15 E. KIOWA

TELEPHONE 542

THE DEPENDABLE DYERS AND CLEANERS

NEW GAIETY THEATER TO

OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 10

The Colorado Amusement company will reopen the Gaiety theater on North Teton street, which will be renamed the Gaiety. Most comedy, burlesque and motion pictures will be presented. For the first time Colorado Springs is to have a musical stock company, which will be seen in tabloid productions, two and three performances daily. Musical tabloid is the new line of amusement in all the larger eastern cities, and will no doubt prove a rattling success at the Gaiety. The Tabloid Grand opera house, Denver, will offer tabloid musical productions at the close of the New Year season. A scene of the New York managers, who was in the city only a few days ago, said: "It is a new thing, and the people seem to want it all over the country. The motion pictures which open and close this new line of entertainment help make it a big success."

The biggest and most popular musical comedies are cut down to one and two acts, making the average show run from 45 to 60 minutes, with pictures making a complete program.

The London Girls will open the Gaiety, Monday, March 10, changing the play twice weekly, with matinee Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This company is making the long railroad jump from Omaha, Neb., where it has been meeting with great success.

A new motion picture machine will be installed by the management.

New and special scenic productions will be presented at each change of play.

WEEKLY BUSINESS LETTER

Following is the weekly letter to subscribers issued by the Credit Reporting company:

Incorporations

Barley-Krispo & Food Candies Manufacturing company, by G. M. Boyles, Charles G. Eastman and Wilfred O. Beaver; \$50,000.

Phil Chapter House association of Colorado college no stock. Colorado Springs. By the association, by C. S. McCreary, Edgar Payton, C. E. Taylor, W. A. Davis and M. Greenberg. The association will own and handle the majestic building recently bought by the order for lodge purposes.

Reliance Manufacturing company, by David R. James, Joseph H. Riehmman and James W. Atkinson.

Business Changes

O. E. Zekler has opened a cigar and confectionery business at 322 1/2 Colorado avenue, Colorado City.

L. E. Phillips has opened a barber supply business at 24 East Kiowa, to be known as the Phillips Barber Supply company.

Otto Engelking has opened a retail apple store at 111 South Teton, under the name of the Apple Shop.

Mark R. Hamble has succeeded Tabor Bros., in the second hand furniture business at 603 1/2 Colorado avenue, Colorado City.

Jarvis Stillings has succeeded H. R. Wright in the grocery business at 128 South Nevada, known as the Golden Rule Grocery.

H. H. Craven has bought the grocery business at 113 West Mill street formerly owned by the late George J. Driskell.

Frank A. Drew has been appointed receiver for the Progressive Store & Furnace company of Colorado City.

Martin Burns has been appointed receiver for the Seaside Incline Railway company of Manitou. This company constructed an incline railway up Red mountain in Manitou.

Colorado City DEPARTMENT

For good coal, quick, call W. 23. C. M. Sherman.

Mrs. Lillian W. Bennett, 112 North Fifth street, is seriously ill.

Mrs. John McDole, who has been ill for a long time, is improving.

Mrs. David Sponseller is reported as slightly improved.

FOR fire insurance, surety bonds, real estate and chattel loans, call D. V. Frewett, 326 1/2 Col. Ave., Colo. City. Adv.

Principal L. E. Grafton of the Garfield school, Colorado Springs, will give an address on "Good Fellowship" at the Longfellow school, this city, next Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Menns of Woodland Park and Maurice Anthony of West Creek were married Thursday night by the Rev. G. H. Stuntz of this city at the home of the bride's parents in Woodland Park. The couple will live in California.

The body of Edna Gertrude Shehan, who died recently, was taken to her home at Clinton, Ia., yesterday.

Robert Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Allen, 11 South Third street, who was operated on for appendicitis at Bethel hospital, is improving.

Frank Whitmer, 1843 Washington avenue, who was stricken with appendicitis, is reported as improved.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTFS

Senate carnival festival, a thing of the past. High school people are looking forward to the dramatic club production, "In Hades," training day evening. Miss Lewis is training the cast and practically everything is in readiness. "In Hades" was given two years ago and proved a great attraction, all the parts, both male and female, being taken by boys.

F. H. Baif will address the pupils of the High school tomorrow morning at 8:30. His subject is not announced. Mr. Baif has given several interesting talks to the pupils in the past.

Dr. Clark of Chicago university addressed the teachers of the public

Final Clearance Sale

Of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes

Everything Goes--Nothing Reserved

MEN'S SUITS

Your choice of all our best Suits, Kuppenheimer, Hart Schaffner & Marx makes, worth up to \$27.50 and \$30.00, including blacks and blues. Sale price.... \$15 00

Your choice of any \$18.00 or \$20.00 Suit in our store--none reserved \$11 75

MEN'S OVERCOATS

All Men's Overcoats and Raincoats, they all go HALF PRICE

All Men's Trousers, Paragon and Dutchess makes ONE-THIRD OFF

10 dozen Dunlap Stiff Hats, \$5.00 quality. Sale price \$3 00

Your choice of any \$22.50 or \$25.00 Suit in our store, including all blacks and blues. The best makes. Your choice.... \$13 50

Your choice of any \$15.00 or \$16.50 Suit in our store; everything included. Sale price \$9 75

BOYS' OVERCOATS

All Boys' and Children's Overcoats, a nice line to choose from. They all go HALF PRICE

All Boys' and Children's Suits, the best lines we have ever shown. HALF PRICE

All our \$1.50 Knickers cut to \$1 15

All our \$1.25 Knickers cut to 90c

All our \$1.75 Knickers cut to \$1 35

If you want to save money, attend this big Final Clearance Sale. We must have room to display our New Spring Lines.



Another Timely List of Articles SPECIALLY PRICED AT THE BUSY CORNER

FREE FOR ONE WEEK

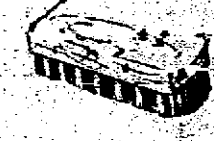
A 10c Wash Cloth to every purchaser of Violet Dulce Toilet Soap. This inducement is made to introduce to more people the merits of this high-grade toilet soap. Per cake.

25c



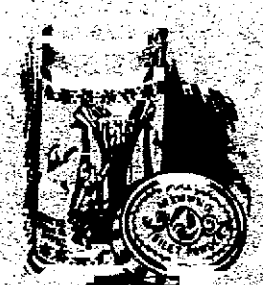
HAND BRUSHES, 28c (For one week)

Four, six and seven-row pure bristle, solid back, Hand Brushes. (Regular 35c values.)



WIKAY COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR

Recommended by us as a formula of value in the treatment of coughs, colds, acute and chronic bronchitis and similar irritations of the throat and respiratory tract. Price..... 25c and 50c



HARMONY RICE POWDER

Is a delicately perfumed and impalpable rice powder, blended with a small proportion of auxiliary powders, making it a most desirable and luxurious addition to the toilet table or the nursery; white and flesh colors. Price. 25c

25c Mentholatum	21c
25c Pond's Varnishing Cream	23c
50c Canthrox	45c

Camphorated Cold Cream

The soothing and healing properties of camphor, menthol, etc. Exhibited in an elegant toilet preparation. Price..... 25c

DIFFERENT SKINS NEED DIFFERENT SOAPS

Here are a few of the many kinds sold at the "Busy Corner" underpriced:

25c Packer's Tar Soap	19c
25c Woodbury Facial Soap	21c
25c Cuticura Soap	21c
25c Colgate Coleo Soap	15c
De Miracle Soap, 3 bars	25c
Large bars Ivory Soap, 3 bars	25c
Pears Unscented Soap, 2 bars	25c

REXALL THROAT GARGLE

An effective gargle for all forms of sore throat, and especially valuable in the treatment of the sore throat of tonsillitis and acute or chronic catarrh. Price 25c and 50c

25c Spiro	21c
\$1.50 Oriental Cream	\$1 25
\$3.75 Horlick's Malted Milk	\$3 50



Your negatives will be perfect if you use Anso Films
Your prints will be perfect if you use Cyko Paper
Developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs

The Robinson Drug Co.

Phone M. 4 "The Rexall Store" The Busy Corner

schools and High school students Thursday afternoon in the auditorium. He dealt with the lack of thoroughness in teaching literature, and especially reading, in the schools.

Friday evening, March 7, B. R. Ford will give his electrical exhibition and lecture in the auditorium under the auspices of the Senior Scientific society, a newly organized society in the High school.

The next issue of "The Lever," which will be published this week, is to be called the "Boy's Number," as all the correspondents will be boys chosen by the "Lever" board. Last month's number was issued by the girls.

No baseball coach has been obtained yet for the Terrers. Captain McCrooy is back in school and the baseball candidates are waiting anxiously for better weather in order to get down to

practice. The Terrers' pitching staff will be one of the best in state high school circles with Forrest Deal and "Blondie" Fowler alternating in the box.

Death and Funerals

Thomas B. Sulzer, aged 18 years, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at a local hospital. The body was taken to Grinnell, Ia., last night for burial.

R. J. Thompson, aged 31 years, died yesterday morning at a local hospital. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Boyle undertaking rooms; interment being in Evergreen cemetery.

Miss Letha Homstreet, aged 15 years,

died at 8 o'clock Friday morning at the home of her parents, 414 West San Rafael street. The body will be taken today to Emerson, Neb., for burial.

James C. Ballard, an old pioneer of the region, died at his home in Arapahoe Friday morning. He was 73 years old. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the home of his son-in-law, Frank Schamp, in Arapahoe, interment being in Crystal Park cemetery.

READ THE "ADS" ON THE HOME BUILDERS' PAGE, MONDAY-GAZETTE

Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the United States attorney general, says the four subjects to be avoided are the greatest bores in conversation are disease, descendants, domestic and dress.



NEW HOME OF THE

Mann-Aldrich Carriage

Lincoln and Company Denver, Colorado
13th Avenue

35,000 square feet of floor space. No longer need to turn business away for lack of room. Greater facilities assure our customers the finest work at the lowest prices. Look into our new painting methods drying room and enameling ovens, some as used in the Pierce-Arrow and other large factories.

We can deliver your car freshly painted, ready for use, in twenty-four hours. Visit us in our new home.

H. S. MANN

H. L. ALDRICH

THE BIGGEST EVENT OF THE SEASON

GANO-DOWNS

CLOSING OUT SALE

Our entire stock of merchandise must go at sacrifice prices as we only have a limited time to remain here.

It will pay you to stock up for your future needs while this high-grade merchandise can be bought at prices ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 off and better. An opportunity such as we are offering (values considered) may never again present itself to the people of Colorado Springs.

Closing Out Bargains in Fine Shirts

\$1.10 for the most remarkable Shirt values you have ever seen in any sale. The kind of Shirts that outwear THREE cheap ones.

Closing Out Bargains in Fine Collars

10c for the best 15c "Arrow" and Redman Collars.
15c for the best 25c E. & W. Collars.

Closing Out Bargains in Fine Underwear

\$1.35 for the broken lines of our regular \$2.50 and \$2.00 values.
\$2.65 for the broken lines of \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.50 values.

We mention just a few of our many bargains in furnishings and assure you that every article in this store is a real bargain.

In Our Clothing Department

We Have More Than Cut the Prices in Two in Some Instances

Closing Out Bargains in Fine Suits

\$10.50 for any Suit you pick from our entire remaining line of \$18.00 and \$15.00 values.
\$13.50 for all \$22.50 and \$20.00 Suits.
\$16.50 for any of our finest \$35.00, \$30.00 and \$25.00 Suits.

Closing Out Bargains in Fine Overcoats

\$16.50 for all \$30.00 and \$25.00 Overcoats.
\$21.75 for all \$40.00 and \$35.00 Overcoats.

A fit for any man! Any length coat you want! Any weight! Almost every style and color!

TEJON AT KIOWA **Gano-Downs** TEJON AT KIOWA

DREDGES MAY REMOVE SLIDES FROM CANAL AFTER WATER IS IN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—More than two million cubic yards of earth and rock are in motion along the Panama canal and the slides are showing more than unusual activity. This was the information received from the canal zone today. In addition to the slides, which will involve additional work before the water is turned into the canal, there still remains about four million yards of excavation before the work is completed.

On or about October 1 the water will be turned into the canal bed for by that time it will have risen behind the great dam at Gamboa to a height of 74 feet above sea level. The army of engineers are looking forward to the opening of the sluice gates for it will give them opportunity then to test the proof of their assertion that the slides of earth and rock in the Culebra cut can be removed cheaply and with little trouble by means of dredges and that the slides will present little engineering difficulties.

MAKES ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL, THEN TAKES LIFE

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A young man who has committed suicide at Saint Cloud seems to have been concerned as to what should become of his body after death. Before killing himself he took a number of minute precautions. His desire was that his body should be embalmed. He went to an undertaker to inquire about the price, stating that it was for a friend. When he was told the price he left the money, saying that the undertaker would hear from him. Later the undertaker did hear from him, but it was only after the young man had fixed a bullet through his brain. A letter then arrived giving the suicide's name and stating that his parents lived at a certain place in the province. He asked that his body, after being embalmed, should be sent to his native place for burial.

MATCH SMUGGLERS DO BIG BUSINESS IN GERMAN

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Matches are just now engrossing the attention of the German custom officials along the German-Dutch frontiers. Despite the fact that the common use of matches has almost died out in Germany owing to the almost universal use of the automatic benzine lighter, the little remaining demand has made smuggling most lucrative. In fact, scarcely any matches are imported through the regular channels for the raising of the duty 100 per cent by the German government has made the price prohibitive to the casual tourist.

Of course matches are still a necessity in houses, hotels and restaurants and in supplying the trade, organized gangs of smugglers have built up a profitable business to the great annoyance of the customs police, who have strengthened the guard along the frontier line.

WOULD CATHOLICIZE CHINA

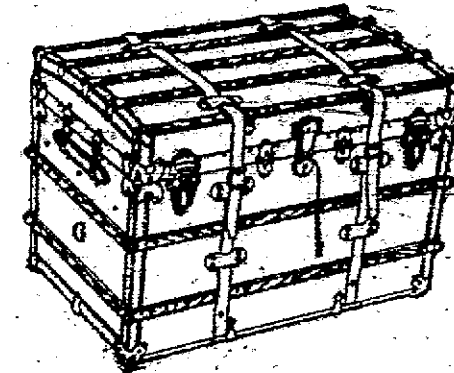
Count Boni de Castellane (above) and Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

None other than the celebrated Chinese liberator, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is said to be behind Count Boni de Castellane in the plan that he will submit to the Vatican that he will begin a campaign looking to the Catholicization of China if the holy see will but grant him request that his marriage to the Countess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, be annulled. Sun Yat Sen, when a young man, was Count Boni's secretary and is said to have decided leanings toward Christianity.

TRUNKS

Do you know that ours is the only house in Colorado carrying a complete line of Trunks from the cheapest that is good to the finest possible? Every Trunk made in our own shop.

Trunk Specials This Week



Our No. 52—36-inch Dress Trunk, canvas covered, hard fibre bound and banded, brass trimmed, two trays, full cloth lined, best leather straps and handles; regular price \$13.50—

THIS WEEK \$10.00

Our No. 40—36-inch, covered with enameled iron, steel binding, best leather straps and handles; no better \$10.00 Trunk sold—

THIS WEEK \$8.00

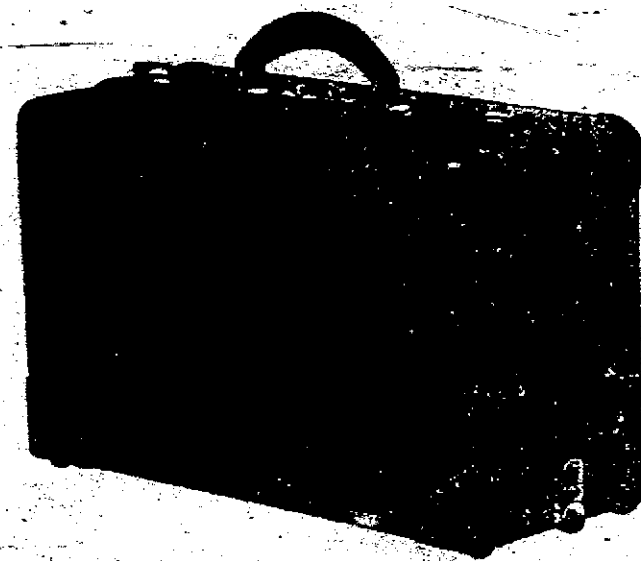
Wardrobe Trunks, Dress Trunks, Hat Trunks, Steamer Trunks, Men's Trunks, Auto Trunks, all at reduced prices, **THIS WEEK.**

Suit Cases and Traveling Bags

Without question, the largest stock in the city for your selection, bought before the recent advance in leather, and selling at 20% discount **THIS WEEK.**

Fancy Leather Goods

Our immense lines of everything in fancy Leather Goods at from 10 to 30 per cent off **THIS WEEK.**



Ladies' Hand Bags

About 300 Ladies' Hand, or Shopping Bags. All styles and leathers, some of them our Travelers' Samples, on sale at about **HALF PRICE**, from 50c up.

About 50 extra fine Bags, that are regularly priced at from \$15 to \$30, all at one-third off **THIS WEEK.**

Harness and Saddlery

Owing to contracts for leather, made before the advance, we can sell you Harness at bargain prices.

SPECIAL

A few sets of Driving Harness we offer **THIS WEEK** at less than cost to make.

ENGLISH SADDLES, Bridles, and riders' equipment at cut prices this week.

We sell the Famous Frazier Pueblo Stock Saddles. Auto Robes—Steamer Robes—Navajo Blankets—Cartilage Robes

All at Cut Prices This Week

DOG COLLARS at 1/2 Price This Week

The Shackelford-Henley Leather Goods Co.

18 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

Societies and Clubs

The March meeting of the City Federation of Women's clubs will be held next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in I. O. O. F. temple, when the members of the federation will be the guests of the Woman's club. Edward A. Haddock, city librarian of Denver, will speak on "The Use of the Public Library," with special reference to its relation to children's reading. In the absence of Mrs. Robert Kerr, chairman of the program committee, Mrs. George A. Boyd is in charge of this program. There also will be at this meeting an appreciation of the life and work of Mrs. Frank E. Riddle, given by Mrs. Conetta Flansburg and Mrs. Ida M. Hamilton.

Sunshine Rebekah lodge No. 32 will give a progressive high five party in Odd Fellows temple next Tuesday evening.

The City Christian Endeavor union will give a reception and social to all the Endeavor societies at Thursday evening at the First Baptist church. This is the first social of the union since its recent reorganization, and it is desired that all the young people attend. An entertainment suitable to the birthday of George Washington will be given during the early part of the evening. Refreshments will be served later.

Prof. John A. Jeancon will lecture to the members of Pikes Peak camp No. 6, W. O. W., at Robinson hall, next Tuesday evening on the Pueblo Indians and their mode of living. Mr. Jeancon is an interesting speaker, and having

spent a great deal of time among these Indians, is well qualified for his subject. He will exhibit specimens of pottery and blankets made by the Indians. All members are invited to be present, and visiting neighbors are welcome.

There will be a special communication of Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M., tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the entered apprentice degree.

Dr. Minnie Love, organizer for the Women of Woodcraft, was here last week in the interest of the order. She was a guest of Mrs. Minnie J. Hawkins, master of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Love expects to return in about two weeks.

Hermione temple No. 1, Pythian Sisters, will meet Wednesday at 2:30 in K. P. hall. All officers and members of the staff are requested to be present to practice the initiatory work. There are several to be initiated at the next meeting, night, March 7.

Personal Mention

Allice M. Seeds of 555 North Nevada avenue has returned from a month's trip to Cripple Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt Stevens of the Alta Vista hotel and their daughter, Miss Florence Stevens, will leave tomorrow for a two months' tour of California. Mrs. Stevens will not, therefore, observe her usual "at home" day tomorrow.

John T. Hawkins, general manager of the Isabella Mines company, went

to Cripple Creek yesterday in the interests of the company.

Dr. G. W. Pauly left Friday night for the east, where he will spend a month.

Mrs. J. W. Robbins has returned from a visit of four months with her daughter, Mrs. Harry E. McMillan, at Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McCollum left last week for Chicago, where they will make their home. Mrs. McCollum was formerly Miss Marjorie Johnson.

Secretary A. W. Henderson of the Chamber of Commerce went to Lamar yesterday afternoon and he addressed a meeting of the Commercial club of that city last night.

Dr. A. R. Solenberger has returned from a short trip to California. Mrs. Solenberger, whose health is much improved, probably will remain in Pasadena for several months.

Mrs. Magdalen Lattner and daughter, Miss Florence Lattner, have returned from a five-months' visit in Chicago and the middle west, and are living at the residence, 1641 North Weber street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Smith left last night for a three weeks' trip through Texas. They will visit San Antonio, Houston, Corpus Christi and points on the Gulf coast.

FIVE MILLION DESCENDANTS

From Harper's Weekly.
An extraordinary instance of the complete change which the interference of man is able to effect in the productions of a country is furnished by the history of certain coffee plantations in Central Africa.
Some years ago a small coffee plant was sent from the botanical gardens in Edinburgh to Blantyre in Nyasaland. From this single plant in the space of sixteen years about 5,000,000 coffee plants have been derived, and the soil is so well adapted to their nourishment that they have become the main source of the prosperity of the British settlements in that country. Yet until it was artificially introduced, the coffee plant was unknown there.
The little plant whose arrival in a strange country was the cause of so great a development is said to be still living, carefully tended in a garden at Blantyre. Its surroundings are far more congenial than those which it enjoyed in frosty Scotland before its possessors had dreamed that it was to be transformed from an exotic curiosity into the admired mother of a great plantation.

CLOGGED NOSTRILS AND STUFFY HEAD OPEN AT ONCE—CURES COLDS AND CATARRH

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely; Dull Headache Goes; Nasal Catarrhal Discharge Stops.
"Ely's Cream Balm."
Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it. Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open. You will breathe freely, dullness and headache disappear, by inserting the catarrhal discharge, and catarrhal sore throat will cure.

drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils, penetrates and heals the inflamed swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasal discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes instantly.
Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed, nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh, or a cold with its running nose, four times stopping in the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly common.
Put your faith just once in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

Amusements

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC EXPOSED AT THE ODEON THEATRE, MONDAY, FEB. 24

Through the solicitations of a number of the leading citizens of Colorado Springs, Manager Loveland of the Odeon theatre has engaged Prof. J. E. Barnell of the National Anti-Slavery association to give a series of illustrated lectures on the methods that are being employed by these fiends who lure our girls from home and then ruin them.

These are the same pictures and lectures that were shown in Denver to crowded houses, and other nearby cities. During the presentation of this work conditions of many nearby cities will be shown and exposed.
Professor Barnell is an able speaker and handles the subject in a very able manner. He is held in the highest of esteem by all who have heard his discourses on this, the blackest crime that has ever stained the human race.
No home is complete without being armored by a thorough knowledge of the statistics and facts. These lectures are clear, moral and refined.
The usual program of pictures will be shown at each performance. No advance in price. Admission 5 cents. Any seat in the house.

BURGLARS BREAK INTO HOME OF MME. CALVE

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Chateau de Calvres, belonging to Madame Emma Calve, who is at present absent, has been broken into by burglars. The chateau is situated near Millau and contains many valuable objects and furniture. One of the wings of the chateau had been set aside for an orphan asylum for girls from Millau. The burglars broke into the part of the chateau that was closed. They forced open a number of wardrobes, but in the absence of Madame Calve it has been impossible to make out a list of the objects which have been stolen.

COUPLE MAKE THEIR LIVING OFF FOUR-LEAF CLOVERS

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Tardout have a small farm at St. Michel-sur-Orde.
Mrs. Tardout found some four-leaf clovers in her garden, and since then she and her husband have made a living by selling the "lucky plant," chiefly to actresses and to jewelers, who set it in brooches and pendants between two pieces of crystal. In 1910 there were 1,500 strikes in France.

PUEBLO AUDIENCE PLEASED BY DENVER UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB

A splendid program, delightfully rendered, making one of the finest entertainments of its kind ever given in our church, Dr. Frederick Hawke, St. Paul's church.

A Delaware builder of high speed boats is mounting the rudders just forward of Amidships, to avoid interference with the propellers and to keep the craft from skidding on turns.

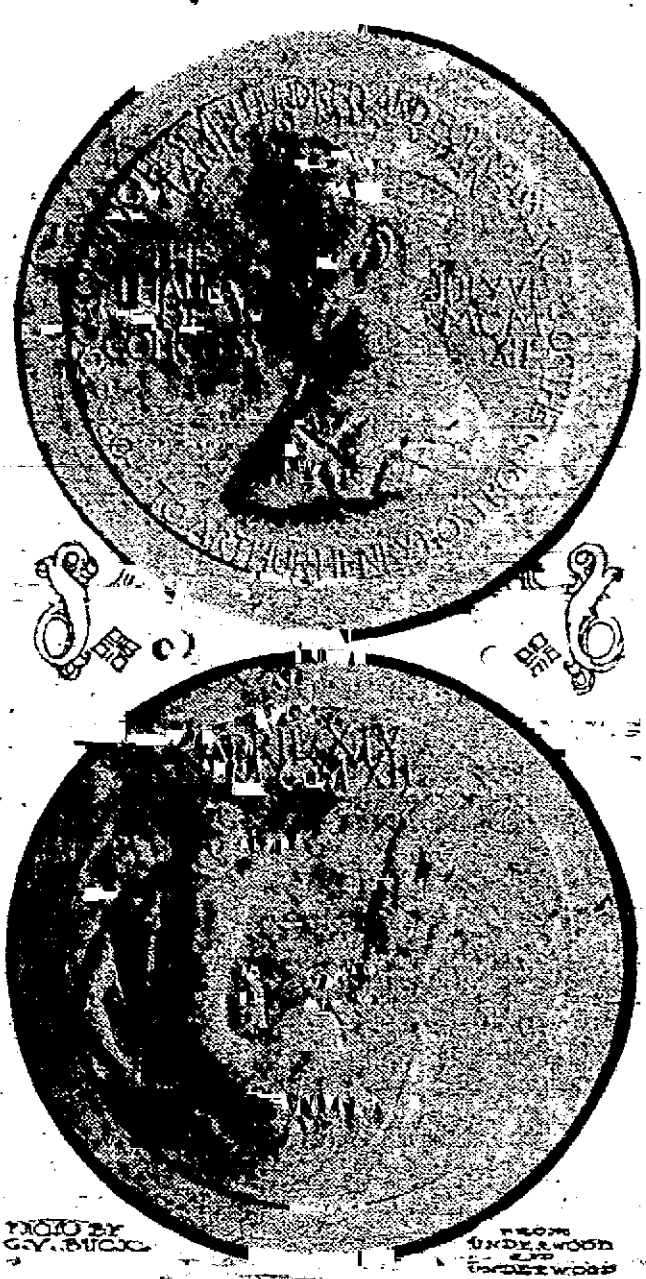
CAPTAIN OF TITANIC RESCUE SHIP WILL RECEIVE A MEDAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Capt. Arthur H. Rostron, hero of the Titanic disaster, will be specially honored here on March 1. On that date President Taft, in the presence of both houses of congress, the chief diplomatic corps, the heads of the army and navy, together with the sons of the captain, will confer upon Captain Rostron the gold medal awarded him by congress.

This medal has been awarded less than a dozen times by congress, and is the highest recognition for heroic service the nation can bestow.

At the time the Titanic was sending out her distress calls there were other vessels nearer the doomed ship than the Carpathia, which Captain Rostron commanded, but he drove his vessel to the scene of the catastrophe with top speed through fields of ice.

The awarding of this congressional medal is only one of the great honors that have been shown the intrepid seaman. His own country has given him a medal, and a purse raised by private donation was presented to him.



CAPTAIN ROSTRON AND TWO VIEWS OF MEDAL HE WILL RECEIVE ON MARCH 1.

A Roof of Stars at Grand Central

A Bold Idea Strikingly Carried Out in the Concourse of the New Terminal—They Are True to Nature Some 2,500 Stars in Their Proper Scale of Magnitude—Room Would Hold City Hall.

From the New York Times.

The great showroom of the new Grand Central terminal is the concourse. For years it will be one of the places to visit in the city. The sightseer, engaged in the preposterous task of seeing New York in 24 hours will recall it afterward as one of the outstanding experiences of his flying trip. A thing about New York to be remembered like the towering height of the Woolworth building, the swirl of traffic at Times square, the wonderful sweep of Fifth avenue.

And quite aside from the size of the concourse, which is tremendous, its beauty makes it striking and preeminently the beauty of its ceiling. For the vaulted ceiling of the concourse has been finished to represent the heavens in a perfect night when the sky is crystal clear.

You glimpse this ceiling as you walk up the incline from the suburban concourse below, a hint of starry blue between cool pillars. You get the full sweep of it as you walk down the slight incline from the main waiting room that looks on Forty-second street. Thereat arches above the rectangular hall a vast, shining, blue and white ceiling, a finish which spares the room with all of its size, from any hint of austerity.

According to the General Central authorities, nothing quite like this ceiling has ever been attempted in any land or any time, although a like idea on a comparatively diminutive scale is carried out charmingly in the domed library of Union college at Schenectady. The idea was born in the mind of

Whitney Warren of Warren & Wetmore, the terminal architects. Much study was given to the treatment of the concourse ceiling. Originally it was planned to fit it with six domed windows through which the light should fall softly on the huge room beneath and the hurrying streams of travelers. Later, it occurred to Mr. Warren to trace this quite distinctive treatment, and at first he was its sole advocate. All the terminal authorities were against him, and had to be won over, one by one. Now they are a delighted crowd, for the travelers have paused by the thousands to gaze in wonder. For years to come the normal progress of traffic through the concourse will be impeded, however imperceptibly, by the persons who will stand with craned necks beside their dropped sentences and try to take it all in.

It is a startling thing to come upon this ceiling in the chief room of a building given over to the business of railroading, or late years there have been efforts in goodly number to bring beauty into utilitarian enterprises, but beauty of this richly, almost spectacularly, decorative quality is rare to the point of being unprecedented. The passenger, rushing to a train, finds himself on route treated to an expanse of lavish decorative art that recalls in its luxuriousness most sumptuous settings such as a theater like the Century might use.

The Fall and Winter Stars.

The dominant color note is blue, turquoise blue, of the hue that can be seen in Colorado, the hue that the stars

at home New Yorker associates with the sky shown temptingly in some picture of Neapolitan waters; and as the blue of that sky contrasts to lovely effect with the buff tints of some bellying sail, so the arched ceiling of blue contrasts with the soft hues of the columns and walls. The contour of the ceiling produces a gradation of tone designed to give an effect of space illimitable.

There is this official account of the decoration, gleaming gold on blue. "The view presented is a section of the heavens as seen during the months from October to March, or from Aquarius to Cancer. Sweeping across the ceiling from east to west are two broad bands of gold, representing the ecliptic and the equator. The figures and signs are in their relation to one another and to the ecliptic and equator as nearly as possible astronomically correct and extend on a segment of a circle across the entire ceiling. The signs of the Zodiac in progression are Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini and Cancer. Besides the signs of the Zodiac there are depicted certain constellations familiar to everyone who gets his vision sweep beyond the tall buildings of our city. Among them are Orion, Pegasus, Musca and Triangulum. The signs and constellations are drawn on the blue field in gold outline and modeled delicately with a stipple of tiny stars.

The stars, of which there are some 2,500, are indicated in their proper scale of magnitude, and the great stars which mark the signs and constellations are illuminated, giving them a remarkable perspective, just as one

sees them twinkle on a clear winter night.

To give an idea of the immense scale of the figures, it is only necessary to say that from right, the star marking the foot of Orion, or the Hunter, to Procyon, marking the tip of his club, there is an expanse of 40 feet. The other constellations are on a similarly large scale.

"The Milky Way, composed as it is of myriads of tiny stars, is faithfully represented running across the ceiling from southwest to northeast."

It has been predicted that school children, in troops, will be escorted to the Grand Central in their study of astronomy. It is certain that thousands will go there with no other purpose than to stare at this ceiling. It is when the stars are picked out with the glow of electricity that the spectacle makes the concourse one of the wonder spots of New York. Gazing up at it is difficult to realize that it is just the ceiling of a busy room of a busy railroad station that beneath it the eternal business of dispatching passengers is in full progress, with

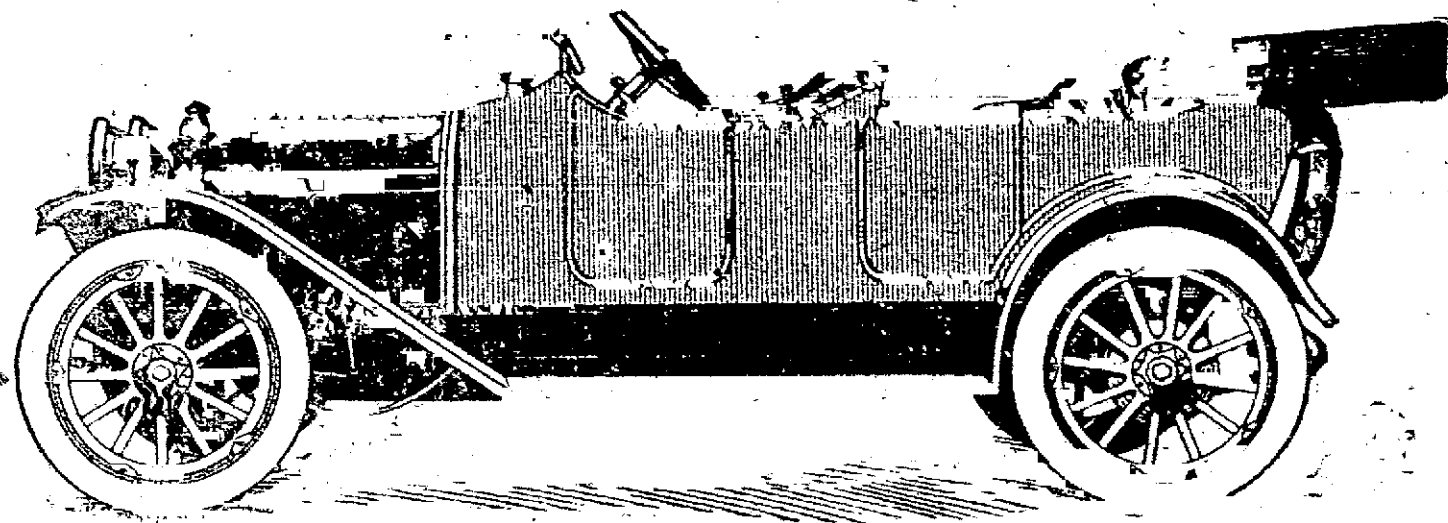
BRANDEIS MAY BE MEMBER OF WILSON CABINET



LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts is likely to be secretary of commerce and labor in the new cabinet. Mr. Brandeis has been mentioned for the attorney generalship, but it is believed that he will be appointed to the post first mentioned. Mr. Brandeis was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1856, was educated in American and German schools, is a law graduate of Harvard, and has made a remarkable record as an attorney. He has practiced law in Massachusetts for 35 years, and has been prominently identified with every great fight for the interests of the people of his state during that period.

The New PAIGE "36" Is a Revelation to Critics



\$1375.00 FULLY EQUIPPED, DELIVERED

Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Lighting System

PAIGE "36" FEATURES:

Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, unit power plant, left side drive, center control, gasoline tank in dash, silent chain driven motor gears, genuine Bosch magneto, floating type rear axle, cork insert disc clutch, 34x4 tires on demountable rims, ventilating windshield built in body, deep upholstery, complete equipment.



PAIGE "36" REMARKS:

"I can frankly and sincerely say that in all my automobile experience I have never seen a more up-to-date car at any price nor as good a car within \$500.00 of the price. The design, simplicity, power and style are unequalled by any car in its class. The Paige '36' is certainly a revelation." G. W. BLAKE.

The G. W. Blake Auto Company

131 AND 132
MAIN TELEPHONES

ESTABLISHED FOR
PERMANENCY

13 AND 15
N. NEVADA AVE.

ticket selling, baggage checking, questions being asked and answered. The procession moving continuously beneath, for one knows not how many years to come, is no robed train of pageant figures, but just the travelers in everyday attire: here a drummer headed for Chicago, there a bridal pair trailing rice and glory and bound for Niagara, there a poor family, the children clinging hand in hand, headed for the ranch land of promise in the far west.

A Difficult Task.

The work of that ceiling was executed under the direction of Charles Basing of the Hewlett-Basing studio, in close consultation with Paul Heben, the most famous here and abroad for his dry-point etchings of beautiful women, whose idea it was to illuminate certain of the stars in order to give greater perspective. It took several months of experimenting with samples of color temporarily applied to the ceiling to get a shade of blue that was satisfactory to the artists. The color being decided upon, it was necessary to cover the vast area of the ceiling very rapidly in order that the drying process would be even and heavy, the differentiation in tone. It required the services of 50 men working without cessation to accomplish this result. The work was done secretly behind high fences.

It is obviously beautiful, this ceiling. A child from the tenements would know that. They say, too, that it is accurate. The most elaborate efforts to make it accurate were not begrudged, for like all the rest of the terminal, the plans for this ceiling have employed an infinite capacity for taking pains akin to the genius which that defines. To insure astronomical accuracy, although not one out of 10,000 might recognize inaccuracies, the highest authorities were consulted, among them Dr. Jacobus of Columbia university, and the preparation for the ceiling involved research that went back to the manuscripts and treatises of the middle ages, when all wise men looked to the stars. Strangely enough, this sky ceiling was far easier to do and far cheaper than a catskin ceiling.

If the ceiling of the concourse is striking, so is the size. The proportions make the room comparable with the few really great rooms that America possesses. It is, of course, one of the biggest single apartments in the world. There are not so many of them in America that the new concourse will find itself in any very stimulating competition for the present. There is, of course, the high-ceilinged reading room in the public library, there is the vast and stately beauty of the concourse of the Pennsylvania station, which in its perfect serenity has rarely if ever been exceeded in this country. There are the notable dome rooms of the library and Capitol at Washington. In the front rank of these "great rooms" of America the new concourse stands.

The Size of the Concourse.

To all those who are not architects and builders the mere furnishing of dimensions is always a meaningless form of description. Yet one of the salient features of this concourse is its size. Be it said, then, that this single room is 301 feet long, 125 feet wide and 125 feet high. That may not sound very large to those unskilled in judging distances, but a better notion may be gathered when it is set down here that the city hall, that thriving old building where Mayor Gaynor rules and writes

his letters and where the aldermen sit and contemplate the police department, could be set down in that room, cupola and all, without scraping the ceiling or puncturing the walls. A similar conception of its proportions may be gained and some idea of the advance in the history of the New York Central may be appreciated when it is recorded that the old station of the 50s, which was considered quite a mammoth affair when the trains ran down as far as Madison square, could be set squarely in the middle of the grand concourse of 1913 and leave plenty of room for the streams of traffic to flow about it on all four sides. Fifteen regiments of infantry could be accommodated within its four walls. Three times the seating capacity of Carnegie hall could find standing room, and not uncomfortably crowded standing room, within the limits of this one spacious apartment.

AN ATTRACTIVE OCCUPATION

From the New York Evening Post.

An attractive occupation was put to an industrial purpose by a young woman recently. It came about through the evolution of a childish taste for gluing and pasting cardboard houses.

When other little girls played with dolls, this girl had a habit of cutting out houses and putting them together in various ways until she had invented all sorts of ingenious devices for representing stucco and brick and tile.

One day, after she was thoroughly grown up, she noticed that her friends had difficulty in forecasting the appearance of a new house they were expecting to build. "If I had the architect's drawings and the exact scale of measurements," she announced, "I could make a cardboard house which would look exactly the way this one should after it is built."

They were glad enough to have her try her scheme, and there it stood, the little bungalow, with its cardboard sides covered with sand in an exact imitation of concrete, and with everything in its place, even to the lattices to be covered with crimson ramblers. Afterwards, from sheer love of the play of it, the grown-up little girl laid out the grounds with paths and shrubs complete.

It is a pretty play, and yet it is a merchandisable one, for there are many people who would gladly pay for a foreglimpse of the one house they ever expect to build. By dint of experimenting and practicing, the young woman has added to her original ingenuity, and has found means to express many kinds of materials, and has grown skillful in putting the parts together, until her little houses are so delightful that they made a fine showing in one of the recent arts and crafts exhibitions in this city.

There are about 300 electric stations in the United States equipped with so making plants to profitably utilize the surplus power in the summer months.

ADDRESSED TO WOMEN

Hot Flashes Dizziness

Are among the most common of the many danger signals nature sends in advance of that period in a woman's life when her delicate organism undergoes an important change. It is a warning. Serious consequences may follow any carelessness just at this time. Your health must have first consideration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Makes Weak Women Strong
Sick Women Well

This Famous Prescription has brought relief under these circumstances to thousands of women during the past forty years. It can now be had of medicine dealers in liquid or tablet form as modified by R.V. Pierce, M. D., or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box of tablets.

Every woman is invited to write and receive confidential and sound medical advice, entirely without cost, from a physician who makes ill of women his specialty.

Consultation Free

Address: Faculty Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

"I Fast For Two Years."
Mrs. GEORGE FRANKLIN, 1111 1/2 Ave. C, New York City, writes: "I know your medicine helped me. I was very weak and nervous. I could not sleep. I had a very poor appetite. I had such an aching between my shoulders and such dreadful headaches. My tongue would be heavily coated every morning and would get so dry. I am 45 years old. Have been having 'chances of life.' I doctored a great deal but your medicine helped me more than all the doctors. I took four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can now sleep good at night. My tongue is not coated and my medicine have removed many of my symptoms. I know if I had taken six bottles more I would have been cured. I was about bedfast for two years, now I do all my work and attend to my garden and chickens. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicines too highly."

Address furnished on request

Star Ranch in the Pines SANATORIUM

For the Treatment of Tuberculosis

- ¶ Situated at the slope of Cheyenne mountain among the fragrant pines, 4 miles south of the city limits.
- ¶ Star Ranch sanatorium must depend for its patronage upon the services given and the results obtained.
- ¶ Within 3 years we have increased our capacity from 20 to 75 patients.
- ¶ Our institution stands for scientific treatment, close personal supervision and careful individualization.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Phone Red 1952

P. O. Box 1101

EXPECT SUPREME COURT TO HAND DOWN IMPORTANT DECREES MONDAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Interest in the many important cases upon which the supreme court is scheduled to render decisions when it convenes from its February recess on Monday, brought to light the fact today that the docket is so crowded that some of the litigants, unless their cases are advanced because of special importance, will have to wait for nearly three years before they can hope for a verdict.

Chief Justice White and his associates have been able to "speed up" in the hearing of important litigation but they have not been able to keep pace in the preparation of decisions. In consequence, over 150 cases, which have been heard, but upon which no decision has been rendered, are on the docket for the coming session. Among these are the so-called state railroad rate cases, cases involving the constitutionality of the newspaper publicity clause in the last post-office bill, cases involving the constitutionality of the "white slave" act, the Wisconsin pure food law, the term-mountain rate cases, the applicability of the corporation tax to incomes on leased railroads, and the Florida lemon rate case. Some of these have been under consideration for more than a year.

Knotty Problems Loom Up.
When the court resumes hearings on Monday, several other important legal problems will be added to this long list. Among these is the question involving the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over common carriers in Alaska, as presented in the government's suit to dissolve the alleged steamboat and railroad trust which has a grip on the entire traffic of that territory.

The defendants in the case are the Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation company, the Pacific Coast Steamship company, the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the North Pacific Wharves & Trading company. The government charges that these carriers are in a conspiracy to maintain rates and divide the Alaskan traffic among themselves. The indictment was quashed by the United States district court of the first division of Alaska on the ground that it was without jurisdiction to try the case until the interstate commerce commission has passed upon the validity of the rates. From this decision an appeal was taken to the supreme court.

Another case set for hearing on Monday, the United States against Sandoval, involves the question of governmental control over the Pueblo Indians in the southwest. Sandoval was indicted for bringing two quarries of champagne into Santa Clara Pueblo, in New Mexico. In his defense he attacked the validity of the provision in the enabling act retaining in the federal government control over the Indian lands.

He alleged that the Pueblo Indians held their land by grant through the

kingdom of Spain, that they were civilized Indians and that the restriction was invalid. The Indians themselves, who are highly intelligent and industrious, joined in the fight with the government to keep whisky out of their possessions, and even sent a delegation to the president to place the deeds to their lands in his keeping that he might exercise the necessary control.

The validity of the punishment of "cadena perpetual" life imprisonment is involved in the appeal of Juan Pico who was sentenced to Bilibid prison in Manila for life for killing a Chinaman. He protested that cadena perpetual was a cruel and unusual punishment taken from the old Spanish law and was contrary to the constitution. The Philippine courts rejected this plea, taking the view that the Spanish law had been misinterpreted in the Philippine code and that cadena perpetual did not mean imprisonment with torture, as in the early Spanish days, but merely imprisonment with hard labor.

The court will also pass upon the suit of grain dealers of Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and other Georgia points to put an end to the practice of the Louisville & Nashville railroad of allowing the dealers of Nashville, Tenn., the privilege of rebelling or shipping grain received from Mississippi and Ohio river points at a through rate. The interstate commerce commission issued an order forbidding the practice on the ground that it was a discrimination in favor of Nashville, against Georgia points. The commerce court enjoined the enforcement of the order on the ground that the practice was legal and was maintained for the purpose of meeting war competition.

Peculiar Question.
Whether the firing of the big coast defense guns over private property constitutes the taking of property without due process of law is the problem involved in the claim of Mary R. Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., owner of the Pocahontas hotel at Kittery Point, Me. She alleges that the guns at Fort Foster, destroyed the value of the hotel property, and asked for \$40,000. The court of claims held that the firing of projectiles over the lands does not constitute the taking of property and dismissed the claim.

The right of the government to demand the punishment of individuals for fraudulent homestead proof is involved in a case of the United States against William George. George was indicted for making false statements as to his residence on a homestead at North Platte, Lincoln county, Neb. The United States district court of Nebraska quashed the indictment taking the view that the law compelled only credible witnesses to testify concerning homestead proofs, and that the entryman himself was not called upon to testify.

The authority of the government to prevent the Klamath Indians in Oregon from disposing of their property to "disreputable" buyers, hangs upon the case of the government against O. T. Anderson. Anderson bought cattle from some of the Indians without the consent of the agent. He was indicted and pleaded that the federal government had no authority to prevent the sale, as the cattle in question were purchased with the money of the Indians and distributed by the government and were not purchased with the funds of the government. The court, accepting the view that the title to the property was vested in the Indians, dismissed the indictment.

ART DEALERS "DISCOVER" RARE WORK OF MASTERS

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Evidently no tightness of the American money market need be feared, during the Wilson regime if the activities of European art dealers are taken as a barometer. For "new" old masterpieces are being discovered almost daily and the boom shows no sign of diminishing.

Close upon the discovery of Raphael's alleged "Madonna of the Oak Tree," which is now exhibited in state at the Hotel Cecil, comes the news of a magnificent example of the Venetian master, Paul Veronese, "discovered" hanging in an Italian restaurant in Soho.

The picture, which is unsigned, is a large one in a splendid state of preservation and represents the queen of Sheba presenting a real and historical rose to Solomon, who displays his wisdom by selecting the real flower because bees have alighted upon it.

Its authentic history dates only back to 1814, when it was in the possession of Mr. John Walker, a well-known collector in Venice. Through his heirs, who raised money on it several times, it passed to Signor Dogliani, the present owner. Signor Dogliani, having no adequate wall space, loaned it to his friend, Signor Polini, in whose restaurant it has since been hanging.



MRS. JOHN E. BOLDT
Mrs. John E. Boldt, one of the really pretty suffragettes who are touring from New York to Washington, Mrs. Boldt made a wager with a friend that she would not only complete the journey, but would also carry a regulation army rifle every step of the long hike.

STRIKES HARBINGER SPRING IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Spring comes early in London and forewarnings of coming strikes are its principal harbingers. They have begun to appear and it looks as if we are to have our full measure of industrial unrest within a very short time. The bakers are threatening to strike at Easter, and just as we had made up our minds that we would have to get along with home-made bread, comes the news that our tailors are going to strike, too, which is far worse, of course, for we cannot possibly get along with home-made clothes.

The strike is to begin in April and the peculiarity about it is that it is not the masters who are to blame for it, but union members. Journeymen tailors, who are being paid about 35 cents an hour for work by the masters, but who instead of doing the work themselves turn it out to seamstresses in the east end who get only six and eight cents an hour from the men.

To put an end to this traffic the women tailors have resolved to ask the house of commons to pass a suitable antisweating law.

GERMANY FEARS RUSSIA IS BEHIND CONTROVERSY

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Germany, which until the very last moment had hoped that hostilities would not be resumed in the Balkans, is now fearing that Russia is behind the whole thing and that her plans are much more far-reaching than anyone had supposed. It is feared not only that Bulgaria may demand far more from Turkey than Adrianople and the islands in the archipelago, but may even take possession of Constantinople. What adds to this fear is the fact that the quarrel between Bulgaria and Roumania, from which so much had been hoped, has really never been very serious.

Facts have come to light showing that Roumania not for a moment thought of invading Bulgaria, and that a Bulgarian-Roumanian alliance is by no means improbable, and this would be a dreadful blow to Germany as such an alliance would completely cut the line of communication between Berlin and Constantinople.

Nothing would of course please Russia more and it must not be forgotten that strong ties of mutual gratitude unite Roumania and Russia and that it was King Carol of Roumania, who, as a young prince, helped the czar to capture Plevna. All his sympathies as well as those of his people are pro-Russian and Russia has no higher wish than to see the Roumanians joining the Bulgarians in driving the Turks out of Europe. And in case of a success Roumania would easily get the territory she wants from a grateful Bulgaria.

An electric automobile stage service across the Alps is being planned. The line will run from Airolo, by way of the Nufenen Pass, to Ulrichen, a total length of 25 miles. The electric autos will carry 22 passengers and make the trip in about two hours.

STOMACH SOUR AND FULL OF GAS? GOT INDIGESTION? HERE'S A CURE

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know now it is needless to have a bad stomach.

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN
22 GRAIN TRIANGLES OF
MAKES DISORDERED STOMACHS
FEEL FINE IN FIVE MINUTES.
CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
SOURNESS, GAS, HEARTBURN.

1/2 DOZ. 30 CANS CASE—ANY DRUG STORE.

What Responsibility Does Father-in-Law Owe Wife of Deserting Husband?

PARIS, Feb. 22.—To what extent is a father-in-law responsible for the maintenance of his son's wife if the husband has gone away from her?

The problem has been raised and judgment given upon it by the French courts, where ethical problems seem as frequent as they are sure of a decision of some sort.

Mme. Lisa Besnard married M. Robert Besnard, son of the celebrated

painter, but in 1899 her husband left her and went to Italy.

Her father-in-law has since allowed her and her three children \$1,050 a year. Recently she asked the courts to raise the allowance to \$2,400, and to settle it on her by a legal decision. The tribunal decided that M. Besnard's family were responsible for the wife's maintenance, and ordered a yearly allowance of \$1,200 to be paid her.

Germany, according to the religious statistics of the empire, has an increasing number of persons without any religious profession. At least they are so registered.

German receipts from railway passenger traffic in 1911 exceeded \$105,000,000.



AMBASSADOR AND MRS. WILSON
United States Ambassador to Mexico Henry Lane Wilson represents the foreign diplomats in panic-stricken Mexico City. Mr. Wilson is in constant communication with the officials in Washington, and keeps President Taft informed as to the conditions in the battlefield city. He constantly urged Madero to be more considerate of foreign lives and interests.

COLORADO SPRINGS
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3 SHOWS DAILY 2:45, 7:30, 9:15
FRANK ROBERTSON
RESIDENT MANAGER

NEW YORK'S LARGEST TONIC
Flu CARB-I
in a CARB-I
12 Doses, Dissolved, Ready to Use
Beautiful, 4 Mated, 100% Pure
Grand Seaside Effect—Gargle
and
Pauline Fletcher
And Company, 1500-1510, 1512, 1514
A Refined Musical Offering.

**IT'S A
BEAK**
DAINTY—DASHING—
FAIRLY—FASCINATING—FLUFFY
GLEAMING—GLORIOUS
HANDSOME—HAPPY—
HYPNOTIC
MAGNETIC—MERRY—
MATCHLESS

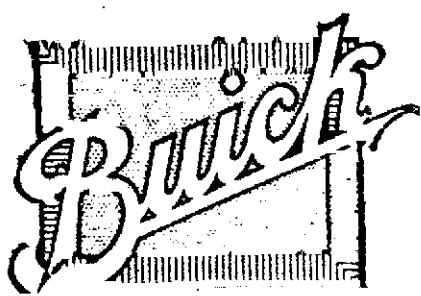
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THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC EXPOSED
By Prof. J. E. Barnell, a lecturer of ability; a rescue worker in various parts of the country. Scenes taken in Denver, Omaha and Chicago. A strictly true and refined lecture, endorsed by the clergy and the press. DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
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Prince Carlos Briseno, Great Cuban Novelty Show, in singing, dancing, sleight-of-hand, juggling, and rope walking. A two-reel feature and two other reels.
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helps the stomach to digest food properly, starts the liver into new activity, removing the poisons from the blood, and the various organs get rich, red blood, instead of being illly nourished. The refreshing influence of this extract of native medicinal plants has been favorably known for over 40 years. Everywhere some neighbor can tell you of the good it has done.

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Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Colic, Nerve Stitches, Diarrhoea, Easing Bile, Sick Headache, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Gallstones, Appendicitis and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are usually caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with undigested and watery secretions, backing up

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

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UP-TO-THE MINUTE SPORTING NEWS

Wolgast Fights Self to Collapse to Gain Draw

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Ad Wolgast, once light-weight champion of the world, literally fought himself to the point of collapse today to gain a draw decision with "Harlem Tommy" Murphy at the Daily City open-air arena, in a grueling 20 round battle, at the conclusion of which Referee Jim Griffin was unable to raise the glove of either man to denote a winner. Murphy, too, was tottering, but it was apparent that his reserve was greater than that of his antagonist.

Wolgast fought his best battle since his illness of two years ago, but the old time dash and stamina were lacking. A systematic application of tremendous right and left drives to the body after he had been worsted in the first 10 rounds of milling slowed up his opponent to a considerable extent, and enabled the erstwhile champion to earn a division of honors.

Throughout the 20 rounds, there was little of any note. Murphy took the bit in his teeth at the outset and it was not long before he had battered the Cadillac pugilist's face almost to a pulp. Rapid fire right and left punches were delivered at close range, seldom went amiss, and when the contest was half over, the Harlequin seemed in fair way to win.

Wolgast, meanwhile, was content to husband his strength, although what punches he landed on Murphy's body carried greater force than those of the Harlequin. Wolgast finally realized that his only hope lay in this direction, and from the tenth round on he devoted his attacks almost exclusively to Murphy's midsection. Time and again after being worsted in heart-breaking rallies which all but carried the bell-ringers outside of the ring, he would reach his opponent's stomach with right and left smashes, the impact of which was heard in the remote corners of the arena. Murphy could not escape these onslaughts, although they served only to accelerate his fighting spirit.

In the fifteenth round, Wolgast, fighting with the ferocity of an animal at bay, landed so frequently that Murphy welcomed the second of the bell, while Wolgast smiled to friends about the ring-side as best he could with his puffed face and split lips.

Last Round Terrific.

The last round resolved itself into a question of the survival of the fittest. Science was forgotten. The fighters battled all around the ring, head to head, shoulder to shoulder and staggered away as though the fight had just commenced, with Referee Griffin frantically trying to pull them apart. Three minutes of this work found them on the verge of collapse, with only three strands saving Wolgast from dropping to the mat from sheer exhaustion, while Murphy was eagerly waiting for the timer to clang his gong.

Without hesitation, Griffin raised the hands of both men aloft and the crowd cheered. Both presented a battered appearance as they were hustled to their dressing rooms.

NEW LOZIER CAR HAS ARRIVED

The Beecher Motor company has received the first of their consignment of 1913 Lozier cars. It is the "Eight Six" model and is a very handsome car. Mr. Beecher is giving demonstrations now and will be glad to have all interested come in and see the car in the showroom. The light six is the medium priced car, selling for \$3,200, and is equipped with the Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system and every first-class convenience in the way of up-to-date equipment.

NAPS START SOUTH

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—The first detachment of the Cleveland American League baseball club departed today on the southern training tour. Included in the party were the veterans Lajoie, Turner, Granev, Stern and Blomberg and Boffo, an outfit recruit.

The first stage of the training will be spent at Pensacola, Florida.

M'CARTY TELLS WILLARD TO GET A REPUTATION

CHICAGO, Feb. 22. Jess Willard, the big Kansan, was told by Luther McCarty, today that if he would defeat "Gunboat" Smith or Bombardier Wells, he might have a chance at the championship. McCarty told Willard that even if he did obtain a shade in their fight in New York he had done nothing worthy of notice in the fighting line since that time, and Willard had to admit the champion was right.

"Suppose Willard did shade me in New York," McCarty said, "I then was a green fighter. Since that time I have whipped the best white men in the ring. Willard has defeated no one of note. I think it only fair that he win a good fight or two before he asks another chance with me."

McCarty admitted he had no great desire to meet Jack Johnson, but said that if the public demanded such a match, he was willing to fight.

HOLY NAMES WIN INDOOR TITLE FROM DENVER A. C.

Barnes' Superior Box Work Gives Local Champs Edge on the Visitors

The Holy Name team, champions of the local indoor basketball league, defeated the team from the Denver Athletic club by a score of 24 to 14 at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. At the middle of the eighth inning, Tom Purcell, captain of the Holy Name team, was presented the Powell-Doner trophy, emblematic of the local championship by the local team for tips of the Y. M. C. A.

Barnes and Clarence Haas, the Holy Name pitcher and catcher, respectively, were two of the most prominent factors in the victory for the locals. Haas, at the head of the Holy Name batting list, opened up things with a two-bagger in the last half of the first inning, and an instant later made the first run. In the second inning he knocked out another two-bagger, driving in two more runs for his team. In the ninth he put the last D. A. C. man out at the plate, closing up the record.

Barnes Whiffs 24 Men.

Barnes was wild at times, yet he struck out 24 men, and it was their inability to hit him that brought defeat to the D. A. C. For on the field the Denver team were faster than the locals, and it was their inability that kept the Holy Name score down to what it was. Time after time the Holy Name team would go one, two, or even three men on base, only to have their chances of scoring cut-off by the pitching head, which of the Denver infield.

A look at the summary bears this out. Birkedahl, the D. A. C. pitcher, struck out only six men, as compared

with Barnes' 24. The Holy Name team got 18 hits off him during the game, yet gathered in only eight runs from them. In contrast to this, while 24 of the D. A. C. fell before Barnes, they gathered in three runs from four lone hits. The bases given on balls had something to do with this, however, for Barnes passed five, and Birkedahl only one. Each team was credited with three errors.

Start Scoring Early.

Haas' run was the only score in the first inning, but in the next the Holy Name batters fell on Birkedahl heavily, bringing in three more runs. From that time on they hit him almost at will, but scored no more runs until the last half of the sixth. It was in the third, fourth and fifth innings that the Holy Name played its best defensive ball, for their snappy work cut off the Holy Name team from several excellent chances to score during that time.

In the last of the sixth the Holy Names pushed another run across the plate, and in the last of the seventh three more. This ended their scoring. Up to that time the Denver men had gone out with almost precise regularity, although Barnes had gone wild as early as the fifth inning.

In the first of the eighth, the D. A. C. men started a batting rally, and sent two runs across the plate. In the first of the ninth they got one more. The game was witnessed by a large crowd. The gallery was packed, and all available space at the ends of the gymnasium was taken up by spectators.

WOODEN WHEELS DEFY WIRE

While last season saw a theatrical invasion of wire wheels, that possibility at the present time seems somewhat removed. This, undoubtedly, is due to the effort on the part of manufacturers, such as the Abbott Motor company of Detroit, to strengthen the present style wooden artillery wheels. The argument has been advanced at various times, that wire wheels, lessened with the use of wire wheels, but this still remains to be proved to the satisfaction of the average motorist.

The chief trouble with the wooden artillery wheel has been its "fragility." The Abbott Motor company of Detroit, in the wheels of their 1913 models, have used the best growth of hickory and forced them to undergo a special oil treatment which precludes all possibility of decay and loosens at the hub from weather and water action.

OWNER OF DETROIT CLUB SAYS HE ISN'T WORRIED

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit American League baseball club, left here today with the first squad of players for the southern training camp at Gulfport, Miss. Pitchers Mullen and Lake and Shortstop Bush were the veterans accompanying the squad today. Jennings predicted that "Outfielders Cobb and Crawford and Pitcher Daulton will be in the fold by March 1." He declared the club will make no further ventures to catcher Stange and that Stange can either accept President Navin's terms of payment out of organized baseball.

BRITISH WANT AMERICAN TO TRAIN THEM

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—That an American probably will coach the English team which competes in the next Olympic, was learned here today.

E. Mackay Edgar and Bernard Bonzanquet of London recently came here to confer with Everett C. Brown, on the subject of getting an American trainer for the British Olympic team. Mr. Brown was president of the Amateur Athletic union and delegate to the last Olympic games.

"We have been deputized to find out on this side of the Atlantic what ails our athletes," said Mr. Edgar.

"It will be easy to get a winning team if you follow my advice," said Mr. Brown. "That is, get an American trainer."

"That is what we have made up our minds to do, and we wish you to recommend someone," replied Mr. Edgar.

Mr. Brown named Keene Fitzpatrick of Princeton university, Jack Moakley of Cornell, Harry Gill of the University of Illinois and Martin J. Delaney of the Chicago Athletic association, as trainers, any one of whom could put a British team in winning condition.

Mr. Edgar said the committee was prepared to pay \$10,000 a year for a trainer. The committee has \$200,000 to get a British team ready for Berlin in 1916.

"We have been forced to the conclusion that the United States has the best athletes and trainers in the world," said Mr. Edgar. "I am in favor of recommending to the committee at home the employment of an American trainer."

SPAULDING JUNIORS BEAT STEELE, 34 10 32

In a hard fought game the Spaulding Juniors basketball team of Denver defeated the Steele school five yesterday 34 to 32. The game ended in a tie, and when play continued, Grant, the fast little Denver guard, won the game with a basket thrown from the middle of the floor.

The contest was slow, both teams playing inconsistent ball until the last five minutes. Graham of the Steele team played a fast, steady game and was accurate in his basket shooting.

The Denver team tried many long shots and as a result their team work was bad, but the Steele team's work was not much better. The fact that the guards would not stick with the Denver forwards lost the game for them. Following is the lineup:

STEELE SPAULDING

L. F. Perry L. E. Foltz

R. F. Graham R. F. Madden

C. Gillis C. Sigler

L. G. Settles L. G. Settles

R. G. Woodson R. G. Grant

COLLEGE SHOOTERS TIED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Harvard and Massachusetts Agricultural college are tied for first place in the Eastern league and University of West Virginia leads the Western league as the result of this week's match in the intercollegiate rifle matches for the championship of the United States. Results:

Eastern league: Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Cornell 956 to 920; Columbia defeated Lehigh 894 to 817; Harvard defeated Dartmouth 935 to 883; Norwich defeated Maine 910 to 867; North Georgia defeated Rhode Island 929 to 780; Massachusetts Technical defeated Clemson 927 to 8 (default).

Western league: Minnesota defeated Iowa State 955 to 947; West Virginia defeated Oklahoma A. & M. 939 to 892; Michigan Agricultural defeated Purdue 937 to 923; Wisconsin defeated Nebraska 923 to 875; Washington State defeated United States Veterans college 866 to 852; California defeated Missouri 868 to 8 (default); Kansas defeated Iowa State 845 to 8 (default).

YOUNG O'BRIEN WILL MEET FREDDIE WELCH

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Young Jack O'Brien of this city, was matched by cable yesterday to meet Freddie Welch, lightweight champion of England, in a 20-round bout at Pontypool, Wales, on April 2. Eugene Corri of the National Sporting club, London, will referee. A purse of \$7,500, with a privilege of 60 per cent of the gross receipts—75 per cent to the winner, has been offered for the fight which will be at the New English lightweight limit, 135 pounds.

RIVERS BOXES CROSS AGAIN GLIS \$5,500 AS HIS END

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Joe Rivers signed articles yesterday to fight Leach Cross in New York on April 1. It will be their second meeting. Rivers will get \$5,500, win, lose or draw. Manager Joe Levy put the deal over for Rivers, and he chuckled with glee every time he mentioned the conditions under which the match will be held. Rivers will make 133 pounds ringside for Cross.

PHILADELPHIA WINS 18.2 BALK LINE CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Philadelphia was awarded the National Class A 18.2 Balk Line amateur billiard championship tournament at a meeting here today of the executive committee of the National association of amateur billiard players. It is expected that a meeting of billiard interests in Philadelphia on Monday the date will be decided. It probably will be held late in March. Among the indicated entries are Cushman and Collins of Chicago, and E. W. Gardner and Fossberg of New York, the last named the international champion.

Rivers Knocks Brown Out in Tenth Round of Battle

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—A deadly right swing, four times repeated, ended the scheduled 20-round bout at Vernon today between "Knockout" Brown, the New York lightweight and Joe Rivers of Los Angeles, with victory for the Mexican before the end of the tenth round. It was the first defeat for the blonde German, whose sobriquet has been earned by the manner in which he had won scores of fights, and it was decisive. Five times Rivers sent Brown to the mat with his vicious right swing in the concluding round, three times for the count of nine. The fifth time Referee Epton stopped the fight with out counting.

It was a sensational finish to a furious encounter, in which Mexican and Teuton battled viciously from the opening gong. Brown's awkward style of inflicting, due to the fact that he fights left handed, was soon solved by Rivers, who blocked cleverly with elbow and open gloves. Brown's left blow was a left drive to the head, which he used effectively.

Brown forced the fighting in nearly every round, but his open manner gave the Mexican many opportunities to punish him about the head, Rivers being lightning fast with both hands and both hands at a savage clip, bewildering the New Yorker, as well as punishing him badly. In the clinches at times hitting the German viciously from seemingly impossible angles. Punishment which would have stopped many, only seemed to act as a spur to the easterner's aggressiveness.

Brown began leading in nearly every

round. Sometimes Rivers would allow the German to do the fighting at the first minute, only to cut loose with Rivers had all the better of the milling.

After taking a hard drubbing for four rounds, Brown came back strong in the eighth. He was just beginning to solve the Mexican's defense against the puzzling right and he jabbed through Rivers' guard repeatedly. A vicious rally in the last 10 seconds by Rivers did not overcome Brown's lead in this round.

In the ninth both landed hard and frequently.

Both seemed tired, when they came up for the tenth. Brown sent two hard lefts to the head and a right to Rivers' bread-basket. Then the Mexican saw the opening he wanted.

Timing his blow accurately, he caught Brown on the point of the jaw as the Knockout ducked. Knockout went spinning halfway across the ring and fell heavily. Four times Knockout arose only to be sent down again. "He's out on his feet," when the last savage swing sent him to his back in the center of the ring and the fight was stopped.

BOYS CLUB DEFEATS COLORADO CITY H. S.

In what is claimed to be the hardest fought basketball game in history in the secondary league, the Boys club defeated the Colorado City High school team last night by the score of 29 to 18. When time was called the score stood 18 to 18 and it took five minutes to get the additional basket.

The Cheyenne school girls basketball team won from the Colorado City girls yesterday afternoon by the score of 24 to 17.

A spelling match between the Colorado City High school, the High school annex, the Cheyenne school and the Boys club is to be held at the Boys club building within the next few weeks. Teams of five boys and five girls will make up the contending forces.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Chris man John H. Farrell of the board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball league, tonight announced the following decisions:

Awards—Clarence V. Marshall, Dallas; Bert Fitchner, to Portland Ore.

Claims disallowed—J. J. Ferrell against Dallas; H. Sinor, against Seattle.

The Texas and Oklahoma league has reorganized with the following cities: Wichita Falls, Sherman, Denison, Bonham, Paris and Texarkana, Tex., Ardmore and Durant, Oklahoma.

SILOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 22.—Chris Lindsey, veteran first baseman of the Denver Western league team, will play ball for Sioux City during 1913.

"The Universal Car"

A MODEL "1" FORD

\$585 and \$660



You'll get yours—if you place an early order. Every day adds to the already unprecedented demand for Ford cars. In spite of the greatly enlarged production, late buyers are almost sure to be disappointed. Get yours today.

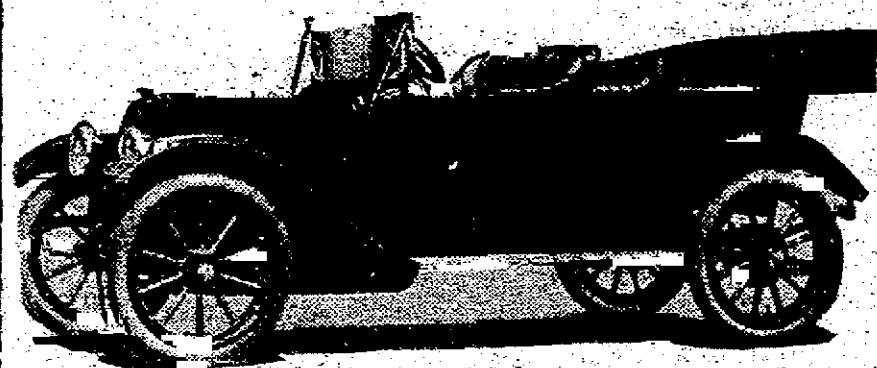
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Gray & Davis ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Gray & Davis ELECTRIC STARTER

Will start car hundreds of times in succession and in the coldest weather.

BOSCH Dual Ignition acknowledged the best.

We furnish equipment to be found only on cars costing from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Manufactured by The Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind., who have been in business in the same location for forty years.

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PHONE M. 930 112 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

IS FOUND HERE FOR ALL THE FANS

Ritchie and Kilbane Divide Principal Fighting Honors

Present Year Finds Boxers in Good Trim and Looking Forward to Many Big Bouts

Stimulated interest in boxing and things pertaining to the game was uppermost in the year just passed. Two new champions and a revival of well wishing toward the sport brought an era of prosperity to the men of the profession, and when 1912 passed out and 1913 rolled in it found boxers well dressed, each with a roll of cash hidden away in a trouser pocket or safety deposit vault.

Willie Ritchie of San Francisco and Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland divided the lion's share of the honors, the former annexing the most popular title when he defeated Ad Wolgast for the lightweight championship. Thanksgiving day and the latter shelving Abe Attell, for years an able defender of the featherweight crown. Washington's birthday, Mike Gibbons of St. Paul and Eddie McGorty of Oshkosh followed closely in popularity.

Adverse criticism toward flat exhibitions was tempered in several states during the year. Minnesota, under the influence of the scientific showing of its favorite son, Mike Gibbons, is swaying toward boxing, and it is confidently predicted that a law will be enacted there in the present session of the legislature which will allow 10-round bouts. Montana, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois also are in line for a boxing law.

Ritchie's Rise Spectacular

Although ring champions suffered untold agonies and the loss of their honors, only Johnny Coulton successfully holding to his headgear of leadership, this state of affairs benefited the sport and made for a better and more prosperous year. The spectacular rise of Willie Ritchie and the determined stand of Eddie McGorty furnished the sidelights, while the action of the New York boxing commission in establishing a set of weights for all divisions paved the way for the settling of all disputes over poundage.

The New York boxing commission also established a precedent when they shipped over a knockout on the kidney punch. This blow, used by almost every boxer to wear down an adversary rather than for a knockout, was barred and the boxers advised that any who used the kidney punch would be disqualified. Abe Attell, just before he lost his title to Johnny Kilbane, was suspended by the Gotham boxing commission for "laying down" in a fight with Knockout Brown. This was the doing of the eastern commission for the year, although they did expel many thousands of dollars for the state as license for boxing.

The welter middle and heavy weights are without a champion with the close of the year, just as the start of 1912 found these three divisions in a chaos and without a man who stood out prominently enough to be styled best. Eddie McGorty made able inroads among the 155-pounders, defeating all comers with ease and earning the right to claim the title, but it will be necessary for him to defeat Billy Papke and Frank Klaus before he is recognized as the champion without doubt.

Many Dispute Claims

There were many good 142-pounders developed during the year each of whom could defend the crown. "Wildcat" Ferns of Kansas City early claimed the honors and has gone along successfully and is recognized in the middle west as the logical champion, but there are many boxers in his division who will dispute his claims. Billy Walters, the Chicago sailor boy, shows signs of landing on top, as does Tommy Howell of Boston and Spike Kelly of Chicago.

The defeat of Jim Flynn at Los Angeles by Luther McCarty has left the heavyweights with a bunch of big fellows, all of about equal standing and worth in their division. Besides McCarty there are Jess Willard of Kansas, "Gunboat" Smith of California, and Charley Miller of San Francisco. Each of these men are 200-pounders and although little versed in ring craft all give promise of making a champion at some time. McCarty is closer to the top than any at the present writing for his defeats of Flynn and of Palmer have given him the greater prestige.

With the elimination of Johnson from the race for the title by almost every boxing club in America it leaves the white heavies to strive for the honors. There always will be doubt whether or not any of the big fellows named could beat such men as Sam Langford, Sam McVey or Joe Jeannette, but the doubt will linger for such bouts are impossible under the present feeling of boxing followers.

W. I. LUCAS

BASEBALL SOON

THE W. I. LUCAS

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AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF 1912

- Aeronautics—Julius Vedrine, France (aviator).
- Archery—G. Phillips Bryant, Melrose, Mass.
- Baseball—Boston Red Sox.
- Basketball—Columbia University (intercollegiate).
- Bicycling—Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J. (professional).
- Boxing—Abe Attell (featherweight), Willie Ritchie (lightweight), Johnny Kilbane (welterweight), Eddie McGorty (middleweight), Billy Papke (heavyweight).
- Cricket—Germantown C. C., Philadelphia.
- Cross Country—William J. Kramer, Long Island A. C. (A. A. U.).
- Diving—J. P. Jones, Cornell (intercollegiate).
- Fencing—Sherman Hall, Fencers club, New York (dueling sword).
- Football—Harvard (east), Wisconsin (west).
- Gymnastics—Paul Kimmel, New York Turnverein (A. A. U. all around).
- Hockey—Crescent A. C. (amateur).
- Horse Racing—The Manager.
- Ice Skating—W. H. Bell and F. B. Alexander (double).
- Motor Boating—Maple Leaf IV (international).
- Pistol Shooting—L. P. Gastaldi, Springfield, Mass. (Colt).
- Racquet—Reginald Pinckle, New York (singles).
- Rowing—E. B. Butler, Argonaut R. C. Toronto (single scull).
- Skiing—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis. (professional).
- Swimming—Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii (short distance).
- Tennis—Larned, Tenniss King, Loses to McLaughlin.
- Trap Shooting—B. M. Higginson, New York A. C. (amateur).
- Wrestling—Frank Gotch, Humboldt, Ia. (professional).
- Yachting—The Elena, Morton F. Plant.

LARNED, TENNIS KING, LOSES TO M'LOUGHLIN

Looking back over the year's Joings on the tennis courts, that which stands out most prominently is the passing of William A. Larned, one of the greatest players ever developed in this country. For five years preceding this Larned stood out practically alone as the premier tennis player of America.

Madeline E. McLaughlin, the young star from the Pacific coast, however, had been right on his heels for the last couple of years, and it was no great surprise when the dean of the game failed to come to scratch this year for the final contest. McLaughlin tried hard for four seasons to come through to the top notch, and his efforts were at last rewarded when he took the title at Newport in the singles. In addition to this triumph, McLaughlin and his partner, Thomas C. Bundy, another California player, were the best doubles team in the country.

Good as McLaughlin is as a singles player, it is no certain thing that he will ever be able to make the same place for himself that Larned did. Richard Norris Williams, a youth who has still some years to go before he is as old as the champion, fought the Californian to a standstill, both in the New York state championship and the national at Newport. Five sets were required on each occasion before a decision could be rendered, and Williams showed but little behind his rival. Where McLaughlin is a finished player, Williams might be well termed a beginner, and another year may find the boy from Philadelphia up on him. Williams did most of his early playing abroad, and last New Year's day first sprang into prominence by taking the coveted court championship of France.

Coming over here on the Titanic, Williams was one of the fortunate men who were saved from the wreck. That the disaster had no effect on his nerves was shown by the way he beat a big field for the clay court championship and was right in the running for nearly everything else in which he competed.

Among the women there was a new champion crowned in the person of Miss Mary Browne of California. She did not go through the season, however, undefeated, and did not make nearly so good a showing as did Miss May Sutton of Miss Hazel Hitchcock in the years that they won. Miss Browne lost to Miss Marie Wagner in the metropolitan singles, and had the latter been in the national event, California might not have made the clean sweep it did on the courts. Miss May Sutton, who has recently become Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, still demonstrated that she is actually the best woman tennis player in the country. Every time she met Miss Browne she was the victor, and with no great difficulty, either. So it may be that another season will find a new champion among the women in this sport.

In the court tennis games Jay Gould

GIANT CLUB INSURES M'GRAW FOR \$100,000

New York, Feb. 22.—An accident insurance policy for \$100,000 was taken out by the New York National league baseball club this afternoon on the life of John McGraw, manager of the Giants. The policy insures him against any sort of accident, except one that may occur on the baseball diamond. McGraw is at Marlin, Tex., with the Giants' squad.

Sensations Mark Campaign in Major Baseball Leagues

Few Dissensions Mar National Game and Year Was One of Records and Surprises

Record breaking performance both on the field and in the box office characterized the baseball season of 1912. Sensation upon sensation followed the campaign in the American and National leagues from the tap of the inaugural bell, April 15, till the last out was called in the world's series, which ended with another triumph from the circuit presided over by Ryan Bancroft Johnson.

Scarcely had Boston and the fans, who stood by Jake Stahl's Red Sox in their desperately fought battles for the highest honors in organized ball, ceased cheering and gloating over the victory than the New York Giants, the defeated contenders, suffered another heavy loss in the death of John Tomlinson, Brooklyn club owner. The passing of this great character removed one of the real builders of baseball, the end coming while Mr. Brush was hastening westward hopeful of regaining his health. In the death of Thomas Noyes, president of the Washington American league club the sport lost another loyal friend.

Prosperity Year's Keynote

Little dissension marred the conduct of the national game. Tyrus Cobb's encounter with a fan in the New York grounds, and the subsequent strike of the Detroit players which resulted in the application of heavy fines was the biggest disturbance created in the junior organization. The trial of Horace Fossil, president of the Phillies for alleged remarks tending to show that President Leach's umpires had favored the Giants in at least 20 championship games, stirred up a racket in the national league.

Another move toward bettering the conditions of the ball player was taken when the Protective association was formed with Dave Fultz president. Prosperity—the keynote of the 1911 season was again predominant as witnessed the opening of three new and modern ball plants, each built to accommodate the tremendous crowds that now flock to the games. Cincinnati opened the race on Redland field, Boston's Red Sox, under new management, started at Fenway park and the Detroit club got away under new conditions on Navin field. Work was started in mid-season on a new all-concrete and steel plant to replace the old Washington park grounds, Brooklyn, and this man palace should be ready for occupancy next spring.

Marquard Suspends Record

Chief among the athletes who won recognition were Rube Marquard, the New York has 31,000 persons in its madhouses.

Davis Drops Leadership

Other managerial twists came when Harry Davis gave up the New York ship Labor day in favor of Joe Birmingham, and George Stovall supplanted Bobby Wallace as skipper of the St. Louis Browns. Hank O'Day dropped from the Reds, Harry Wadsworth fell with the Yankees and Johnny Kling was ousted from the Boston Braves after the season closed.

Desperate fighting marked the work of the pennant contenders in both leagues, but the post-season conflicts, particularly those for the world honors between the Red Sox and Giants, who battled in eight games before deciding the issue, and the Cubs and White Sox, who required nine contests before Jimmy Callahan's South Siders were awarded the championship of Chicago, will long be remembered.

Pitching honors for the year went to Joe Wood in the American league and to Claude Hendrix of Pittsburgh in the National, while Tris Speaker, a teammate of Wood, proved the boss batter, with Heinie Zimmerman of the Cubs first in this department among the sluggers of the parent organization.

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PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE OF GERMANY

The announcement of the engagement of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of Emperor William, to Prince Ernest August, son of the Duke of Cumberland, is not hailed with earnest rejoicing by the populace, with whom the princess is very popular. The kaiser has often boasted that his daughter would marry for love only. But it is whispered that the kaiserin had a good deal to say in the making of the match and that the young princess has ever remained true to her love for hereditary Count George Constantine Fugger-Haenhausen, a mere lieutenant, whom the princess first met at her debut three years ago. The count is said to be the only man upon whom Princess Louise has ever smiled with favor, and that she is a mere puppet in the hands of her parents in the present match.

Indians Accompany "Great White Father" to Staten Island to Help Dedicate Monument to Red Man

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Twenty-nine full-blooded Indian chiefs from western reservations, bedecked in the regalia of their rank, marched stolidly up the hill at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, today with their "great white father," President Taft, and members of his official family. At the crest of the hill, the highest point on the Atlantic coast between New York and Florida, they formed a silent group as the president upturned a spadeful of earth, breaking ground for the national American memorial, a 60-foot bronze statue of an Indian warrior which will tower 157 feet above the

top, the band broke out with the "Star Spangled Banner."

The gathering of the Indians marked the last time, perhaps, that so many native chiefs will assemble in the east. Most of them are between 25 and 30 years old. Some of them fought against Custer, among these being Chief Hollow Horn Bear, who stands 6 feet 4 inches tall and Chief White-Man-Runs-Him, more than 70 years old, tall, straight as a pine tree, and one of the finest specimens of the Indians alive today.

White-Man-Runs-Him was chief of the Crow scouts. Others were Chief

GIRLS' WASH DRESSES

We are now showing an immense stock of spring wash dresses for girls, in sizes 1 to 14 years. Made of linens, poplins, gingham, piques, percales etc.; prices range from 60¢ to \$5.75

GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD
SUCCESSORS TO
GIDDINGS BROS

BOYS' WASH SUITS

We are showing the wash suits for boys in a large variety of the new styles for spring, made of linens, poplins, gingham, piques, percales, etc.; prices range from \$1.25 to \$6.00

Early Showing of Spring Dresses

In the Popular Serge, Eponge and Worsteds

Serge, Eponge and Worsteds are to be very popular for early spring wear. We have just received a shipment of these dresses in a nice selection of plain colors, shepherd checks and mixtures. They are eminently practical dresses that will endure all the wear you can give them without losing shape or beauty, and yet dressy, distinctive dresses with an air of refinement and elegance.

They are very reasonably priced at \$15.00, \$18.50, \$20.00 and \$22.50.

See window display



Charming Styles

in Women's

New Spring Coats

We are now showing quite an assemblage of new models in Spring Coats for general utility and dress wear. There is a radical departure from the past season in coat fashions. They are most becoming, smart and jaunty in their designing. Included in this early showing are the very popular 3/4 lengths, and some ever shorter, in many charming models.

They range in prices from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

We are also showing new spring suits in many notable examples of the approved styles for spring



Buttons and Sewing Helps of All Kinds

The home seamstress and the professional dressmaker will find much of interest in our spring showing of buttons and sewing helps of all kinds, now ready for the spring sewing campaign, and all in accord with the latest fashion tendencies. Staple and fancy notions from the best manufacturers of Europe and America. Too many to give in detail even a fractional part the buttons are here in the largest and most varied collection we have ever shown. In sizes and styles to satisfy any taste.

In the Charming New Wash Goods for Spring

The most effective creations receive their first representation here, and close scrutiny will not be necessary to determine their artistic merit or to recognize their unexcelled worth at the prices:

Larrine Egyptian Tissue, 27 inches wide, all colors, in checks, plaids, stripes and plain colors. Priced, per yard... 25¢

Scotch Gingham, in good spring colors, 32 inches wide. Priced, per yard... 25¢

Scotch Madras Shirtings, 32 inches wide, in neat spring patterns. Prices, per yard... 25¢, 35¢ and 50¢

Ratine, in neat stripes and plain colors, 27 inches wide. Price, per yard... 25¢

Ratine, in blue, gray, pink and white, 33 to 40 inches wide. Prices, per yard 40¢ to \$1.00

Went Suitings, in plain colors and neat stripes, 27 inches wide. Price, per yard... 30¢, 35¢ and 50¢

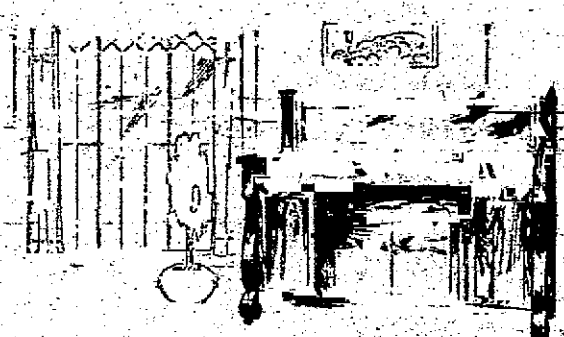
Uncrushable Linens, in white and colors, 36 inches wide. Price, per yard 50¢ to \$1.00

Linen Crepes, in colors, 46 inches wide. Price, per yard... \$1.50

OUR reputation has been made by selling dependable furniture.

There is great satisfaction to us in placing a piece of furniture in the home where we know that it will be for your children's heirlooms. All of our furniture is selected by us with that thought in mind—whether it is the lowest priced piece we sell or the highest priced it represents the best value for the money we know how to secure.

One of our lines in which we take particular pride is that of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. For the Dining Room, Bed Room, Living Room and Library their furniture stands first among all American manufacturers. We are making a splendid showing of their line this week, come in and see it.



Spring Woolen Dress Goods and Silks of Rare Attractiveness

The new Dress Goods and Silks are particularly charming and are quite the prettiest imaginable, showing some decidedly new effects for the new season:

Satin Charmeuse, in all colors, 42 inches wide. Price, per yard... \$2.00

Kismet cloth, a new silk suiting, 27 inches wide. Price, per yard \$2.50 and \$3.00

Tourist silk, in plain and fancy colors, 24 inches wide. Price, per yard \$1.25 and \$1.50

Fancy Silks, in brocades, neat stripes and checks. Price, per yard \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide. Price, per yard \$1.50 and \$2.00

New Tub Silks, 32 inches wide. Price, per yard \$1.25 and \$1.50

Pongee, 32 inches wide. Price, per yard \$1.00 to \$1.50

All Wool Spring Suitings, in Whipcords, Vigroux, Serges, Epingle, etc.; colors tan, gray, brown, black and white stripes, checks, etc., 41 to 56 inches wide. Price, per yard \$1.00 to \$2.00

New Serges, in navy, brown, tan, gray, cream and black, 41 to 56 inches wide. Price, per yard 85¢ to \$2.00

has often lent his aid here. This was to be the dedication of a new institution for these afflicted persons, known as "the light house."

Joseph H. Choate, Helen Keller and others will participate in these exercises. Tonight the president will conclude his round of engagements here as the guest at a testimonial reception and dinner given under the auspices of the American Peace and Arbitration League. At the dinner the gold medal of the national institute of social work will be presented to his notable efforts for the cause of universal peace.

Day at Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday anniversary was celebrated today in the house and senate despite the presence of public business. In the senate Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, in response to a request from the presiding officer, read Washington's farewell address. This exercise took nearly 50 minutes.

I LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

Famous Individuals Who Were Victims of This Phenomenon

One evening, at a dance in Buckingham palace, a young foreigner saw a girl with a dazzling complexion, golden hair and deep blue eyes passing to and fro with all the briskness of youth and high spirits. In a moment he realized that this was the woman—a mere girl then—who had been his heart's desire. He asked her name, and then and there his fate and hers were sealed. The young man was the king of Spain and the young woman was the Princess Ena.

Some people scoff at the idea of love at first sight, but there have been many cases of this phenomenon of the affections, nevertheless. Artists seem to have been particularly given to sudden love. Everybody knows the story of Sir Joshua Reynolds' devotion for Angelica Kauffmann, the only woman R. A. who was ever elected. She came to his studio

one day with a friend, and it is said the great painter fell instantly in love with her. He always called her "Miss Angel."

John Opie, another great portrait painter, who lies in St. Paul's cathedral, fell in love at first sight with a wealthy and very gifted lady, Miss Alderson, and although he was of peasant birth, and never got the better of his rugged style and manner, she accepted him; and the marriage was exceedingly happy. Mrs. Opie was a "table" artist. She painted a picture of a woman in a blue dress, and on her head a small bonnet, set sideways, in a coquettish style, and surmounted by a plume of three white feathers. She had lovely hair, too, hanging in rich tresses over her shoulders. The artist became her avowed lover that very night, but he was not accepted, and had to try again and again.

The great Gainsborough, the painter of the celebrated "Stolen Duchess" and "The Blue Boy" and many lovely landscapes, fell in love at a glance. He

was painting a landscape near Sudbury, when he was interrupted in his work by a lady coming between him and the sunlight. Her shadow fell upon his work, for she was wholly unconscious that she was interrupting a work of a genius. Gainsborough looked up, perhaps thinking it was a cow that was wandering by. It happened to be a very attractive woman, with whom the artist was instantly smitten. She proved a very helpful wife, and used to save every scrap of work he had done, and when he died, she sold the table. These portraits brought a large sum at auction after the artist's death.

There was, of course, a famous lover, but it may be that he was never more genuinely in love than on the very first occasion, and then he fell in love in a moment. He calls her "a bonnie sweet, bonnie lassie," and they were making hay together. He says: "I did not know myself why I liked to follow behind her, why the tones of her voice made my heart-strings thrill like an Aeolian harp, and particularly why

his pulse beat such a furious rattle when I looked and lingered over her little hand to pick out the cruel pearls and thistles." It was to her that he made his very first song, so that he says, "with me began love and poetry."

A GOOD SIGN

From the realm of the "house-dog," comes a story that three state senators made one dress suit "go round" at the recent inaugural ball. One finds in this episode some encouragement to believe that we are getting back to the days of Jeffersonian simplicity, and those "topical" times when "a bachelorette for two" was as good as a marriage. If true democracy were ever to become as fashionable, say, as rage in London, we could see old Court-of-High-Living melting like a snowman. Our only apprehension is lest the cooperative spirit run to toothbrushes and shaving sticks.

THE GAZETTE, 60¢ A MONTH



BLACK CROW AND RED FEATHER.

Two of the 28 Indians attending the ceremonies in New York yesterday, marking the first steps to erect a monument to the Red Man in America.

highest elevation around New York harbor a tribute to a vanishing race.

Guns Fire Salutes

The four guns roared a national salute of 21 guns at the moment the president placed his foot on the space. As he stepped back, Chief Hollow Horn Bear of the Yankton Sioux came forward from the group and upturned a second bit of earth with the thigh bone of a buffalo. That done, the chief replied with a speech to an address by the president.

As Hollow Horn Bear's voice died away, the Stars and Stripes were run up a great flag pole near by, to the rhythm of Indian folk songs sung by the chiefs. When it reached the

Two Moons, aged 80, nearly blind and almost hidden by feathers, bespeaking his prowess, and Pretty Voice Eagle of the Sioux, 70 years old, who carries in his body a bullet nick in his chest from a battle with the great troops and neighboring tribes. A distinguished gathering witnessed the memorial exercises. The plan had its inception several years ago. The monument is being erected under authority from congress, by a committee of which Rodman Wanamaker is the head.

Afternoon Program

The afternoon feature of the president's program is in the interest of the blind charitable work to which he

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

PAGES 1 TO 12

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

PAGES 1 TO 12

GOVERNMENT MUST OWN RAILROADS

FROM the beginning of the organization of the Progressive party we have set a high standard and made the claim that we are going to be something a little different, better and more fundamental than the old parties. We have frankly stated that we are not in the game for political victory only, but to establish social and economic justice. As Lincoln freed the chattel slave, so we are going to free the industrial slave, and the consuming public. We have gone into the battle singing hymns and announcing that we will stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord. From the beginning we have framed our campaign rather as a crusade than as a political fight. In short, we have assumed a heavy responsibility toward the people and placed ourselves on a plane where any vacillation or suspicion of insincerity would be utterly ruinous to the cause.

PARTY SOLEMNLY PLEDGED.

To speak more specifically, we are today solemnly pledged to carry on an active campaign against the system of exploitation which the trusts have fastened upon the American people. It is the same old struggle for economic justice which has gone on from the beginning of time the few who are strong and rich and organized against the many who are poor, weak and unorganized. In the old days it was the crown and the privileged group surrounding the crown against the people. Today it is the industrial oligarchy, the trusts, against the people.

There is but one great question in America to which all the people in America are keenly alive, and that is this economic question whether our industrial system shall help or exploit the people.

The Republican party has just crashed to the ground because it stood with the corporations instead of against them on this question.

The Democratic party has just won a sweeping victory because the people hoped that it would fight the corporations instead of protecting them in the struggle. Nothing that Wilson did in his campaign gave him the confidence of the people to such an extent as his telegram in reply to Bryan's questions whether he would stand for the election of Judge Parker, a corporation man, as temporary chairman of the Democratic convention. Nothing that he is doing today (and he seems to be doing a good deal) deserves the backing of progressives in all parties as does his simple and vigorous trust policy in New Jersey.

In order to succeed as a party we must have a program representing an actual economic need of the people. We may have a party as highly organized as brains and money can make it, perhaps as highly organized and perfectly coordinated as the G. O. P. itself, but unless we keep the great issue clear unless we make it as plain as sunlight that we are going to try to prevent the trusts from dictating the terms upon which the people shall obtain food, fuel and clothing, we will lack a cause and our party will be a flash in the pan.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

What is to be done? The first thing to do is to straighten out in our own minds our position on the trust question. We cannot ask the people to follow us until we ourselves know exactly where we are going.

The Progressive party has outlined a magnificent program on certain lines. We have announced a campaign of social and industrial justice. We advocate decent hours of labor, minimum wage, industrial insurance, old age pension, safety devices, employers' liability, etc. All of these things, we hope, will make the lives of wage earners, during their hours of labor, more endurable and healthful. They will make our factories a better place to work in, labor safer, and old age easier.

But all these reforms when established will be costly, and will make the production of the necessities of life more expensive. If we work men shorter hours and pay them more money, if we give wage earners industrial insurance, old age pensions and pass employers' liability acts and laws to enforce good factory conditions, safety appliances, and so on, it will naturally cost more to produce the necessities of life. It will be more expensive to make the things which people must buy in order to live. In other words, if we succeed in putting into practice every one of the measures of social and industrial justice which the Progressive party stands for, and do not at the same time find a way to prevent the trusts from merely shifting this burden of additional cost of production onto the shoulders of the consumer, as they have frequently done in the past by raising the price of the things they produce or distribute, we will accomplish little or nothing. The wage earner, though perhaps working under better conditions in the factories, will be no better off when he gets home and becomes a consumer. He may get more wages, it is true, but on the other hand he will find that the purchasing power of his wage will remain stationary, or decrease. It will be just as hard as ever for the average citizen, whether wage earner, farmer or business man, to pay his bills. The consuming public will not have been helped, and the trusts will continue to make a killing out of the public by selling the sheer necessities of life at prices that the public can ill afford to pay.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

We have got to meet this trust question frankly and immediately. It is the cost of living question, the bread question. If we weaken or falter in regard to it, our party will fail.

We cannot keep the people's confidence by preaching mere palliatives. We have got to stand for some-

Progressive Party Should Declare for Elimination of Monopoly in Industry; for Government Ownership of All Transportation Systems; for Single Tax in Municipalities

By AMOS PINCHOT
An Address Delivered at Yonkers, New York

thing different and more fundamental than political parties have stood for in the past, or quit claiming that our cause is the cause of humanity and justice.

I am perfectly familiar with the type of man who will tell you that the Standard Oil company has been a blessing to this country; that it has made oil as cheap as spring water etc., etc. But I do not believe that the Standard Oil company, or any other of the great industrial trusts, has either obtained its monopoly legitimately through efficiency and natural causes, or used it in the public's interest. The words of the supreme court in regard to the Standard Oil company are probably applicable to the American Tobacco company, the Sugar trust, the International Harvester company, the so-called Beef trust, and a large proportion of our big industrial combinations that are now supply us with food, fuel and clothing. The conclusion of the nine justices of the supreme court as to the Oil trust is as follows:

That the facts establish that the assailed combination took its birth in a purpose to unlawfully acquire wealth by oppressing the public and destroying the just rights of others, and that its entire career exemplifies an inexorable carrying out of such wrongful intents. Since, it is asserted, the pathway of the combination from the beginning to the time of the filing of the bill is marked with constant proofs of wrong inflicted upon the public, and is strewn with the wrecks resulting from crushing out, without regard to law, the individual rights of others.

The Standard Oil company this year will acknowledge net earnings of approximately \$100,000,000 on its \$98,000,000 outstanding stock, or about 20 per cent on the whole enormous value of the property which it has amassed through the methods described above.

A PONDEROUSLY HYPOCRITICAL EFFORT

The Steel trust, under the hot fire of public opinion developed by the disclosures in the Sage Foundation publications and Uncle Sam's threat of dissolution, is making a ponderously hypocritical effort to reestablish itself in the eyes of the nation. It points with pride to its pension system, though when closely analyzed this system is seen to be merely a euphonious method of imposing peonage upon its employees. Lately the papers have been full of praise of the Steel trust's humanity in increasing wages, etc., but in spite of the reforms, some real and some bogus, that public opinion has forced upon it, the Steel trust is still crushing the vitality and happiness out of its army of workers by 12-hour days and inadequate wages, in order to earn dividends on immense issues of watered stock.

The American Tobacco company, which last year earned 64 per cent on its common stock, has a record of violent and lawless destruction of competition which almost surpasses that of the Standard Oil company.

The American Sugar Refining company, which was found guilty of even the grossest varieties of speculation, such as tampering with government scales and tapping city water pipes, reported on the thirtieth of last March that it had paid 24 per cent on its common stock during the previous fiscal year.

RESPECTABILITY OF TRUST MEN.

All of these trusts are controlled and operated by a group of gentlemen of high financial standing and an enviable reputation for respectability. In fact, by the same little oligarchy of brains, money and enterprise which controls the so-called money trust, our transportation system, our fast-developing water power monopoly, and to a certain extent our congresses and state legislatures.

A Chinese wise man some thousands of years ago said truly:

The poor thief sits in a bamboo cage.
The rich thief on a throne of white jade.

The result of industrial monopoly is today not a gain but a huge economic loss to the public. Such combinations as I have mentioned above would be able to pay their stockholders more than a satisfactory return upon their investment if they reduced their profits by one-half. Let's take the Standard Oil company as an example. Within a year the Standard Oil company has increased the price of gasoline from about eleven cents to seventeen cents a gallon. It has increased the price of kerosene oil from six to eight cents a gallon, and this in spite of its general improvement in business conditions. If the Standard Oil company instead of putting up the price of its products had reduced it so that its net earnings for a year were fifty million instead of a hundred million dollars, its stockholders would still be well rewarded for their acumen in backing Rockefeller's business ability, would be gaining its share of this fifty-million-dollar saving. The Standard Oil monopoly alone is costing the people at least fifty million dollars a year. It is probable that under competition oil and gasoline would be sold at prices which would save the people much more than fifty million dollars annually, inasmuch

as the great effort of the Standard Oil company at present is to keep down rather than increase the output of crude oil.

THE TRUSTS CAUSE POVERTY.

As long as we have unrestrained monopoly, such as the Oil, Tobacco, Steel, Sugar, Harvester, and a hundred other trusts enjoy today, the public will get poorer each year (at least in proportion to the nation's wealth, if not in actual purchasing power) and a few people will more and more inherit the earth.

Now if we reject unrestrained monopoly and we all do reject it as barbarous and unendurable, there remain two alternatives: to legalize and regulate monopoly, or to strengthen the Sherman act and destroy monopoly (except in regard to natural monopolies, such as railroads, rapid transit lines, etc., where competition is undesirable).

INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLY WRONG.

Roosevelt and practically all of the Progressives today admit that industrial monopoly is wrong and that regulation of trusts and price fixing by a commission is impracticable. We have taken this position on the stump and in published statements throughout the country. And our platform, in a clause in which it endorses the Sherman act and advocates strengthening it in order to make it effective against monopoly, definitely repudiates the legalization of monopoly or regulation of monopoly.

The regulation of the prices of necessities of life by a commission is a matter of such infinite complication that it is beyond possibility. I believe that every member of the Interstate Commerce commission knows this; knows that even the comparatively simple work of regulating railroad rates by a commission has been to a large extent a failure, and that it will result in much injustice and in an accumulation of piled-up law suits that will clog for decades the calendar of the supreme court.

Every lawyer knows of litigations in regard to matters as simple as municipal gas rates, which are recorded in tens of thousands of pages of testimony, never to be read by the commissioners, and never to do anybody any good except the stenographers who transcribed them. Experience has shown us that by the time rate regulation cases are decided upon appeal, the conditions which existed at the time of the beginning of the hearings are changed to such an extent as to render the decision merely ground for further litigation. There is little doubt in my mind that to regulate the prices of the necessities of life which American people use, by a commission, is a matter of such infinite and ever-changing complication as to be beyond hope of success. It would leave the trust problem in a more mixed-up and hopeless condition than it is today. It would effectually prevent any real curbing of the trusts' extortions. It would result in continued oppression of the public, while the people and the trusts are fighting it out through endless investigations and rhythmic successions of suits and countersuits. And it is the one best bet that the trusts, with their highly efficient lawyers and highly perfected methods of delay will come off first best in this struggle. Moreover, the trusts know this just as well or better than any of us do. And it is for exactly this reason that every trust magnate from Mr. Gary down is shouting against the Sherman act, and fighting, bleeding and dying for commission "regulation" of monopoly.

QUESTION OF TRUST EXTORTION.

If we are against unrestrained monopoly for the trusts, and if we realize (and the public is realizing it more and more) that "regulated monopoly" is but another name for indefinite extension of trust extortion, there remains but one way to deal with the trust question. This is to strengthen and enforce the Sherman act and to have an industrial commission simply as an executive arm a means of obtaining and making public information about the trusts and of seeing to it that they obey the law. Today there isn't a single law on the statute books that gives the people protection against the trusts except the Sherman law. If that law is not retained upon the statute books and strengthened the people are left absolutely impotent to fight for industrial freedom, or for economic betterment. If we are not for the Sherman act we are not for any practical trust regulation at all.

Trust magnates all over the country assure us that the enormous concentration of capital and industry is necessary and inevitable. In my opinion it is neither. In my opinion the Progressive party must now stand by its guns and demand that monopoly shall cease, and that competition shall be restored in every industry except the great natural monopolies, which the government must inevitably own and operate. Let us once and for all

get over the idea that in monopoly lies effective service to the public. The very word monopoly describes a condition where effective service is neither a necessity nor an object to a corporation. Put a few independent companies headed by men like Carnegie or Schwab in the field (and prevent the railroads from discriminating against them by withholding cars or delaying their deliveries), and the Steel corporation, huge and unwieldy as it is, will soon be driven to the wall. It is notable that Carnegie and other independent operators have made public statements practically to this effect.

PREVENTING EXPLOITATION

How are we going to prevent the trusts from exploiting the people, from shifting over onto the shoulders of the consumer the cost of the Progressive party's program of social and industrial justice? The first step is, as I have stated, to strengthen and enforce the Sherman act. And whoever fights for this, whether he is a Democrat or a Republican or a Progressive, should have the support and sympathy of every progressive man or woman in the country.

But the next step, in my opinion, though less immediate is equally important. It is for the government to take over, own and operate the railroads.

Sherman act or no Sherman act, there will never be complete industrial freedom in this country as long as the railroads and the great industrial producers are controlled by the same group of people. To allow production and the distribution of the commodity produced to be in the hands of the same interests, who in all probability will combine in order to fix prices and exploit the public, is an evident menace to the American consumer. Take a pertinent example. Mr. Gary, the president of the Steel corporation, suggests to the independent operators that the price of steel rails shall be fixed at so much a ton, and he is careful to fix a price which will insure a big profit to the Steel trust. The independent operators could easily undersell this price. Why don't they do it? Merely because they know that the railroads are controlled by the same group of men that control the Steel trust. Each independent operator knows that if he sells steel rails at a price lower than Mr. Gary has suggested, he may find difficulty in making deliveries. The railroads will not provide cars enough, or if they do provide them they will take an unconscionable time in reaching their destination. The independent who does not accede to Mr. Gary's suggestion will find himself unable to carry on his business in a prompt or profitable manner.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

I do not advocate government ownership of the railroads because I believe that the government will be able to operate them more economically and safely, although I believe this may be the case. It is because combination between railroads and industrial trusts gives to a small and not over-scrupulous group a tremendous power over the welfare of the American people.

Here are two things for Progressives to think about and to fight for. The destruction of industrial monopoly and the ownership by the people of natural monopolies. Each is fundamental. Each is a corollary to the other. Each, I believe, will help the people of our country in their everyday life.

A SUGGESTION FOR YONKERS.

But I will make one other suggestion as a topic for consideration among Progressives in your city. The trouble about all reform is that when you help the people by putting down the price of this or that commodity, you will find that automatically and almost immediately the price of something else goes up. For instance, many cities have discovered that lower gas rates result automatically and almost immediately in higher rents. In other words, to help the public you have got to hold down rents with one hand while you shove down the cost of gas, food or clothing with the other. If you don't, when one goes down the other goes up, and the net result is nothing accomplished in terms of economic improvement.

Conservative, thoughtful Canada, as well as the United States, has been experimenting with this situation. In the Province of Alberta, in British Columbia, and in our own state of Washington, municipalities have tried the experiment of removing taxation from buildings. This means that only land values are taxed in the city and that improvements go free.

I cannot go into an extended explanation of how the exemption of buildings from taxation has worked. But where it has been tried it has worked well, rents have gone down and an impetus has been given to building, to business, to manufacturing and to general improvement.

A STRONG LOCAL ISSUE.

I believe that if the Progressive party would take up this idea and make municipal campaigns next fall on the issue of the exemption of buildings from taxation in cities, it would be an important step in advance toward really improving the economic situation of the average American. And incidentally it would provide a strong issue, without which no party can hope for much success.

As far as I am concerned, I am opposed to fusion with the Republican or any other party, unless we can come together to accomplish something positive and worth while. I would infinitely rather go it alone.

If we Progressives can't find anything to fight FOR, if we are going to be content merely to fight AGAINST something, we are not the crowd I think we are.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1913.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

YOUR sons and your daughters shall prophesy.
• your young men shall see visions.
(Joel 2:28.)

This is the day of prayer for colleges. In the colleges and other institutions of higher learning in the United States there are today almost half a million students, both young men and women. There are, among this number, many who go to college only for the social diversion they may secure, or to participate in college athletics or other activities.

But these drones are in a minority. The great mass of these students are earnest young men and women. They are those upon whom, in special measure, the future of the nation depends; for more and more the world is demanding educated leadership, and in these days of specialization it is becoming increasingly difficult for a man to educate himself.

To the shame of the colleges be it said, they have, in the past, been too content to turn out men and women educated in brain, but not in heart and soul. Far too great a proportion of their young men have been content to be simply leaders in business, to seek only such success as the world has counted success; far too many of their young women have sought before all things else social distinction and an easy life. And this is the fault of the colleges; for the average young man needs but a little leading to throw himself wholeheartedly, unselfishly, into those movements that have for their purpose the uplifting of humanity. And what is true of young men is even more true of young women.

Scholarship has not been forgotten in the modern college, but often it has been made secondary to material success. And morality and spirituality, those essentials of any real education, have far too often been placed third in importance. Too many of our colleges have delighted to honor, on their boards of trustees, with their honorary degrees, not so much the men and women who have placed first of all in their lives their duty to their fellows, but the men who have made a success of business or in some profession, caring little how that success has been achieved, if only the successful one would increase the college endowment.

This is not intended, as a sweeping indictment of all colleges. It is only pointing out a tendency that has been far too general. And, as an inevitable result of this tendency, the proportion of college men and women, in spite of the many shining exceptions who are leaders in the new movements towards brotherhood is far too small. The young men and women of the colleges in most cases become like those who are held up to them as examples: If our colleges were doing their full duty, if they were placing the emphasis in education where it should be put, a majority of college graduates, with their splendidly trained minds, would be enlisted in the service of humanity, instead of only a pitiful minority. And the great problems of today would have been already solved.

On this Sunday all the world is asked to pray for the young men and women in our colleges. For what gifts should we pray? What is the best we can wish for them?

Can we do better than to pray that the prophecy of Joel shall be fulfilled, and that our sons and our daughters may prophesy; and our young men may see visions? Is not the world yearning for prophets, for men of vision? Every business is crowded with young college men, anxious first of all for material success, the professions are overflowing, except those that demand sacrifice, that call for unselfish service. But there is no surplus of prophets; there is no overproduction of men who see visions of a better world, and who unselfishly work to make their vision real.

When we pray for the young men and the young women in our colleges today, therefore, let us pray that they may achieve great material success, or pass from one social triumph to another, or enjoy a life of ease and pleasure, or win power and

dominion over their fellows, or take for their examples those "successful" men and women whose first thought has always been of self. Let us not even pray, primarily, that in the realms of the intellect they may excel all others. Let us pray, above all, that they may prophesy to the people, that they may see visions, of that new world that is to be, that kingdom of God, on earth, when service, not selfishness, shall be first; when all men shall be brothers, and when he shall be first who serves most.

Is this only a vision? Is it nothing but a foolish dream? That so great a majority of the people scoff at the idea of brotherhood only proves how miserably our colleges have failed to produce the prophets and idealists the world so sadly needs; only proves what tremendous need there is for young men and women who shall prophesy, for young men who shall see visions.

THE GAZETTE ANNUAL

IT IS only when we pause to check up past events and achievements that we realize how much progress is being made. This is why there is distinct place for the annual review, published by the local newspapers, of Colorado Springs history. There are times when everybody is prone to look only at the dark side of things; to fancy that no advancement is being made, that we are standing still instead of going forward. A month of dull business will give the average American citizen such a fit of the "blues" as to give everything a somber tinge to his view.

But there is always comfort to be derived in a deliberate survey of the past year. When the complete story is presented it is plain that there has been more building, activity, more public improvements, a bigger business and more progress generally within the whole year than the depression of the midwinter months has led us to believe.

Last year in Colorado Springs was no exception. The most notable advance in public improvements which has been made in more than a decade was taken. The business streets were paved; new and wider sidewalks built, and an ornate system of street-lighting installed which places this city squarely abreast of the procession. It only remains now to continue the effort and make 1913 a better and more prosperous year than 1912 or any of its predecessors.

EXIT THE "SPANISH PRISONER"

THE thousands of Americans, a number of whom are in Colorado Springs, who have received alluring letters from a certain mysterious "prisoner of Madrid" offering to share a vast fortune with them, will be pleased to learn that this individual has at last gone out of business. He did not retire voluntarily, for his business thrived wonderfully until the end, but he retired to become a real prisoner instead of an imaginary one.

There were several of him, and it is doubtful whether any gang of swindlers has operated more successfully. For years the whole United States has been deluged with letters postmarked at Madrid and telling in strictest confidence of the colossal fortune which the writer was willing to share with the recipient on condition that he become guardian of the unfortunate prisoner's little daughter. These operations were so extensive it is said that scarcely a week has passed in which detectives along the New York dock did not turn back some victim who had started to Spain with a fat bankroll in his pocket with which to secure the freedom of the "prisoner" and share his riches.

The correspondence of the captured swindlers shows that while their operations covered the entire world, America furnished the largest share of victims. It is remarkable that the people who with some justification regard themselves as the shrewdest race in the world are also especially noted for their gullibility.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

Letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities.

LAW PROCEDURE.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
The lawyers of El Paso county, at their annual meeting a few nights ago, had an opportunity to express their opinions upon the wisdom of simplifying the law procedure of this state. The undoubted weakness of law enforcement rests in the methods adopted years ago for the trial of lawsuits.
Pleadings, so called, that is, documents prepared by lawyers on either side of a controversy, and the many ritual rules laid down in the statutes of the state make a lawsuit so long drawn-out and so full of pitfalls as to become a farcical proceeding, expensive and tedious and a handy weapon with which lawyers and dishonest litigants chastise their opponents. No business conducted in such a manner could prosper.

The new measure which is proposed for approval by the legislature of Colorado, would give the power to the supreme court of the state to lay down a simpler set of rules than now in force to govern the trial of law cases; the supreme court of the United States of its own volition has lately put in force such a set of rules for certain cases. The only sensible objection to the new plan is subject in it is that the contemplated reform does not go far enough.
A legislative bill should be enacted expressly

abolishing all this mummery and directing in a few paragraphs a simpler manner for disposing of litigation.

The lawyers of El Paso county who debated this subject voted, a majority of them, to reject this reform, and thus made apparent the truth that it is the lawyers who are responsible for the grossly inadequate method of law procedure now in vogue.
When will the people who pay and who suffer take this matter into their own hands? No subject is of more interest to them.
LAWYER.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 22.

"KITCHEN VS. STORE."

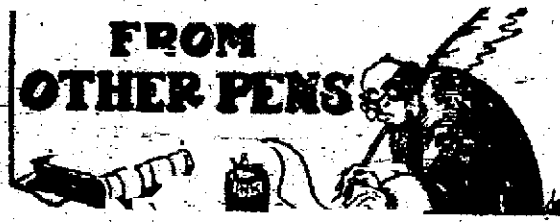
To the Editor of The Gazette:
In reply to the letter in Open Parliament, February 21, under the above caption and signed "Citizen." The writer asks us to look on "all sides" of the question but fails to exhibit "all sides." He says it is "false pride" that causes girls to prefer to clerk in stores rather than work in private families. Are you sure there are no other sides to this question?

A young lady secured employment recently in the home of a "swell." One afternoon she told her mistress that she wished to mail a letter and would be gone but a few minutes; and started out the front door, whereupon her mistress shouted angrily: "Back door for you, madame!" But the dog wanders in and out of the front door to his heart's content. She stated that often there were not enough "scraps" left from the table to satisfy her hunger and frequently she went to bed hungry. Her mistress kept all food locked up and was so grouchy and insulting she preferred to suffer in silence. But the dog was "all right" and was never abused or insulted. This is the way it is in a shop now, for less pay. Do you wonder? Look on "all sides."

Yesterday I was in a dentist's office and heard a young lady in the chair remark in sorrowful accents: "She scolds me all the time and I don't see why, because I do all I can to please her. She is so cross to me I sometimes go to my room and cry." The dentist, knowing her mistress, wittily replied: "Oh, she has indigestion. That's what makes her so cross. You mustn't pay any attention to a little thing like that."

There, girls, is a secret that will save you many heartaches and tears. You should have a doctor examine your mistress and if he decides that she has indigestion then it is "up to you" to overlook all her contemptible meanness. Pocket your "false pride." Look on "all sides."

But why are working girls the drudges of the "idle rich"? Why aren't they married and why haven't they homes of their own to look after? Because they can't find men who can support them. They see so many object lessons on every hand where the mother must leave her children with neighbors and go to work, that they seek prospects for working girls. But then, girl your teeth and bear it a while longer, girls, the social revolution is coming and your slave chains will be broken. Under socialism every man will receive the full social product of his labor and will be able to marry and have a home and then indolent grouches may pocket their own "false pride" and do their own work. Look on "all sides."
FRANK D. WARREN.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 22.



THE PROGRESSIVES IN NEW YORK.

From The New York Evening Post.
The Progressives elected to the legislature of this state are adopting a shrewd as well as a useful policy in putting forward a program of improvement in legislative procedure. The abuses that have grown up in that procedure are notorious. Political machines have been entrenched in power through the operation of devices that facilitate secrecy and delay, and that give the widest opportunity for nefarious deals and combinations; and it is chiefly owing to this fact that the movement for the initiative and referendum has gained such headway in this country. It may be that not every proposal contained in the Bull Moose program of reform of legislative procedure will prove to be wise; but certainly the general trend of them is excellent, and some of them are urgently demanded in the interest of decent government. So far as we are able to judge, almost every one of the changes which it is stated will be proposed in behalf of the Progressive contingent at Albany is eminently desirable; and if the two old parties are wise, they will not put themselves in the light of obstructors of rational and necessary improvement by opposing them except in so far as clear reasons of public policy can be shown for such a course. The Bull Moose Party cannot do half as much for itself as the Republican and Democratic politicians can do for it by making it the sole representative of opposition to ancient legislative abuses.

THE MUSCULAR AND MORAL ILLITERATE.

From The New York Sun.
At a time when the country is notoriously short of common manual laborers willing to dig ditches, ballast railroads and do the other tasks that are not less essential because they involve hard physical work, nothing could be less logical or more foolish than to impose a literary test on immigrants capable of turning their hands to such employments. Yet the great struggle over the immigration bill now undergoing debate in congress turns on the question whether men who cannot read and write shall be barred from the United States.

Literacy can be acquired here as well as elsewhere. It is by no means essential to the morality of a man. If he is lacking he may still be a good citizen, a successful father, a thrifty and forward member of the community. The number of illiterates who, granted the opportunity, fail to educate their children is negligible. There are many men of more or less consequence in the communities in which they live whose parents had to make their mark.

What the United States of America should do is to welcome every well built man not of criminal record who wants to live here; see to it that he gets a reasonably fair chance, and offer him the chance to improve his mind if he wants to. There is no danger of getting too many strong backs and willing hands in this country; nor is there any real danger that they will be unable to care for themselves and their children, even though they may not bring a certificate of school attendance.



LONG OR SHORT?

From The North Shore News.
For Sale—Horse, cost \$100; will sell for \$15. Size 28.

E. OFTEN GOES.

From The Menominee News.
"E. Often went to Eau Claire Wednesday to consult Dr. Mathieson."

JUST AS THE SUN WENT DOWN.

From The Gonzales (Tex.) Herald.
Last Sunday evening as darkness fell spreading its cloak over the peaceful little hamlet of Otiline, which lies in the bosom of a pretty little cove of the San Marcos river, whose limping water glides listlessly over rocks and hills with just murmur enough to lull one to repose, and break in upon the serene tranquility that usually prevails over this little burg—a beautiful wedding was solemnized at the elegant and palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Zedler, when their lovely daughter, Miss Zedler, stood at the hymeneal altar and pledged her life and plighted her love to the man of her choice.

I talk on 'thrift'

NO. 3.—ON BEING PREPARED

"Give me the young man with \$50 in the bank—in any bank—money he has earned and saved himself, and I will show you a young man who is started on the road to success."—Richard A. Sears.

"Be prepared" is the motto of that excellent organization, The Boy Scouts of America, which also makes thrift one of the habits its members are supposed to cultivate.

That motto expresses the main reason why everyone should save, and there are two things that a surplus saved will prepare you for. They are opportunity and emergency.

The best opportunity in the world means nothing to you if you are not prepared to grasp it. Wishing for an opportunity is not enough. There would be a lot more rich people in the world if wishes to have money were all that is necessary to get it.

Wishing energy must be transformed into working energy.

How men ever get rich on a salary alone. But the habit of thrift can be acquired on the smallest salary and that habit has made many rich.

The first thing necessary is a realization of the importance of saving. Then a systematic plan, rigidly adhered to through thick and thin.

We do not advocate carrying the saving idea to an extreme. Put it on a high plane and thus add a fascination to the idea which makes it worthy of the best efforts of any man or woman who is ambitious to get ahead.

A skilled and high-salaried machinist, who at 50, was forced to sell a valuable invention for a small amount because he had no capital of his own to float it, said: "If I had only had a little money I could have made a fortune out of that device."

If this man had early learned the habit of saving it would have stayed by him. Then he would have had the funds so much required, and he also would have had the ability, confidence and determination to push his invention to success and thus win the larger profits instead of the pittance that he did get for his invention.

Options, partnerships, real estate deals, these all mean profit for somebody, but the chances are the profit is not for the man without a bank account.

Capital is a very important element of business success. Lack of it often means failure. You can create capital by saving, by funding part of your income.

How is it with you? Are you prepared for opportunities, or when they come to you do you have to let them slip by to be seized by others?

As for emergencies, the value of thrift in this connection needs no argument. If misfortune comes to you in the form of accident, sickness, or disaster, you certainly will be left against it if you have no emergency reserve to fall back upon. You will be dependent upon the charity of others. Is that not a galling thought?

If you have not yet begun to save money for the opportunities and emergencies which will surely arise, DO IT NOW.

SCRIPTURE

PSALM III: 1-8.

Lord, how are they increased that trouble me! many are they that rise up against me.

Many were he which say of my soul, he is not of God. Selah. Many were they that said, we will see his glory, and the lifting up of his hand.

I cried unto the Lord with my voice, and he heard me out of his holy hill. Selah.

I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustained me. I will not be afraid of ten thousands of people, that have set themselves against me round about.

Arise, O Lord; save me, O my God; for thou hast smitten all mine enemies upon the cheek bone; thou hast broken the teeth of the ungodly.

Salvation belongeth unto the Lord; thy blessing is upon thy people. Selah.

POSTAL BEGINNINGS

From The London Spectator.
How many of us know that the post-office began to exist in the year 1653? Special messengers and the common carrier were till then the only means of communication.

After that date a horse post carried letters along the great roads into the different parts of England, those who lived near these roads hurrying out at the sound of the postman's horn, and the remote byways were not neglected.

If one desired to send a letter to some remote town in Yorkshire, one went to Ludgate, then to the Bell Savage Inn, close by, and there entrusted it to the carrier for the county in question. The messenger, from London, would not penetrate into byways. Each county had its system of footposts, which linked the outlying districts with its chief towns and with the great high roads.

The London courier, pressing on to his terminus, was relieved of packets for remote regions by the local postman, who, in turn, passed them on from hand to hand to their destination. In somewhat similar fashion, though less regularly and smoothly, letters intended for Wales or Scotland or Ireland were carried over the long and tedious journey to the hands for which they were laboriously indited.

EXECUTIVE MANION NO MORE

From The New York Journal.
ALBANY—The "People's House" is the new name New York's Democratic governor has applied to the executive mansion. It was brought out by Governor Sulzer when someone suggested that Charles E. Murphy expected to pay him a visit soon.

If he will have a luncheon to the president-electors at the People's House, as Mr. Murphy is a presidential elector, I assume he will be there, observed the governor.

It is to be understood that your name for the executive mansion is the "People's House," the governor was asked.

Yes, the executive mansion is the "People's House," Mr. Murphy always liked to see the people there, for it belongs to them.

Let us consult with you about your picture framing.
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IN THE FARM DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

February 23, 1883.
The first quarterly examination of El Paso county teachers was in progress at Court House hall under the direction of County Superintendent B. A. P. Eaton.

A very pleasant sociable under the auspices of the Congregational church was given at the residence of Prof. J. H. Kerr.

The Manitou Bath company, which had been refused water for their bath house by the Colorado Springs city council, was talking of putting in a water system of its own that would be

THE HASKIN LETTER
COOPERATIVE MARKETING
I.—THE NEW DIVISION OF MARKETS
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the house of representatives this year, contains a provision appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of a division of markets in the department of agriculture. This little item may prove to be the forerunner of a great national effort to reduce the cost of living in the United States. It is often asserted that the high cost of living springs, in large measure, from the tolls levied by the middlemen, through whose hands pass the commodities from the farm and the factory where they are produced, on their way to the consumer. With reference to the products of the farm it is found wherever an investigation is made that if the producer gets the price the consumer pays he is well satisfied. Secretary Wilson estimates that the products of the farm are worth \$5,000,000,000 to the farmer. The consumer, he thinks, pays about \$18,000,000,000 for them. In other words, distribution costs represents \$13,000,000,000 and production \$5,000,000,000. The farmer who furnishes the land, buys the fertilizer, plants, seeds and harvests the crop gets \$6.00 for his work and for his capital invested where the man who markets it gets \$7.00.

There are those who feel that the price the farmer gets is enough. What they would like to see is a consumer's price. The farmer would add only a reasonable margin to the farmer's price. There are others who think that if the middleman could be eliminated and the intermediary of exchange, whereby the consumer gives his money and the farmer his products, could be two co-operative organizations, one to buy and one to sell—one representing the consumer and the other the producer—the cost of living might be materially reduced.

Cost in Transition.
A picture of what reductions might be made is to be gathered from a statement with reference to market conditions in New York. Farmers sold \$17,000,000 worth of eggs in that city last year. When they reached the consumer he paid \$28,000,000 for them. The farmers received \$1,825,000 for the cabbage they sold in Gotham; the consumers bought it for \$9,125,000. The price of milk was magnified until it was \$28,000,000; the farmers got for it, amounted to \$49,000,000 when the consumers paid for it. Potatoes which netted the farmers \$3,000,000 cost the consumer \$50,000,000, and onions jumped from less than \$1,000,000 to more than \$8,000,000 while going from producer to consumer.

The estimate of the actual saving to the producers and consumers of the United States by the institution of a proper system of marketing and the elimination of unnecessary charges by middlemen, is placed at \$2,000,000,000 a year. Assuming that this would be divided equally between the producer and consumer, the farmers of the country would average \$200 a year each in added profits, while the consumers would get not as much per capita in savings, but as much in the aggregate. It is the purpose of congress, in providing for a division of markets in the department of agriculture, to make this saving, or at least as much of it as possible, an accomplished fact.

Work Along New Lines.
The work of the division will be in a measure along new lines. While in part there will be incorporated into its activities some of the duties that have been performed by other divisions of the department of agriculture, its investigations into systems of marketing will be nation-wide. And even the systems of foreign countries will be studied carefully with a view to bringing their lessons to America and applying them here. The information and data collected will be distributed to farmers, farmers' organizations, and societies of growers, through bulletins, telegrams, and personal information. Investigations as to the demands for farm products in various trade centers will be made, and special data will be given as to the supply, normal demand, and prices of the several kinds of farm products in these trade centers.

It is provided in the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill establishing the division of markets, that the bureau of statistics is to collect for the division of markets all kinds of data that will enable farmers, farmers' organizations, and societies of consumers to adopt plans of marketing that will facilitate the handling of farm products at a minimum cost. If the information is desired by telegraph or telephone it may be had by depositing the cost of the messages with the chief of the division of markets.

While it is expected that the division of markets will, in the course of years, find many opportunities of bringing the producer and the consumer into closer touch with one another, at the same time the department of agriculture realizes that there are many limitations to the services that may be performed. Secretary Wilson remarks that if the department were to undertake any feature of the marketing of farm products, to find a customer or market, to investigate market conditions and prices every day and to report the results to all farmers desiring the service, the cost would be prohibitive. To keep in telegraphic touch with all the trade centers and there to maintain representatives, would cost an enormous amount. Attention is called to the fact that one farmers' co-operative association on the eastern shore of Virginia, covering only two counties, of ordinary size, spends \$25,000 in the gathering of information as to the California citrus fruit growers spend \$55,000 a year on telegrams in connection with the marketing of their oranges and lemons.

Might Glut Market.
The danger that would always confront the division of markets under such conditions would be that the moment a lot of farmers got word that eggs were selling at a very high rate in a given city, they would rush their eggs there, and a glut of the market would follow that would make the last condition worse than the first. The farmer who had acted on this information, only to find that before his eggs got there the bottom had dropped out, would probably forever after "cuss out" the division of markets.

But there are helpful activities that may be followed without the danger of such unfavorable reactions. One of these is the encouraging of farmers to band themselves together into mutual marketing organizations which can ship in carload lots, getting appropriate market news, and taking advantage of any openings that may arise. Another is the gathering of information as to crop yields and market indications that would enable the farmer to know whether it would be wise to sell early or to wait for better prices. Still another activity of the division would be to teach farmers the art of grading and packing their products so that they may make the most of them.

The division probably will undertake to study transportation facilities and to make them conform to the needs of the farmer; to study storage conditions and rates, and the gains or losses that are usual from marketing a crop as soon as gathered or from holding it for later sale. Another, and a most illuminating line of investigation, will be that of tracing the cost of the distribution of all farm products from the producer to the consumer, and an ascertainment of how much every step adds to the ultimate cost. When the division gets down to work commission merchants will probably have to face the mark. It is well known that many a farmer is cheated out of practically everything a consignment is worth by a dishonest commission merchant. Lists of reliable ones probably will be published, and the farmers warned to steer clear of the ones whose names are not on these lists. A list of market associations and consumers' associations also will be maintained, and studies of foreign markets will be made.

Will Increase Profits.
Practically all of these activities have in mind the reduction of marketing costs at the farmers' end of the chain of distribution. They will, if they succeed, serve only to add to the farmers' profits. At the other end of the chain stands the consumer, anxious to save on his grocery bill. It is remarked that if he wants to save he must get into



PLAYHOUSES



DEVERE AND LEWIS
At the Empress

Pretty Women Prevail at the Empress

The Goddess of Beauty holds forth this week at the Empress with a coronation of New York's American beauties. Such stunning costumes as are worn by the Empress girls this week are seldom seen outside of the pages of a fashion journal.

In the De Vere and Lewis duo the charming lady wore such a fetching gown that I didn't hear her singing until she struck the beautiful heart-ache waiting love tones from Hawaii and the notes became entangled in all of our heart strings. The gentleman in the musical offering does well enough to prove his right to belong to the team, according to the applause-verdict of the audience; which, after all, usually shows the way the wind blows. There are, however, sometimes mysterious conditions which seem to bring together an audience that could not be beguiled into applause until after the first act of two waltzes them up "though Nestor" swear the joke be laughable. Last week I heard a show girl say: "When we hear the applause of the audience we actually feel the thrill of their palms. You wouldn't believe how it electrifies us, but you don't know how it hurts to get a big wad of silence in the neck when you can't hit back." But we all have cherished old jokes at which no one who knows us laughs any more.

Graceful Virginia Grant sang cute songs to a young man in a box who didn't belong to her team; but as the spotlight caught him he looked stolidly at the pretty outstretched arms of the

singing girl and, as a youth said, "didn't bat an eye."

The big feature of the show with the alluring girls, "Fun in a Cabaret," illustrates how gay New Yorkers are now giddily taking their nightly nourishment in cabaret restaurants, where they combine the business of eating with spasmodic whirling around the tables and tripping the measures of the stage entertainers' songs. The girls glitter in dazzling costumes and do most remarkable things, and the youthful beauties form a pleasing contrast to the plain thin man with the tousled evening dress who does his turns over the tables. He and the sociable waiter furnish the funny man feature, without which some of us would not be happy.

Don Carver of the "sympathetic pianologist" performance did about all that can be done to a piano, from accusing it of being out of tune to playing it with his hands as he stands on his head before it. After righting himself, he played "Dixie" with one hand and "Swanee River" with the other, afterward apologizing for his eccentricities in the song, "Only Crazy." His notes were at first so far down in his throat that one feared he wasn't going to make good and produce them; but when he got them to the surface he sang like a bird.

The little folks in the audience went nearly wild over the baby dolls—some of them no larger than overgrown mice. They are so well trained that they really speak low German in a limited way.

The Story of Kindling

"Kindling" one of the most widely discussed plays of recent years, appears at the Grand Opera house tomorrow matinee and night. The attraction is announced under the direction of the United Play company, a producing firm that has always kept faith with the public. Sarah Padden, remembered for her excellent work in "The Third Degree," will have the leading role.

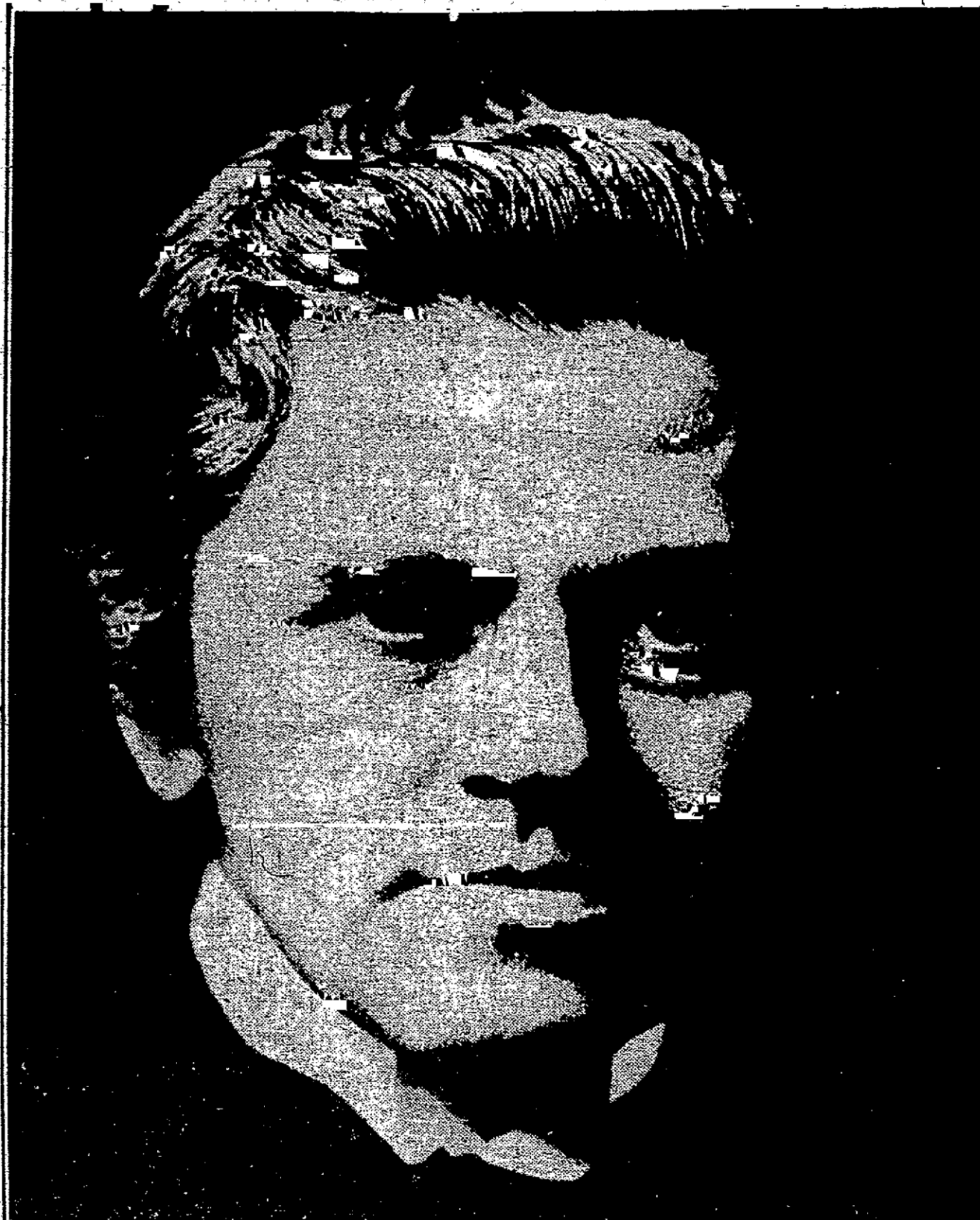
The story of the play is of genuine interest. Maggie Schultz, plain, uneducated, primitive little wife of the tenements, is going to become a mother—and is afraid to tell. All her world has been warning her, openly or subtly, against bringing a child into being under such conditions. The young physician, who attends the tenement people for charity, carries in a sick baby from upstairs. "Something wrong with its insides, isn't it?" asks Maggie, the ring at her finger betraying her anxiety. "Yes—what chance do they stand down here?" asks the doctor. Batey, the talkative, warm-hearted, unimpaired old woman who lives upstairs, has the same story to tell. "My boy Steve was born in Wyoming, an' look how strong he is!" she says. "You two can get out there for a hundred dollars," and she tells Maggie the wonder story of the government homestead lands. Finally, when she is preparing to break the truth to Helen, her husband, he bursts forth with a diatribe against the conditions under which they live. "I'd strangle 'em several times, and I didn't seem right brought up here!" he says. Maggie, mistaking his violent expression for only had Sally Ann acted her role well, his sober judgment forces back her but she had laid an average of four secret. Then Helen goes on strike, eggs a week during the entire season their last chance to save the hundred dollars has passed and temptation arises. There is a chance to steal from easy to guess that Sally Ann is a hen, the very people who own the tenement. Steve, Batey's son, an East Side wander and brawler, plans it out for her and knows her the west. Batey, subtly, "This little wisp of the tenements, incapable of thinking and planning, but only reeling, steals awkwardly.

She finds herself abandoned by her accomplices and involved in a net of tears. She extricates herself for the time being by lies which grow more and more awkward as she goes along. There comes a moment when Helen doubts her and forces her by brute strength to tell the truth, and in one appealing gesture, she reveals to him the reason why she has become a thief. But there is no tragedy in "Kindling." It has a logically happy ending.

Miss Padden's active life on the stage began with an engagement with Otis Skinner. Her association with this splendid actor proved a valuable schooling and in the several seasons with him she advanced from "bit" to leading woman. A brief employment in "Brown of Harvard" followed. Later she supported Helen Ware for a season and was specially engaged by the late Henry E. Harris for the role of Annie Jeffries in "The Third Degree." Miss Padden is now in her third season under the management of the United Play company. Her present company has been selected with great care and the role of Maggie Schultz is quite the best of her career. The appearance of star and play here will be a society event.

Gave Them a Home.

When the William Farnum "Littlest Rebel" company closed its season at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia, the management didn't know what to do with Sally Ann and Uncle Billy. With a diatribe against the conditions under which they live, "I'd strangle 'em several times, and I didn't seem right brought up here!" he says. Maggie, mistaking his violent expression for only had Sally Ann acted her role well, his sober judgment forces back her but she had laid an average of four secret. Then Helen goes on strike, eggs a week during the entire season their last chance to save the hundred dollars has passed and temptation arises. There is a chance to steal from easy to guess that Sally Ann is a hen, the very people who own the tenement. Steve, Batey's son, an East Side wander and brawler, plans it out for her and knows her the west. Batey, subtly, "This little wisp of the tenements, incapable of thinking and planning, but only reeling, steals awkwardly.



DAVID WARFIELD, WHO APPEARS AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, IN DAVID BELASCO'S REMARKABLE PLAY, "THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM."

Quips on Well-Known Stage Favorites

A "Throwback"

When William Faversham went to live in his present home in England, he had some difficulty making his employees understand that a man could be a gentleman and work at the same time. It was a shock to them if he wanted to drive a nail or saw a piece of wood.

"I was not only a mystery to the neighborhood, but a positive scandal," states Mr. Faversham, recalling some of the amusing experiences he had before the natives learned the ways. "A friend one day overheard the following conversation which took place between two of my gardeners and two of the stable men for a 'big top' who lived next door:

"'Ee haint no gentleman," the stableman said. "Why, 'e works." "Yes 'e his," said my man, "e's of a good family. I know 'is mother. But America has spoiled him."

"'E may be of a good family," said the stableman, sticking to his guns, "but 'e's a throwback. I was like some of the early barbaric members of the family, 'e meant."

Jess Dandy, famous as the Hans Wagner of Henry W. Savages' production of "The Prince of Elfenor," displays with pride a silver loving cup recently given him by the other members of the company presenting the Paisley-Luders musical comedy classic.

The cup, which stands two feet high, is modeled after the stage fountain in which Dandy has splashed more than 3,000 times. The cup is inscribed: "To Jess, the Human Seal, from the 1312-13 Company."

Critic Was Honest

W. H. Wright sends in the story of a criticism that appeared recently in the Shreveport, La., Times. An obscure company was presenting "45 minutes from Broadway," and this is what the local reviewer wrote of the performance:

"As we entered the Grand Opera house last night, the man at the door said, 'If you can't say anything good about us, don't say anything at all.' That is the reason why this notice is so short."

Sure, Dave Can Bark

Dave Abraham, who plays the role of the dog in the Montgomery & Stone-Elise Jauls show, was walking with a friend up Central Park west the other night after the performance and talking about the various animal parts he has created.

"You have to study animals pretty closely, don't you?" asked his friend. "Yes."

"Can you bark like a dog?" "Sure!" Then Abraham continued: "I'll bark once. Watch the effect."

He gave vent to a series of yelps that sounded as though they might have come from the throat of an angry fox terrier. Four dogs in apartment windows and three in the street answered.

It Certainly Is

Julian Ellings, who is playing in Washington, was in New York for a short time recently. It was the first time he had seen the theater which bears his name. Mr. Ellings stood out on the walk a few minutes and watched the people buying tickets to "Within the Law." Then, after gazing at the theater's name, painted over the doors, he sighed and said:

"My! my! It's wonderful what a name will do."

For every Henry W. Savage company there is a fund which may be drawn on for the benefit of sick or disabled members of the organization. To facilitate the administration of that fund it is necessary that the manager of each company have on record the home address of each member of the company and that of the relative or friend who is to be notified in case of emergency. A new secretary of the "Fifth Day Blues" company was entrusted with the duty of making such a list. With the air of an undertaker, he approached Otis Blanch, N. J. The postmaster's friend of mine.



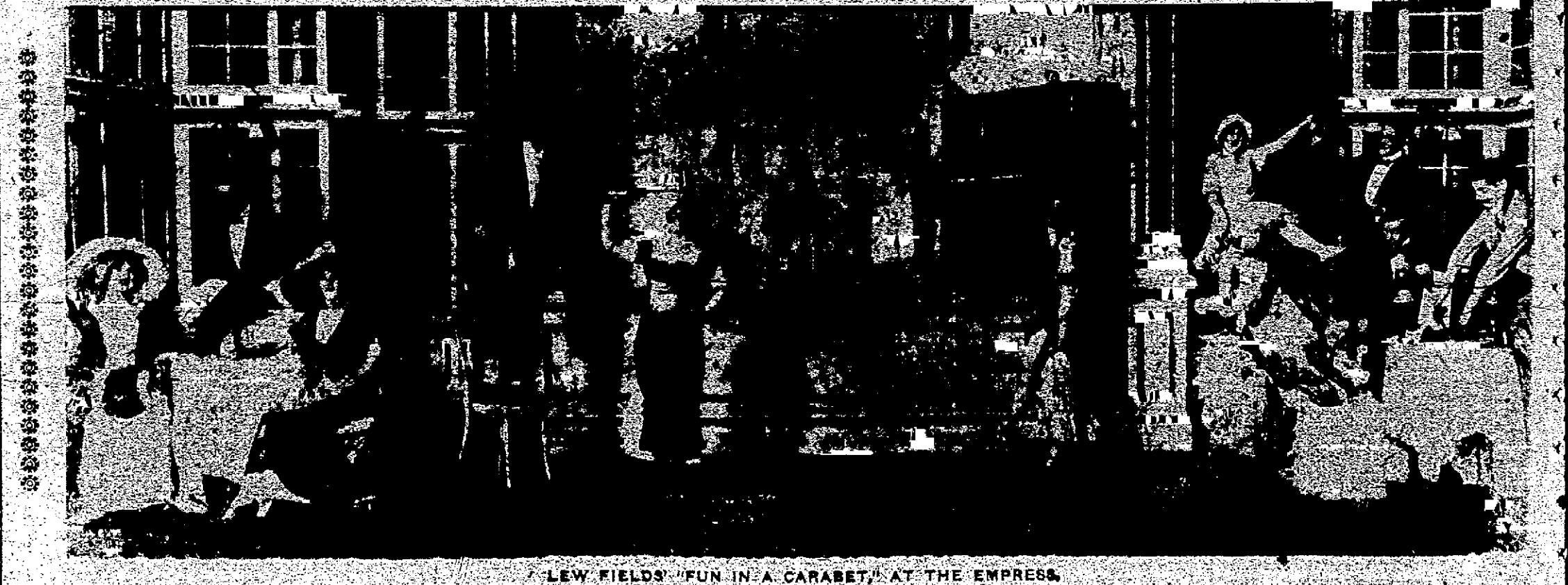
PAULINE FLETCHER
Appearing This Week at the Empress

David Warfield in "The Return of Peter Grimm"

Until David Warfield, in David Belasco's remarkable play, portrayed his latest character, Peter Grimm, which the great actor will present here Saturday, March 1, at the Grand Opera house, it had been thought that he could never be fortunate enough to interpret another role as popular as his "Music Master." Mr. Warfield, like many another genius who has given the world a masterpiece, was apparently overburdened with the success he made of "The Music Master," until he stood in jeopardy of being known as a "one part" actor. "Peter Grimm," however, is now acknowledged to have accomplished the apparently impossible, for this new lovable character and love the esteem the "Music Master" hold. The new Warfield character, which theatergoers are soon to see here, is said to reflect the same simple-hearted charm as did the old musical, Herr von Barwig. Where the good music master gained his beauty of thought and soul from living in the world of melody, Peter Grimm's character grows into its purity of Grimm is a florist by profession, he unconsciously imbues the sweet and simplicity of their natures, is thrown into a vortex of dramatic situations, but through all the excitement scenes that are thrust upon him, sweetness of his character is uniquely evidenced. The entire is told by David Belasco, and beauty of flowers that are everywhere to be seen. "The Return of Peter Grimm" is described as a wonderful triumph for Mr. Belasco and an achievement for Mr. Warfield as a dramatic penetration. David Warfield's admirable company has member who is creating a perfect part for the first time.

This is Janet Dunbar, another those rare discoveries of talent which David Belasco is noted above rivals. The role of Katharine in new play, in which David Warfield created such a sensation, is only second part Miss Dunbar has played on the professional stage, the first of which she has been originated. She has never played any manager save David Belasco any star except David Warfield.

Three years ago Mr. Belasco, Miss Dunbar, then a student in a New York dramatic school, play the part in a short play, which formed part of the program at one of the schools' periodical public performances. He at once recognized her talent, was more especially impressed with her sprightly face and her sweet, strong personality. He saw that was the type peculiarly fitted to old musician's daughter in "The Music Master," and without further money, offered her the part. Did accept? What does any actor do, or without experience, who gets chance to work under David Belasco? The association is a school in it and even the older, wiser in the fashion are glad of the opportunity improve under the master.



LEW FIELDS' "FUN IN A CABARET" AT THE EMPRESS

New York Theatrical Letter

By EMORY CALVERT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21. Any theatrical manager in New York, except a few disgruntled ones, or any well versed first nighter will tell you that there are more successful plays now running in this city than can be shown on the records for any previous season. With the elimination of the word "successful," the statement is correct. By successful, the only kind they recognize, but the fact that a play is having a long run in New York does not necessarily mean that it is making money, except to the individual manager. The manager's hypothesis that a long run in New York insures a profitable career on the road. To count up Broadway plays that are making up a profit at the present time one would not require more than the fingers on one hand. The trouble is we have been overplaying the play this season. There has been too much of a good thing.

and sets them up as a family in a fine house, in an aristocratic part of town. He is in the family as a butler. With the stage prepared so to speak, he begins to harry the district attorney with messages written on white paper, indicating that he is on the official trail. Then the messages are sent on red paper, meaning that he is getting closer and closer and the hour to strike is approaching.

In the meantime the district attorney is introduced into this precious family, and he promptly falls in love with the little crookess, as sweet a little waif as ever grew up on the streets of a big city. But the Master Mind had had prepared her for her role. He had sent her to a convent, where four years of careful training had taught her how to do her hair, wear her clothes, and talk on "subjects."

Then the district attorney receives a message on black paper, the symbol of his doom. He is now running for governor. The disclosure of his wife's past, oh yes, he has married the little waif by this time, will ruin him. The Master Mind has triumphed in everything appearing to and connected with the plot, she stretches out her hand and can reap a revenge as complete as ever loved the vengeful soul of a Dick Turpin or a Jesse James.

What happens? The Master Mind, himself, falls in love, his heart softens and his plot dissolves into mush. The role of the butler, in whom the Master Mind was concealed, was played by Edmund Reeser. While he was not entirely uninteresting, he affected a monotonous method, as if he were trying to appear the spirit of revenge incarnate, which rather clouded the intelligence of the audience.

Elliott Dexter, as Courtland Walbridge, the district attorney, was, on the whole, quite acceptable. Katherine La Salle was the little street waif, gentle and sweet, and she won for herself a world of sympathy. No one really blamed the district attorney for falling in love with her. Morgan Connor, as the boy, seemed to think that dashing madly back and forth through the doors constituted the acme of dramatic realism. Edward Gillespie, as the detective, was not guilty of any real faults and William Riley Hatch and Dorothy Rossmore as the faithful partners of the waif.

The story of the present play swings about the machinations of a "Master Mind" which is working out a terrible and subtle revenge on a certain district attorney. The masterful one brings a hardy band of crooks to New York.



enacted their roles very creditably, that is, if you like crook characters. "The Master Mind" will not add to the popularity of the crook play.

THE IRISH PLAYERS.

The Irish Players began their second week's engagement at Wallack's theater, Monday night, with Lady Gregory's "Damer's Gold."

This is the story of an old miser who has a hoard of gold. His relatives come to take it from him, by theft if necessary. They are thwarted in their first attempt. And

From left to right are: Katherine La Salle, who is appearing in "The Master Mind," at the Harris theater; Ann Murdock, who is in "The Bridal Path," at the Thirty-ninth Street theater; and Yansie Dolly, one of the famous Dolly sisters who is at the Winter Garden.

Below is Sarah Algeed, who is with the Irish Players at Wallack's.

Plays and Players

Yes, Jefferson Was Good

A star of the stage, Jefferson was a man of many talents. He was a man of many talents. He was a man of many talents.

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Can This Man Read Your Life?

The Rich, Poor, Exalted and Humble Seek His Advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys and All Events of Life.

Many Say He Reveals Their Lives with Amazing Accuracy.

Free Test Readings Will Be Sent for a Short Time to All Colorado Springs Gazette Readers.



Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that permits with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual and so outlines the life as to assist in leading errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Every man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a special study of the various methods of reading the lines of people, seems to have reached a higher plane on the ladder of fame than his peers. He has found the secret of the life of the human mind, and he is now able to read the life of the human mind.

Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

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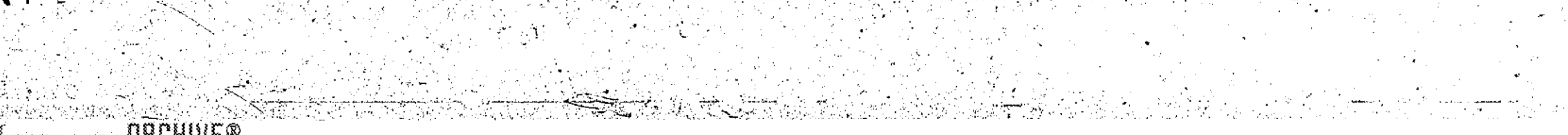
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Sarah Padden in Kindling

"The Mary Anderson of 'to-day'"

An American Play of Much Laughter and a few Tears

Direction of United Play Co. Inc.



Just a Little Jest

While Miss Elsie Janis and her mother were waiting for the third theater one night they noticed an old man presiding over a huge telescope which he had set up at Columbus circle. He was charging ten cents a look for focus at the stars. Several shivering individuals were in line waiting their turn to pay the dime and inspect the heavens.

"What are they doing, mother?" asked Miss Janis.

"They're looking at the stars. He charges ten cents each," replied Mrs. Janis.

The young actress was quiet a moment. "Then said:

"Mother, why don't those people save up their dimes for ten days and come down to the Globe and see three stars?"

"But, but! little one!" replied Mrs. Janis. However, she just had to smile.

Minstrel Life Is Gay and Free.

The life of the minstrel, according to George Primrose, is the gayest, happiest, most carefree existence in the world, and the reason thereof is due to the fact that there are no women around to act as a disturbing influence.

"Put several women in a show and there are jealous wrangles, petty strife, and often hair-pulling," he points out. "But take us boys, we're just like a big family, with me and Lew as the daddies. If we are in a small town we pack into the dressing rooms, sometimes as many as six being in a small box of a place and everybody happy. Would six female performers dress in the same room? Not much!"

The Champion Elopers.

When "Excuse Me" played San Francisco, recently an "elopers matinee" was given. Every couple who could convince the company manager that they had eloped went in free. The play hinges on an elopement. One man appeared at the box office and wanted four tickets. He said he had eloped four times in his life.

Practiced Common Sense.

William Craze, who has been a leading light on the stage for over 30 years, in admitting that he is still a "pretty good specimen," also admits that he has rarely "passed up" an opportunity for a good time. "But," he adds, "I have always tried to mix a little common sense with it. If I don't go to bed until 3 I won't get up until 11."

Fred Stone, the comedian, has bought a \$450,000 building. So he has decided to be his own property man, eh?

Lillian Russell has a mission. She has decided to let the people of New York know what it is. For this purpose arrangements were completed recently for her appearance at the Fulton theater for seven nights and three matinees, beginning Monday evening, March 3, including Sunday night, March 9.

Miss Russell will tell "How to Live a Hundred Years"—and live young. She will be assisted by Kinemacolor pictures. Her engagement in New York is to be a visit to eight other large cities in the country before leaving in May for a tour of the world.

Little Rock, ordinarily a staid city, where the residents and even the visitors are prone to take life easy, was startled when a "streak" of blue and brown was seen speeding on Markham street toward the setting sun. Three detectives sitting in police headquarters saw the "streak" and started in pursuit. They boarded a passing

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

Matinee and Night

"Anyone whose head isn't made of hickory, reinforced concrete or bone will understand it and will like it."

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THE GROWING PROGRESSIVE PARTY

By R. M. McCLINTOCK

Theodore Roosevelt addressed last night (February 12, 1913) the largest social-political dinner gathering ever assembled in this country. With his characteristic smile and an emphatic wave of his arm he assured the adherents of the Progressive party that there would be no amalgamation with either of the old parties.

The declaration that the Progressive party had come to stay, and that it would fight independently for its aims was received with applause, brief, but vigorous, and supported by the hand-clapping of the many women, whose presence gave to the dinner the atmosphere of a gathering of society.

It was the common saying of old party adherents during the recent campaign that the Progressive party would not survive the election. It was the outgrowth of a merely temporary aberration of political intellect, it was said by Democrats and Republicans, and with Theodore Roosevelt's defeat no more would be heard of it.

With Wilson not yet inaugurated, with everybody waiting to see what are to be the next developments in politics, this is an off season politically. It is the general testimony that, following the last campaign, it is difficult indeed in these winter months to arouse any interest in politics.

And yet, in the very midst of this dull political season, we have a great political gathering, of people belonging to a party that, according to all predictions, should be dead by this time and decently interred, a gathering that is described as "the largest social-political dinner gathering ever assembled in this country."

And this is the testimony, not of a rabid and prejudiced Progressive newspaper, but of the New York Tribune, one of the bitterest of reactionary newspapers.

It is quite evident, therefore, that, if it is a corpse, the Progressive party is at least a very singular corpse.

And these evidences of life are not confined to attendance upon dinners. The party, nationally, is being reorganized on a permanent basis. It has already begun the educational work planned for the four years between 1912 and the next presidential election. It is getting down to work on a basis entirely new to American political organizations. It is not only studying laws in the various states and foreign countries, but it is placing those laws, and drafts for new laws suggested by them, at the disposal of Progressive legislators everywhere, to enable them to carry out their party pledges, the idea being to give these legislators the benefit of the most expert advice available in the preparation of their bills, and the benefit of the accumulated experience of whatever states or countries have tested similar legislation.

The committee in charge of the national Progressive service has as its chairman Frances H. Kellor, associated with her being Samuel McCune Lindsay, William Draper Lewis, Jane Addams, Gifford Pinchot, George L. Record and Charles S. Bird.

On the committee on education are Samuel McCune Lindsay, chairman; Samuel Merwin, Carl Kelsey, Willard Hotchkiss, Paul Monroe, Mrs. Charles Bird, A. Duncan Yocum and D. A. Prosser.

William Draper Lewis is chairman of the legislative reference committee, his committee members being Gifford Pinchot, Jane Addams, James R. Garfield, Francis Heney, Charles Merriam, Herbert Knox Smith, Ben B. Lindsey, Walter Weyl and Henry Cochems.

With such men and women enthusiastically at work for the carrying out of the Progressive legislative promises, is there any imminent danger that the party will perish, or that it will wander away into the mazes of ill-considered legislative theories?

Nor is activity confined to the national movement. In the Illinois and New Hampshire legislatures the Progressives hold the balance of power. In both states Progressive assistance is sought by the old parties in the election of United States senators. In both states the Progressives insist that the price of their support of a senatorial candidate must be the enactment by the legislature of Progressive laws.

In Pennsylvania bills embodying all the Progressive platform pledges have been introduced, and most of them will be passed. Iowa Progressives have rejected Republican overtures, and are proceeding with the organization of their party. In South Dakota the Republican party, captured by the Progressives in primary, will be transferred bodily to the Progressive party. Throughout the northwest the permanent organization of the new party is being continued.

In Washington state an election has just been held to choose a successor to a legislator who had died since election. The former member had been a Republican, elected by 23 votes over his Democratic opponent. There was no Progressive candidate. But at this second election, held January 8, there was no Republican candidate. The entire Republican county committee had turned Progressive. And the Progressive candidate won by 183 over his Democratic opponent.

In England, where bye-elections are considered highly significant, this election would not have passed

unnoticed. In the United States the old party leaders and even the press associations are trying to minimize the importance of the Progressive movement. Hence this election was given no attention.

But the growth of the Progressive movement may be noticed right here in Colorado. Progressives form a majority of the membership of the Colorado house of representatives. They don't know they are Progressives, all of them, but they're headed in the right direction. Some of them call themselves Republicans still, some Democrats, and, of the latter, a majority are not yet thoroughly converted to the Progressive faith, especially on conservation matters.

The little group of 14 men, elected on both Republican and Progressive tickets, hold the key to the situation in the house. And they are using their power, not to secure party advantage, not to play politics, but for the sole purpose of advancing Progressive legislation.

It was the original intention of the Democrats of the house to hang together as a party. All legislation was to be passed by Democratic votes and rebound to the credit solely of the Democratic party. But this proved impossible. Reactionaries and progressives could not work together. As the party was about evenly divided, a deadlock was threatened.

But in this crisis the Progressives went to the assistance of Speaker Skinner and his progressive Democrats. And since then the two bodies of progressives have acted together with the utmost harmony on practically all matters. To the credit of Speaker Skinner it must be said that he, too, is far more anxious to secure the passage of progressive measures than to "make a record" for his party.

In an editorial in The Gazette on January 15, 1913, commenting on the fact that a majority of the house Democrats had voted against the anti-frank bill, this statement was made:

In view of such open violation of progressive pledges, what hope is there of holding the Democratic party together, except by shameful compromise?

And isn't it inevitable that all progressives, both in Colorado and throughout the nation, should get together in the one and only thoroughly Progressive party?

Only a month has passed since that was written, yet much has been accomplished already towards getting progressives together. Speaker Skinner, leader of the progressive Democrats, soon saw the impossibility of accomplishing any really progressive legislation by the aid of reactionary Democratic votes. He is a real progressive, in that he has seldom consented to shameful compromises.

When the reactionaries saw him determined to force his progressive program through the house, they schemed to defeat him. It was Skinner's plan to give the platform pledges right of way in the house. This, of course, the reactionaries did not relish. They planned, therefore, to give this right of way to the county division bills. In the consideration of these bills, they thought, so much time would be consumed that there would be scant opportunity, at the end of the session, to pass any progressive platform pledges. It was a scheme that had worked often before in Colorado; they saw no reason why it should fail now.

They let it be known to the Progressives that if they would assist them in upsetting Skinner's plans the Progressives could secure the passage of any private bills they might have, and the dismissal of contests against all Progressives and Republicans. The reactionary Democrats had always before been able to make such little deals with the Republicans (which largely accounts for the fact that there is now in Colorado no Republican party worthy the name); they did not understand that there is a difference between Republicans and Progressives.

On February 7 the crisis came. It was moved that the Hughes county bill take precedence over all other measures. If the reactionaries had been able to carry this motion, it would have meant that they had control of the house. It would have meant the sidetracking of all progressive legislation.

Those, then, who voted for the motion were voting against progressive legislation. Those who voted against the motion were voting for progressive legislation.

This vote so well separated the progressive sheep from the reactionary goats that it is worth giving:

FOR THE MOTION (24)

DEMOCRATS (24 OUT OF 48)

Andrew of Denver.
Ashton of Pueblo.
Bennett of Douglas.
Cantu of Fremont.
Dalley of Pueblo.
Elmore of Canon City.
Ferguson of Teller.
Fincher of Grand.
Frazzini of Denver.
Gilbert of Fremont.
Kavanaugh of El Paso.
Kennedy of Eagle.

Leftwich of Pueblo.
Lewis of Teller.
McCarthy of Pueblo.
Mitchell of Denver.
Phillips of Chaffee.
Rowan of Ouray.
Schaeffer of Denver.
Simpson of Bent.
Vogt of Lincoln.
Williams of Denver.
Woods of San Miguel.
Young of Teller.

AGAINST THE MOTION (36)

DEMOCRATS (20 OUT OF 48)

Ardourel of Boulder.
Biles of Hinsdale.
Finch of Morran.
Gallup of Pueblo.
Gates of Montezuma.
Gates of Rio Grande.
Hicks of Boulder.
Hicks of Weld.
Lee of Denver.
Parker of Park.

Phillip of Weld.
Richards of Gilpin.
Sweet of Denver.
Tait of Denver.
Turnbull of Lake.
Waters of LaPlata.
Werner.
West of Otero.
Wright of Denver.
Skinner of Montrose.

PROGRESSIVES (14 OUT OF 14)

Castle of Lake.
Cunningham of Larimer.
Hawking of Delta.
Hasty of Prowers.
Howells of Fremont.
Hudson of Gunnison.
Knoth of Custer.

Mann of Garfield.
Newton of Mesa.
Persons of El Paso.
Riddle of Adams.
Smedley of Denver.
Smith of Jefferson.
Thomas of El Paso.

REPUBLICANS (2 OUT OF 3)

Boyd of Las Animas.
Mayer of Las Animas.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING

Democrats: McDonald, Norvell, Old, Slattery, Republican: Valdez.

This vote proves three facts conclusively:

(1) That a majority of the Democrats favored replacing platform pledges by county division bills.

(2) That the platform pledges would have lost their place on the calendar had not the Progressives, to a man, stood by Speaker Skinner and the progressive Democrats.

(3) That a combination of progressives of all parties now controls the house.

On January 15, The Gazette, taking the vote on the Persons anti-frank resolution as a basis, showed the line-up between reactionaries and progressives. It is interesting to see how prophetic that vote was of the present line-up. Of those who voted on February 7 to displace the platform pledges almost all had voted previously in favor of the acceptance of franks. Of those who voted on February 7 in favor of proceeding to the enactment of the progressive pledges found in all the party platforms, almost all had voted previously against the acceptance of franks.

The reactionary Democrats had promised the Progressives that if they voted with them to defeat Skinner the contests against Boyle and Mayer would be dismissed. The Progressives had no special interest in these contests, as Boyle and Mayer are both Republicans, elected against Progressive opposition.

But, immediately after the nonpartisan progressive alliance had been perfected, the reactionaries started out to "get" Boyle and Mayer. On February 11 every reactionary voted to hear evidence in the contest against Boyle and Mayer, though the elections committee had advised that it should be dismissed, as there was no evidence to warrant proceeding against the two Republicans.

Most of the progressive Democrats, led by Speaker Skinner, voted to dismiss the contests, as did all the Progressives, and this motion carried, 33 to 28, four not voting.

The house of representatives now is proceeding to the enactment of the progressive measures promised in both the Democratic and Progressive platforms. Leaders of the house expect to pass all the measures promised. When asked whether these measures will pass the senate they shrug their shoulders, but at least the house intends to redeem its pledges.

And this is made possible, remember, only because the Progressives, refusing to play politics, have stood with those progressive Democrats to whom promises mean something.

Speaker Skinner appreciates the assistance the Progressives have given him. "They are for progressive measures, regardless of politics," he said. And then he broke into poetry:

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

"And these Progressives," he continued, "don't care what party name a bill bears, just so it's progressive. Their action has cleared up the situation wonderfully. It means the passage of all the legislation we have promised. And we shall give their bills just the same consideration that they are giving ours," he concluded.

The Progressives have introduced many bills carrying out the planks of the Progressive platform. There is space here to enumerate only a few of the more important. They are:

By MR. PERSONS.

- No. 160—Anti-pass bill.
- No. 195—One day of rest in seven.
- No. 203—Public utilities commission.
- No. 278—Short ballot amendment.
- No. 314—Preventing occupational diseases.

No. 312 Requiring reporting of occupational diseases.

No. 473 Public utilities amendment (giving a utilities commission more power, under the constitution, than it can now have).

No. 633 Providing procedure for the recall of appointive officials.

No. 705 Correct weight of foodstuffs.

Of Mr. Persons' bills, 160 is in the committee on railroads, 195 has been reported favorably by the committee on labor and is on the calendar, 203 is in the committee on corporations, 278 and 311 have been reported favorably, 314 has been reported without recommendation, and the others are in committee.

By MR. SMEDLEY.

No. 476 Providing for a commission on uniform laws.

No. 592 A recount law.

No. 603 Providing for a commission on minimum wage.

No. 706 An antitrust law.

By MESSRS. CUNNINGHAM AND THOMAS.

No. 309 Forbidding fraternities in high schools.

The Democrats have introduced bills covering many of the pledges in the Progressive platform. The Progressives support all such bills. They voted unanimously for the passage of bills providing for the Oregon pamphlet system of publishing initiated amendments and prohibiting the use of carriages at elections, and they are supporting the Democratic bill abolishing the convention feature of the primary law.

For the first time in its history the state has a house of representatives in which partisanship is subordinated to the sincere desire to enact promised legislation. The result is largely due to the broad-minded attitude of the Progressive members.

In the senate there is no such clean-cut division between progressives and reactionaries. It is generally felt, by the house members, that the senate is still largely reactionary. The fact that "Billy" Adams was elected president pro tem tends to bear out this theory.

There are in the senate only four members who were elected by Progressive votes: Robinson of El Paso, Lines of Fremont, Weiland of Otero and Williams of Clear Creek. Weiland is the only one of the four who has attended Progressive legislative conferences. All, however, voted against Adams; and, on the whole, have voted as Progressives. Robinson is on the committee investigating the Barcla election.

Although the Progressive party is still less than one year old, it already occupies a strong position in Colorado politics. In the legislature its members are making the best record ever made by the members of any party. In the state it is, by virtue of the vote last November, the second party, having at the first jump displaced the Republican. It is entitled to name the minority members of all election boards. It is entitled to participate in the next state primary.

And this has been accomplished, too, in spite of the fact that the entire state has not yet been organized. At present the state committee is largely quiescent, due to the fact that, under the new rules, just submitted to the counties for ratification, Allison Stocker, who did such splendid organization work last fall, will retire as chairman, and a new man will be chosen.

As soon as the new rules are adopted and a permanent chairman and secretary are installed, the work of organizing thoroughly in every county will be pushed. Not only will the political organization be extended and strengthened, but clubs for the study of Progressive principles will be established in every city and county. And a Progressive state service will be organized, which, working in conjunction with the national service, will give to Progressive officials more assistance than has yet been given them by the party in this state.

The Progressive party is not dying. It is, on the contrary, growing, and growing fast, nationally and in practically every state. It is as certain that the Democratic party, nationally, will split into progressive and reactionary factions as that the Democratic party in the Colorado legislature has done so. And when that time comes Democrats in congress will turn for assistance to Progressives just as they have done in the Colorado house.

The Progressive party was not founded on mere sentiment. It was founded on a deep understanding of the needs of the times. More and more the people, everywhere, are turning to the Progressive party. It is the only united, cohesive national party the United States has ever known. It is bound to become the haven of all progressives, of whatever name. With far more of assurance than a month ago, therefore, The Gazette may well repeat its question:

Isn't it inevitable that all progressives, both in Colorado and throughout the nation, should get together in the one and only thoroughly Progressive party?

MISCELLANEOUS SHORT STORIES

THE BEAUTIES OF

THE MILKY WAY

George Wharton James in National Magazine.

The Milky Way, or Galaxy, is an apparent ring extending entirely around the universe of stars, visible in the largest telescopes. It is composed of suns in literal millions. They are so remote that, as seen from the earth, they appear to be close to each other, while really they are separated by millions and billions of miles. To the eye, the belt of soft light looks like a continuous band of cloth of pearl, but telescopes have the effect of bringing objects nearer. This separates the "hazy cloud" into many millions of glittering but minute points on the black background of space. At a distance of 100,000 miles, the stars are so close together, that, as they are approached they separate and stand alone. It is next to impossible to describe the matchless beauty of the Milky Way as seen in a telescope, of great power. Carpet a large room with black velvet. Hang many electric lights in the ceiling. Row down and scatter all over the black floor a bushel of minute diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires, opals, amethysts and other gems. Then turn on the light. You would have a faint imitation of the supernatural glories of the cosmic hosts. For the appalling depths of space look black in our great telescopes. In places these suns look by perspective as though they were arranged in piles, heaps and banks, or built up into colossal windows, or twisted into spirals, or dashed into wisps and cosmic spray. In some places the concentration is so great and dense that only the most powerful telescopes on earth can magnify enough to bring out details. A few clingers exist that have not, so far, been resolved into these twinkling points. And the height of human happiness is to watch these vast congeries of distant suns in a huge telescope.

THE THREE MILESTONES

From the Los Angeles Times.

An octogenarian sighed and said: "There are three milestones in a man's life. The first, a very joyous milestone, is when he ceases to be called a boy, and for the first time hears himself called a young man. Ah, how happy that makes him! A young man." "The second milestone is a milestone of gentle melancholy. It is when he ceases to be called a young man and, for the first time, hears himself called a man. A man—not a young man any longer. That causes him to take thought. What has he achieved thus far? Is his life going to be a success or a failure? A man, not a young man now, eh? How fast the years have flown! So he muses ruefully. "The third milestone is a tragedy. It is when he is first called an old man. Ah, how that stabs him! An old man! He will never forget the innocent person—the child, the youth, or perhaps

the girl—who first applied that phrase to him. He will never forget the scene of its application, a happy scene, perhaps, which suddenly turns funereal, dreadful. An old man—he who first hears those words applied to himself quivers, for all his wrinkles and gray beard, for all his fat stomach and bald head, with an anguish more poignant than youth has ever felt. An old man—how it cuts and tears. How it saps the strength. What a heavy, limp, hopeless feeling of desolation it leaves behind it. "I am so. I have heard myself called an old man for a good many years now. But it always tortures me. It is the literal truth that, even at this late day, I'd rather get a blow in the face than be called old. It would hurt less."

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT US

From the Brooklyn Eagle. LONDON.—Those qualified to speak say that one of the burning ambitions of the Prince of Wales is to visit

America, and that his parents are quite willing to gratify it before long. It will be, of course, in a perfectly private capacity that his royal highness will take the tour. He has inherited King Edward's admiration for, and interest in, American womanhood, which was chiefly inculcated when he was staying in Paris and his American hostess introduced him to a few of her country women. The prince's admiration for the transatlantic woman is almost entirely due to the fact that she places him at his ease and makes him forget that he is speaking to someone of a different sex from his own. He has said that what he liked best is that they never treat him with awe, but just like any other boy. A certain nervousness gives those who come into contact with the heir of the throne the impression that he is somewhat staid, but actually, on the contrary, for at heart, he is generous and simple, preferring a bicycle to any state carriages or motor car, and a tweed suit and cap to the gayest uniform.

In the event of the visit, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Ogden Mills are among those who would be likely to have the privilege of receiving him.

VISIT TO JULIET'S HOME

London Telegraph.

"This was the home of the Capulets from whom descended Juliet, for whom so many kind hearts have wept and of whom the poets have sung. You read the words on a tablet by the side of a tall and slender gray house in a quiet street of Verona. A few steps further on the busy life of the old city is centered in the market place and in the once or two streets that lead from it.

You stand in front of the lightly built dwellings and you look at the balcony of wood from which bent forward the form of the radiant girl whose undying love story has echoed down the ages. It is an autumn day, and within the rail of the narrow framework some one has played red

flowers in tall green pots. A curtain at the little window moves in the breeze, and you expect to see the dainty form of Juliet appear and to hear a rippling laugh fall from her lips. A woman steps from the room beyond, through the open window, and stands to listen. She has a child in her arms, and he claps his hands, laughing and crowing no doubt just as the beloved Veronese did centuries ago. The mother hushes him, for she is intently listening to the market cries. In the midst of that everyday life walks the immortal Juliet.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT

I hereby give notice to all unmarried women that I, John Hobnail, am at this writing five and forty, a widower, and in want of a wife. I have five children, four of them old enough to be in employment. Three sides of a good steaming bacon and some pigs ready for marinating. A good sterling woman would be preferred, who would take care of the

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4 rooms, modern except heat, southeast corner block, nice location; owner out of city; \$1,150

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5 rooms, part modern, northeast lot 50x150, on car line, south front; 6 blocks Busy Corner, a close-in snap at only 2,750

The following is a few of our best located bungalows:

6 rooms, modern, hot water heat, large lot, new; \$4,500

6 rooms, modern, hot water heat, large lot; \$3,300

6 rooms, modern except heat, new, northeast, large lot; \$3,300

5 rooms, modern except heat, on car line, northeast; 2,750

5 rooms, modern, south front, northeast and only; 2,650

Room 28 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Main 1805

STUNKARD & WADSWORTH

PUEBLO PROPERTY FOR SALE

Under provisions of the will of Patrick Dunphy, and in order to make final settlement of the Estate, I offer for sale the following described choice corner in the City of Pueblo:

This property has a frontage of 120 feet on North Main, running South to an alley, by 185 feet on Ninth St.

Both Streets are paved.

The new Million-Dollar Court House is at Tenth and Main.

The new Thatcher Block is between Fifth and Sixth on Main, so that the Corner of Ninth and Main is most temptingly situated for future advance.

There are 5 cottages on the property, always rented, said improvements being worth \$5,000.00.

I offer the whole thing at \$18,000.00, being \$100.00 per front foot on Main Street.

No other property south of Tenth on Main Street can be had for less than \$500.00 a foot. Thos. Kelly, Executor, 105 East C Street, Pueblo, Colo.

LOCATION NORTHEAST

\$2,150 BUYS IT

Deady four-room house, shingle sides, electric light, range, porcelain plumbing, south front lot. Lot is fenced, lawn, some fruit trees, good barn and chicken houses. This place is vacant and it is all ready to move right into. A snap at only \$2,150 for something more than worth the money, and a neat little home all in one. Let us arrange for you to see this.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 795

25 FINE CHERRY TREES

and 4-room house, south front, in the industrial center. This property is in splendid repair and will be offered at \$1,500.00. Call for more details.

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FOR SALE—5-room cottage; has large hall, good, large clothes closet, screened in by porch; large attic, could be finished for bedrooms; good porcelain plumbing; gas range; cellar; cement walks; chicken house; park; garden spot and nice lawn. This cottage has only been built about 4 years; located close in on Colorado Ave. For terms and price, see J. F. Thomas, sole agent, 1012 Colorado Ave.

WANT OFFER ON CLOSE-IN 5-ROOM COTTAGE

In fine shape inside and outside. You can always rent a room or two. Lot 50 feet wide with stables and room for garden and chickens. A snap if it fits your cash and easy terms. Will take in a lot of lease.

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delightful retreat in Colorado Springs and we have some splendid homes to offer in this most beautiful suburb at prices that will surprise you. No harm to look and it costs you nothing, but your time, and we have a record of not getting offended if you don't buy.

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OWNER LEAVING CITY

Will sell my 5-room modern shingle cottage. Also 4-room tent house, modern except heat, full corner lot, nicely located, on car line. Will sell reasonable, either for cash or on terms. See owner on premises, 1201 E. Boulevard.

FOR SALE—Real Estate

HOMES

\$4,200 buys this well built, modern 3-room house, beautifully located in the north end, south front lot, SNAI.

\$3,250 Look no further if you want a modern 5-room house, north, close in, near college, nonresident owner has given us this special price for a few days.

\$7,000 for this modern 5-room home and over an acre of ground, beautifully located in Ivywild; garage, etc.; a genuine \$10,000 value, offered at a sacrifice for best of reasons. Terms.

\$2,500 Here is one of the best built cottages on the east side, 5 rooms and sleeping porch, modern except heat, choice location, full sized lot; surely a bargain.

\$4,250 This is a very attractive, modern house of 8 rooms and it's located on Tejon street, near the college; just what you have been looking for, you'll never duplicate it again for the money.

\$5,750 If you want to locate close in (500 block north) and at the same time want a new, artistic, well built modern home of 5 rooms, southern exposure, this will suit you, and it's worth more money too.

\$2,000 and only a small payment of \$300 or so down will give you possession of this 5-room cottage, modern except heat, on car line, with full lot 50x150 feet; no excuse for not owning your own home, is there?

\$2,500 2 houses, one of 3 rooms, modern except heat, one of 4 rooms; a few blocks north of Pikes Peak Ave.; large lot; surely a bargain.

Oh yes, we have others, all prices of the city, \$500 and up, some can be bought on cash payment of \$100; largest list in the city to select from.

WANT A BARGAIN IN A LOT?

One on North Tejon St., beautifully located, 50x150 feet, nonresident owner forced to sell and the price indicates this; yours for \$1,150.

One on the east side, full size, \$365.

Corner, northeast, room for two houses; speak quick if you want it at \$300.

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HOT WATER HEAT

TWO SLEEPING PORCHES

NEAR CAR LINE

A FINE SUBURBAN HOME

AT A REASONABLE PRICE

WE CAN SHOW YOU

WILLS SPACMAN & KENT

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GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

FOR SALE

A beautiful little home, 5 rooms, modern except the heat, well located, near car line, northeast part of town; just being finished. Small payment down, balance in installments to suit. Price, \$2,500.00.

Equal lots on North Tejon St. for \$1,250.00.

One lot on North Nevada, 50 ft. front, for \$350.

THE SUN REALTY CO.

North Tejon. Colo. Spgs., Colo.

5-ROOM SNAP, \$1,250

This property is located close in on lot 50x210 feet, fine porcelain plumbing and worth \$1,500. We can sell it for \$1,250 with just a little cash and balance like rent. Call when you see that it is a bargain.

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Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

BUILDING TIME IS HERE

This close-in lot. The cellar is dug, foundation all in, saving you all the trouble of working rocky ground. Owner wishes to sell or trade. What have you to exchange? Water, sewer, water, gas. Sell at 1/2 its value.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank Bldg. 2d Floor.

THE SUN REALTY CO.

DOES A GENERAL REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BUSINESS. MONEY ALWAYS ON HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY.

FOR SALE

A fine new bungalow of 6 rooms; cement basement, corner lot, two blocks from car line, west side. Price, \$3,500. Long time on \$1,500.

INTERSTATE INV. & REALTY CO.

21-22-23 Midland Block. Phone 1265.

THIS beats renting, \$750 for this week; three rooms, basement, good condition, walking distance, east terms. Osburn, 14 East Vermijo. Phone Main 554-W.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, 4-room house, 3-room cottage in rear; large lot; nice location. H-75, Gazette.

FARM LAND

SPRING IS COMING

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVESTIGATE.

Some people think that water is only good for bathing, but Colorado farmers know that it's very good for irrigation. We are agents for farm land in Wyoming, near the prosperous town of Wheatland, about 75 miles north of Cheyenne. The soil is fine and we have real water in real ditches and abundance of it that goes with the land. These lands are selling from \$35.00 to \$50 per acre on very easy terms with only 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. Also a new improved tract at from \$60.00 to \$75.00 per acre. There is no extra charge for water; you get a perpetual water right for the tract you buy, and can always get water when you need it. We can't tell you all about it here, but will be glad to explain the whole proposition if you will call on us. We have been over this part of the country, and know what we are talking about.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Phone 1260. 213 N. Tejon St.

NEAR THE CANON

BROADMOOR PARK

LOTS

50x120 — 50x150 — 50x200

\$200 UP

PERKINS & KAMPE

OWNERS

Exchange Bank Bldg. Phone 660.

CHICKEN RANCH AND DAIRY

3 ACRES JOINING PROSPECT LAKE—HOUSE, LARGE BARN, CHICKEN HOUSE. \$2,500.

14 LOTS WEST SIDE—20 MODERN CHICKEN HOUSES ONLY. \$3,750.

W. W. WILLIAMSON

40-41 First National Bank Block.

FOR SALE—Real Estate

\$7500

WILL BUY

THE

BEST HOUSE

OF ITS SIZE

ON

N. NEVADA AVE

9 ROOMS

UP-TO-DATE

LOT

50X100

GARAGE

PERKINS & KAMPE

Exchange Bank Bldg. Phone 660.

Don't Get Sore

If you let this bargain get away from you. We have been advertising a thoroughly modern eight-room house on North Tejon street at \$4,500. But now the owner is determined to sell at any price. This is a very attractive house, in fine shape, and has all modern conveniences. Cool gas ranges, electric lights, fine bath, large sleeping porch, good furnace, complete laundry. You can't beat this; no matter where you look. Let us show it to you and you'll see.

WILLS SPACMAN & KENT

ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN

GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

"BUSY?" YES, WE KNOW THAT

but some people will be called away to do business and "bush" will be no excuse. You should let us show you this fine 5-room modern new home, with large lot, south front, barn, etc., and only \$2,000; \$350 cash, balance to suit.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

6-ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN

New lawn, large shade trees, from fence. You can buy this way low and on easy terms. Call and see it.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 795.

I WILL BUY EQUITIES in some small city residence properties, if reasonable figures.

J. H. TURNER. Phone 660.

NEW 5-room, up-to-date, strictly modern bungalow; north, on car line; built to sell for \$2,500; \$350 cash, balance \$2,000 in \$15 monthly payments, takes it from owner. H-52, Gaz.

NORTHEAST, ONLY \$1,150

5-Room, modern except heat, south front. No doubt but we may be able to give you terms to suit. If you haven't all the cash.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

WILL sell you a home from 3 to 8 rooms, any section of city, \$100 cash, balance \$200 monthly to suit you. Hahn, 712 E. Columbia.

FOUND

One who can collect your old accounts, notes, etc., regardless of how old, how small, or how far away; if I don't collect, it costs you nothing; if I do collect, it costs you but little; collections of every nature everywhere. Bank references and bond if asked for.

L. TROY MCCAULEY

Expert Adjuster. Phone Main 427.

For Sale or Exchange

For Sale Or Exchange

A splendid chicken ranch, large grounds, nice little four-room house, northeast of town; a bargain for some one; see us about it.

Large piece of vacant ground in Ivywild, near car line, suitable for a number of small houses; this can be had at a bargain and it is well located.

Also a fully modern 5-room cottage, full lot, in northeast part of town; this is another bargain for anyone wanting a neat little home.

100 acres clear improved Oklahoma farm; want property here.

1,000 acres clear, improved Kansas farm; want eastern city property.

1,400-acre clear northwestern Kansas ranch; want income city property.

440 acres clear, Lincoln county, Colorado land; want income city property or eastern land.

320 acres clear, improved land and \$5,000 in good paper on eastern Kansas land; want residence here.

2,000-acre improved ranch near Colorado Springs; want income city property or eastern land.

5,100 acres near New Mexico irrigated land; want Chicago income city property.

150 acres improved farm in Arkansas valley; want Nebraska land or city property.

50 acres clear irrigated land, fine water right; want property here.

900 acres clear New Mexico land; want eastern income city property.

10-acre fruit tract near Penrose; want city property.

85 acres improved, near Hotchkiss, Colo.; 30 acres in fine bearing orchard; want income city property.

\$15,000 good income city property or will trade half; want stock merchant.

100 acres clear, improved Oklahoma farm; want property here.

1,000 acres clear, improved Kansas farm; want eastern city property.

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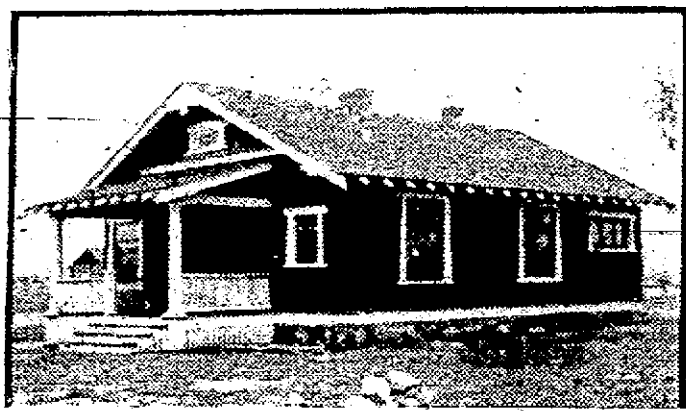
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Artistic Bungalows

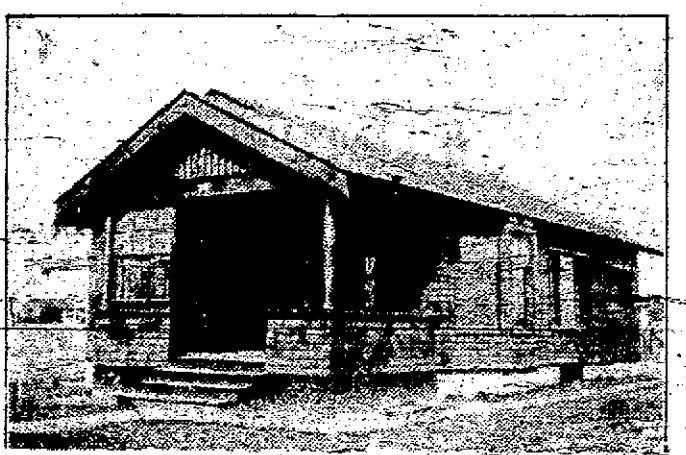


\$100 Down, \$15 Per Month.

Five large rooms and bath. Here is a medium priced, high-grade house, finished in an artistic, up-to-date style.

Floors are all oak and doors are two-panel birch. Living and dining rooms finished in mission oak, bedrooms and bath in white enamel, with mahogany doors.

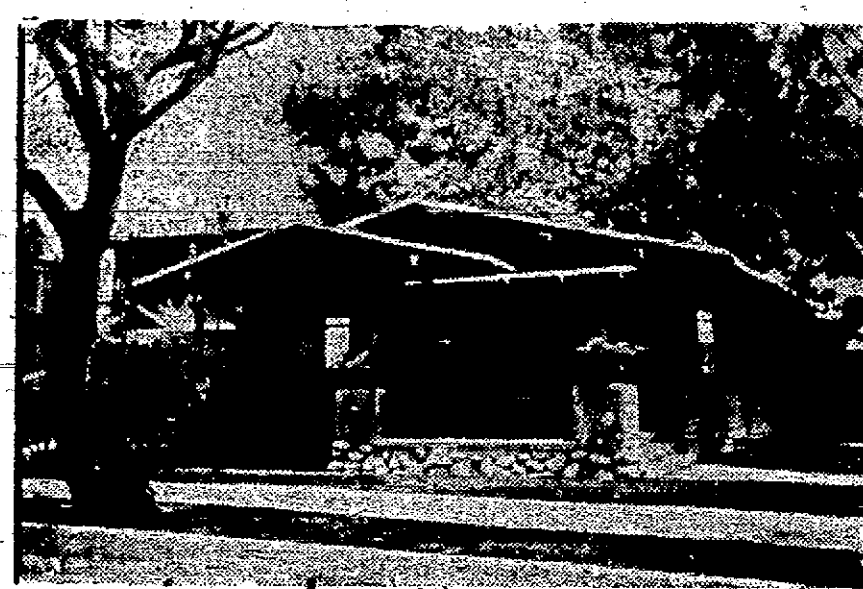
There is a large stone fireplace, built-in china, drug and kitchen cabinets, electric lights, etc.



Five rooms, bath, cellar, furnace and enclosed rear porch.

Finished similar to the bungalow described above.

Terms, \$150 Down and \$20 Per Month.



We Are Building High-Grade California Style Bungalows

The attractive features are low roofs, broad eaves, heavy rafters and beam work, and wide porches.

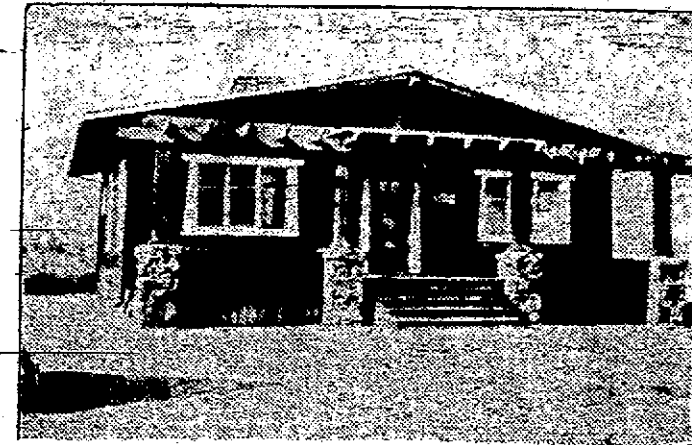
The finishes are in mission and colonial style, and floors of quarter-sawn oak.

We build in buffets, china cabinets, drug closets and fireplaces. Disappearing beds that open on both sleeping porches and in living rooms.

We use only the highest grade materials and build entirely by day labor under our personal supervision. Phone us and we will gladly call for you at any time, show you our bungalows and quote you prices and terms.

The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co.

110 North Tejon Street



\$200 Down, \$25 Per Month.

Five rooms, bath, cellar and furnace. Broad eaves, heavy rafters and beam work and pergola porch are the attractive features of this California style bungalow. The floors are all quarter-sawn polished oak, the windows are wide leaded glass casements. There is a broad stone fireplace, built-in buffet, drug closet and kitchen cabinets. Artistic finishes and heavy old brass latches on the doors make this bungalow ideal.



This beautiful lot is located on N. Nevada Ave., covered with beautiful shade and fruit trees, lilac, snowball bushes and other shrubs. We will sell this lot on very easy terms or will build a bungalow to your order.

GRAPHITE AND MICA IN WESTERN STATES

Graphite is of two general classes, natural and artificial, and natural graphite may again be divided into two classes, crystalline and amorphous. The crystalline graphite is found in veins and as flakes in crystalline rocks, the graphite in flakes constituting but a small percentage of the rock. The amorphous graphite is found in solid beds or pockets and has usually been formed by molten rock coming into contact with coal beds, heating them highly and changing them into graphite. This heating process, with some modification, is that employed in the artificial manufacture of graphite. An instance where coal has been turned

into graphite through the action of nature is described by W. T. Lee, of the United States Geological Survey, in a report on a graphite deposit near Raton, N. Mex. Analysis of samples from this field are given in the report which is printed in Bulletin 530-17 (an advance chapter from "Contributions to Economic Geology" for 1911). This pamphlet also contains a description by Douglas B. Sterrett of mica deposits in Idaho, New Mexico, and Colorado. Considerable interest may attach to good mica prospects, as the value of the imports of mica into the United States has for many years, except only 1908, greatly exceeded that of the domestic production. Mr. Sterrett visited the mica mines and prospects in Latah county, Idaho, in 1910, and describes them in some detail there in Rio Arriba county, N. Mex.

and one deposit in Mesa county, Colo., were visited by him in 1911. The principal use for mica at the present day is in the manufacture of electric apparatus. In the early days of the industry in this country the chief demand for mica was for use in glazing, principally in stoves. This is now one of the less important uses. The value of mica is greater than that of the material suitable for electric purposes. The demand for glazing mica is insufficient to use all the sheet mica produced, so only the best quality and larger sheets are used for this purpose. "Micanite," or built-up mica board, for the manufacture of which much smaller sheets can be used, is an amply good substitute for large sheet mica in such electric work. Waste and scrap mica when ground have a

wide application in the manufacture of wall paper, lubricants, and electric insulating material.

A copy of this report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

POTASH EXPLORATIONS IN NEVADA

The results of explorations for salines in Silver Peak marsh, Nevada, recently made by the United States Geological Survey are just published in a short report by R. B. Doole, of the survey, as Bulletin 530-R, an advance chapter from Bulletin 530. Silver Peak marsh is a salt playa or dried-up lake, of prehistoric origin, about 29 miles west of Goldfield, and 25 miles southwest of Tonopah, two well-known mining centers of Nevada. The exploration was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether deposits of potash salts in commercial quantities lie within easy reach of the surface. No extensive beds of such salts were discovered, although the salts in certain samples of brine contain as much as 3.43 and 3.80 per cent of potash. Drift holes were sunk at several points in the old lake bed by means of a small, portable drilling outfit, operated by a burro, the borings being carried to a depth of about 50 feet.

Commercial Possibilities of the Salt Deposits.

Practically the entire surface of the playa, 32 square miles, is covered with salt that averages in depth about one-quarter of an inch. The upper muds, averaging probably 10 feet thick, contain not less than 2 per cent of salt. It is estimated that not less than 15 square miles of the northeastern part contains a 10-foot saline bed of which at least 50 per cent is salt. It is calculated from these moderate estimates that 15,000,000 tons of salt lies within 40 feet of the surface. The high rate of evaporation, which would permit solar concentration of brines, the absence of long-continued rainfall to interfere with operations, the nearness of a railroad, and more especially the high degree of purity of the product as indicated by analyses of the brines are extremely favorable features in regard to the possibility of utilizing these deposits.

Salt is now being produced on a small scale by Frank Porter of Silver Peak, who states that about 150 tons has been bagged and sold in three years.

MINING IN ONTARIO

From Mining Science. When the miners of California in 1849 accomplished for the lives and welfare of the American people, the event history of mining in Ontario leads one to speculate upon what might have been the result had Cobalt and Porcupine been discovered during the formative period of the United States. Ontario is indeed a province of another nation, but mining excitement have a way of erasing imaginary boundaries. Wealth and capital have no country. We can imagine a sweep of population to the far north, a civic and industrial growth far in advance of that which has even now occurred. The silver of Cobalt occurs in such form, native and often upon the very surface, as to have started the imaginations of a people occupied essentially with pastoral affairs, with slightly developed manufactures and with a money system which made the white metal more of a god than it is in these days of the gold standard.

The mineral resources of Ontario have been slow in making their presence felt. Silver is the principal metal, but we are close to a time when some extraordinary gold returns may be expected from the mills of Porcupine. The nickel industry of Sudbury brings with it some copper, but a distinctively copper industry has not yet arisen, as some hope that it may in the north country. Besides iron and a little cobalt and zinc, the province produces a great many varieties of non-metallic minerals. It is now rapidly being opened up to us as one of the most interesting mineral belts on the continent.

With the object of making New York City a better place to live in, 300 college graduates living in the city have banded themselves together to take an active part in all the civic, moral and physical reform movements.

Oklahoma furnishes 11 per cent of the world's oil output.

ONE of the most widely recognized conditions in determining the earning power of public utility companies is the direct ratio between the volume of lighting and power business and population. Not only is increase in population constant the country over, but statistics show that requirements for service of lighting and power companies increase very much more rapidly than the population.

This makes not only for stability of earnings but for steady increases as well.

The development of the market for public utility securities has been exceptionally free from speculative trading. Therefore, sudden spasms of liquidation such as those which have affected railway and industrial securities severely of late are hardly apparent among public utility securities.

As these securities are comparatively free from outside influences, their price tendencies naturally bear a more direct relationship to the results of actual business operations than to anything else.

Prospective tariff changes do not bear upon the business of lighting and power companies, although what their effect may be upon industrial companies, and upon railroads through reduction of freight traffic, is a matter of grave consideration. It is a matter of experience that lower costs of supplies, etc., incidental to industrial depression make for economy of operation and increased net earnings with lighting and power properties.

This is an extract from our December circular, which will be furnished upon request.

Seasoned Bonds and Substantial Preferred Stocks

Electric Lighting & Power Companies in lots to suit the requirements of each individual investor.

HAGER & SMITH

Suite 401, Mining Exchange Bldg.
Representing
WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., Inc. Philadelphia—London

5% TO 7% MORTGAGE BONDS AND PREFERRED STOCKS

Issued by Successful Public Service Corporations, operating in substantial and growing centers in the United States, and under most efficient and conservative management.

NEWBOLD, TAYLOR & GAUSS
MINING EXCHANGE BLDG.

JAMES N. WRIGHT & CO.

DENVER CHICAGO

303-3-10-11-12 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Careful Personal Attention Given the Needs of Large and Small Investors.

Rich Strike

IN THE TELESCOPE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY'S property, which is located eight miles north of Silverton.

A five-foot TRUE FISSURE vein of SPLENDID ore, averaging from assays taken \$42 per ton, has been recently opened up in the Company's property.

The Company own 150 acres of highly mineralized territory ALL in ONE body. The main working tunnel is at the base of the mountain and only THIRTY feet from the railroad, giving splendid shipping facilities for mining and handling ore at SMALL COST.

The Company is capitalized for only 600,000 shares, par value \$1.00. Stock full paid and non-assessable. Which assures LARGE dividends.

A very limited amount of stock is being offered for the purpose of enlarging the buildings, and for the necessary preliminary work preparatory to shipping the ore about June 1, 1913. As the work goes on the STRIKE is expanding into larger proportions.

Mr. H. C. Fisher, Contractor and Builder, formerly of this City, is in charge at the mine, as Superintendent and Manager. He is a HUSTLER, and says that "He will make the TELESCOPE one of the BEST shippers this coming summer."

Large samples of ore taken from the BIG VEIN can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 26 Midland Bldg.

NORTON INVESTMENT CO., who have been twelve years engaged in the Real Estate Business in this City, are controlling the Enterprise, and invite your early investigation.

TO INVESTORS

We Offer a Very Attractive Selection of High Grade BONDS

Paying From 4 1/2% to 7%, in Denominations of

\$100, \$500 and \$1000

STANDARD PREFERRED STOCKS

Paying 6% to 7%

Sold in Lots of From 1 SHARE Up

Midwest Oil Co. Stocks

Bought and Sold

MACDONALD & INNES

Investment Securities

The "Burns" Phone Main 50

BONDS STOCK

OTIS & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Direct Private Wires to All Exchanges.
125-127 East Pikes Peak Ave.

PRETTY THINGS FOR BABY

DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERED JACKET

DRAWN BY
ELEANOR NORRIS

Every baby's layette should contain two or three dainty little jackets, which are so useful when the room is draughty or the day somewhat colder than usual. The design given here is to be developed in French flannel, challis, cashmere or any of the softer, more delicate fabrics. For lack of space the entire design is not given, but it will be found quite simple to follow the pattern. Fold the material along the top to the sleeve and cut the back exactly like the front. The band of embroidery about the neck is made separately and fastened to the garment. The sleeve is finished in like manner. In working the scalloped edge pad the scallops slightly and work very closely. The little rosebuds are padded also and worked in delicate shades of pink and green.

stitches are taken from side to side following the outline of the petals and leaves, but instead of being taken some distance apart, they are laid very closely together, in fact, the needle after being inserted is brought out of the hole formed by the previous stitch on that side.

The right side is a series of small even back stitches. The embroidery is improved, if after finishing the work, it is turned to the right side and a row of French knots worked down the center of each petal.

Seeding consists of a series of tiny backstitches, taken at regular intervals, each succeeding row being placed midway between the stitches of the previous row and an adjoined distance below the upper row.

Seeding is one of the most popular filling stitches and very rightly so as it is exceedingly effective.

Am indeed glad that you can so satisfactorily carry out the designs and thank you for your appreciation.

Pin Case.

B. A. B.—A very quaint and useful pin case can be fashioned with a bit of satin and a post card picture.

Select a picture of some charming lady of Colonial times or one of Joshua Reynolds' "Court Ladies" which can be secured in splendid reproductions on post cards.

Cut the picture oval and cut two pieces of cardboard just the same size. Cover one piece of cardboard with muslin and the other with satin. The satin may be any color desired, and should be chosen according to the tones in the picture.

Over the two covered pieces of cardboard together, then paste the picture on the muslin covered cardboard, taking care to have it fit exactly.

Cover a brass ring with crocheted silk, matching the satin and fasten it to the top of the miniature, then add a loop of ribbon, so it can be suspended at the side of the dressing table. If you can't crochete the brass ring, wrap it tightly with narrow ribbon.

Around the picture, stick pins, pearl and gold if the satin used is yellow, or

Why Weddings Attract Women

"What is the reason for this wedding mania among women?"

"Why is it that at all fashionable weddings we see so many women inside or outside of the church, fascinated by the spectacle of somebody getting married?"

Some women go to take notice of the bride's dress and the costumes of the visitors.

"No, it is not the wedding, but the opportunity to observe the fashions and dresses of the ladies," said one woman. "They serve as fashions for my own dresses and those of my friends."

"Quite a number of dressmakers attend weddings for the same reason as myself. 'Lady X' wore this at So-and-So's wedding," they tell their clients, and so greatly enhance their chance of getting orders.

"At fashionable weddings one sees the latest and most perfect taste in women's wear."

One woman says:—

"I go to weddings because I can't help going to them. I like to see what the bride looks like, whether the bridegroom is tall and good-looking, and how the guests and friends are dressed. When anybody of note is going to be married I look up their pedigrees and find out all I can about them. Then, when I see them in the flesh, it is more thrilling to me than a play."

Other reasons why women go to weddings are as follows:—

"It is because a wedding is the most interesting thing in the world to a woman."

"I know that if I am passing a church where a wedding is in progress, I have to stop and wait for the bride to come out. Why? I cannot say."

A practical business woman said:—

"Woman has a mad curiosity for sightseeing. A wedding is a free show, and provides a fund of matter for conversation. But curiosity is at the bottom of it—that and envy."

A well-known comic said: "Wedding habits are mostly spinsters who are attracted by the romance of the marriage ceremony."

FOR THE DINING TABLE

The ever present fern dish as a centerpiece for the dinner table has become almost as much a part of the service as the knives and forks or as cereal for breakfast in the American household, and when one ventures to suggest that a change would be made, she is told that the fern is the only plant that can be depended upon. There is thought and a very hardy one. This is the flowering cyclamen, either white or the deep-rose color, which will put forth new shoots and new blossoms continually from November to April, and it is such a graceful, pretty plant, which instead of growing less attractive after a few blossoms have bloomed and fallen, becomes bushier and more interesting each day.

The original cost is small, a dollar or so, buying a very good specimen, and it planted in a wide-low flower pot, and set in a pretty basket, one has a charming plant, suitable for any one or all of one's informal home meals.

A COMFORTABLE BOOTIE

If baby's knees are kept warm he will never have colic, therefore the pattern for these little booties should be very popular, as they extend well over the little knees. The directions are quite simple and will be found clear and easy to interpret.

Materials:—One sk. cream white 3-fold Saxony, 1 sk. pink 3-fold Saxony, 1 pr. steel needles, No. 18.

Plain knitting is used throughout the work.

Two needles make one row.

Using colored wool, cast on 56 stitches.

Knit 1 row 3 needles.

Using white, knit next 2 rows. (Always change color on right side of work.)

Next needles:—Knit 1 thread over twice, knit 2 together. Repeat to end of needles. This makes holes for ribbon.

Next needles:—Knit plain, knit thread over and stitch.

Knit 2 rows more of white, then 4 rows of pink.

Next needles:—White.

To shape knee, knit 28 stitches, turn, knit 8, turn, knit 8, turn, knit 10, and so on, until all your stitches are used.

Knit 2 rows more, then narrow 1 stitch at each end of needles, every other needle, 2 times. This is done on right side of work. Knit 5 rows more, without narrowing. Take the middle 12 stitches on separate needle, and knit 2 rows, to form instep.

Pick up the stitches on both sides of instep, (take all stitches on one needle, knit 1 row of white).

Now, narrow 1 stitch on every other row, at each end of needles.

Knit 2 rows more, then narrow 1 stitch on every other row, at each end of needles.

Finish with ribbon as directed.

Alphabet.

M. L.—The sample of the letters you enclosed were never published in the paper.

An attractive alphabet of small letters was given and will be sent you in return a copy of this issue from the Circulation Department of the paper.

Miss Norris' Answers to Correspondents

Various Answers.

B. E. H.—Lunch sets are not used for dinner, but it is permissible to use a centerpiece upon the breakfast table cloth.

A creosote, linoleum set would be especially nice for summer use. When laundering it, first apply creosote to a strong solution of salt water to set the color.

"If you wish a set for every day use, which will be subject to hard wear, nothing really takes the place of linen, either white or oyster white. A set with crocheted edges is very serviceable and will withstand many washings without impairing its use and beauty."

You did not state whether you wished a between-meal mat or a dinner centerpiece. For a between-meal mat, the darned embroidered in fruit designs, finished around the edge with fringe, would be just the thing.

If you wish a dinner centerpiece, those

of Madeira embroidery, which can be purchased at a reasonable price, considering that they are all hand embroidered, are very beautiful and practical.

Not over a color, while very pretty would not be as serviceable or up-to-date as a set made of linen.

If you can crochete, then the fitted crocheted motifs and edgings, combined with a good quality of linen would be just the very thing with which to make the counterpane, shams and scarfs.

Embroidered squares put together with Cholly lace are especially nice and have excellent wearing qualities.

Linen with scalloped edges and monograms would also be very lovely.

Many persons of good taste prefer the piano top perfectly bare, but a good vase, a bowl of flowers, or a really beautiful piece of bric-a-brac can be used and is perfectly correct. A leather mat, a square of velvet or a dolly can

then be used so that the piano will not become marred. Lambrequins are no longer used.

Dress Design.

E. P.—If possible, will gladly comply with your wish, but as many other patterns have been requested, it could not be published for some time.

Am indeed delighted that you have used the patterns to such good advantage, by the past and hope you will always find practical and serviceable designs and suggestions on the Handicraft Page.

To Embroider Stockings.

G. A. M.—Little conventional motifs are always good style for decorating stockings.

Eleur-de-lis, tiny rosebuds and floral sprays also make effective patterns.

Embroidery should never be attempted on any but very good stockings, for the

work is tedious, and the labor involved would not be practical unless the stockings would wear well.

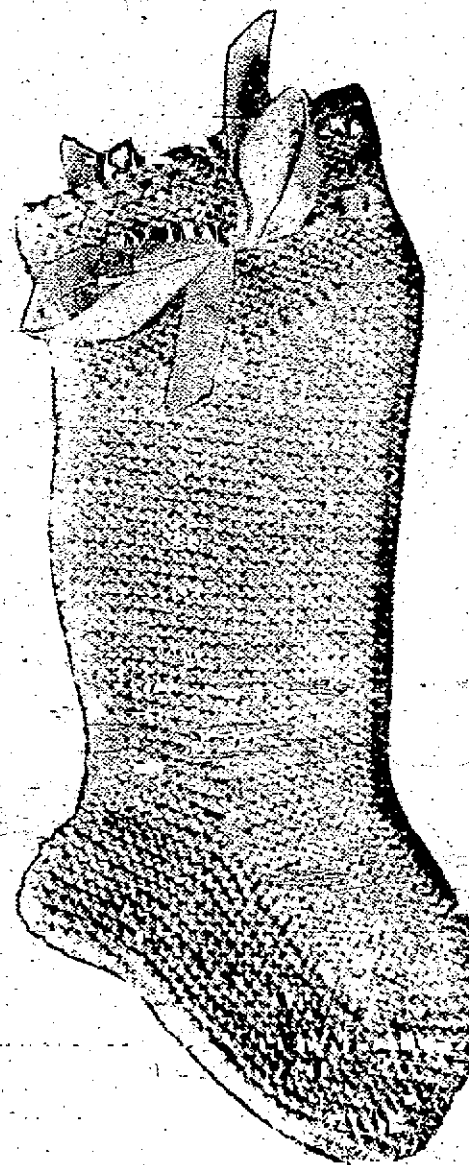
The work should never be done in a hoop, and great care must be taken not to split the threads of the stocking.

Very good results can be secured by doing the work over a darning, holding the stockings as you would when darning it.

The French method is to stretch the stocking very lightly over the open hand, when doing the embroidery, and either this method or that of using the darning should be the only ones employed.

Shadow Work and Seeding.

C. S.—Shadow embroidery is very easily and quickly made. Contrary to most embroidery, the work is done on the wrong side and is really not the old familiar herringbone stitch. The



CHEAP LANDS

160 ACRES—One-half under water, best water rights in the district; four miles from La Junta, Colo., on Santa Fe railroad. Good alfalfa or best land. Price \$6,000.

260 ACRES—Twelve miles from Colorado Springs, near railroad switch; 140 acres under ditch, 80 acres in alfalfa. Best water rights in the country. Good cement block house, barn and other outbuildings. Acetylene lights; well with pumping plant; a good money maker. \$12,000.

147½ ACRES—2½ miles of Garden City, Kansas; full water right; farmers' canal (river water); 10-room house, cistern and pump in kitchen; fenced, good hedge, garden, fence, buggy and tool houses, windmill and tank, family orchard; 20 acres hog-tight fence; 65 acres in alfalfa, 35 acres fall wheat; best soil and improved land in that vicinity. Price \$13,000.

508 ACRES—Four miles from Cairo, Mo., six miles from county seat Randolph county; 47,000 worth of improvements; eight-room house, painted white; three-story barn, room for 8,000 bushels of grain, 100 tons of hay and 100 head of stock. Sheep barn to accommodate 500; stock barn, hen house, work shop, wood house, bull barn, ice house, wagon shed, machine house, scales and shed; tenant house; 4½-foot vein of coal under the land; considerable oak, walnut and maple timber; 20 good gates on farm; 150 acres plowed land, balance blue grass pasture; 13 fields with water in every field. A good stock or dairy farm. Price \$65 per acre.

320 ACRES—Fenced, 60 acres in cultivation, fine house, barn and outbuildings; joins forest reserve; good spring close to house; a fine mountain stock ranch; five miles from Florissant, in Teller and Park counties, Colo. Price only \$12 per acre.

40 ACRES—1½ miles north of Ordway, capital of Crowley county, Colo., in Arkansas valley; Twin lakes and river water; five-room house, nice family orchard, good cistern; fine soil that will raise anything. Price only \$5,000.

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480 ACRES—Three miles southwest of Ellicott, 25 miles east of Colorado Springs. Large new five-room house and windmill and tank; stable for eight horses, cow stable, granary; good cellar; five miles of fencing. Price \$10 per acre.

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160 ACRES—Fine land, El Paso county; no improvements—Only \$5 per acre.

160 ACRES in the mountains, joins a celebrated summer resort. \$10 per acre.

355 ACRES—Fountain valley, near Colorado Springs, five-room house, bunk house, horse barn, cow barn, chicken houses, hog pen; 50 acres in alfalfa, always has water. Price \$10,000.

1,200 ACRES—2½ feet to everlasting water, some timber and springs, El Paso county; fine soil. Only \$12.50 per acre.

Colorado Springs Snaps

\$12,500—Four six-room houses, corner lot, close in; north.

\$27,000—Business property on North Tejon St., close in.

\$11,000—Fourteen rooms, north, close in; will trade for irrigated land.

\$10,000—Corner, 100x150, one 10-room modern house and one six-rooms and bath; will trade for eastern Kansas or Missouri land.

\$6,000—Corner lot, 50x150; large nine-room house, one three-room house, large barn; beautiful grounds, northeast; will trade for land.

\$5,000—Corner lot, northeast, 150 feet, on car line; double house, five rooms modern in each side; room for two more houses; a good location for a physician or party wanting to secure a good income property.

\$4,000—50x150 foot corner, on car line, one block from court house; several small buildings on lot rent well.

\$5,000—Six-room modern house in livable; barn, chicken coop, large trees, lawn, lot 100x500, Cheyenne creek runs through the place.

\$2,500—New five-room modern, cellar under whole house, sleeping porch, east front; livable, lot 50x150; bungalow.

\$2,500—Three houses, corner lot, north, close in; good rental, income property; must be sold to close an estate.

\$4,000—Eight rooms, modern, plastered laundry room and tub in basement. House alone cost more than selling price.

\$3,500—Six rooms, modern; bath; corner lot 1½ feet front, livable.

\$8,000—12-room house, large lot; also two other houses on same lot; Cheyenne road. Good for rental or summer boarding proposition or sanatorium.

\$5,500—The old Cheyenne grounds, six acres; a portion of the garden of the gods; on new automobile road. Good for building or sanatorium site.

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With a small amount of money you can buy five acres of our Frostless Fallbrook land, plant it with olives, lemons, oranges, peaches, grapes or Avocado pears and, in a few years reap profits which will place you on the high tide of prosperity.

A five-acre home here among the beauties of the Fallbrook hills, surrounded by olive and lemon groves, peach and pear orchards and grape vineyards, is all any one needs who is seeking to round out a quiet, happy and prosperous life in sunny southern California.

Fallbrook is in the northern part of San Diego county, California, about sixty miles due north of San Diego City, forty miles due south of Riverside, and fourteen miles inland from the Pacific Ocean at Oceanside.

Los Angeles, with the market that its 600,000 population can give to the Fallbrook rancher is only 112 miles to the north and easily reached by railroad or automobile.

The Fallbrook district has been sufficiently developed along the lines of citrus fruit growing to show that this kind of farming is no experiment there, but is sure to net you large profits. Owners of lemon groves in this district are authority for the statement that their groves are earning good interest on six thousand dollars per acre.

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Prices on 5, 10, 20 and 40-acre Homesite Farms range from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Terms one-fourth cash and balance in one, two and three years.

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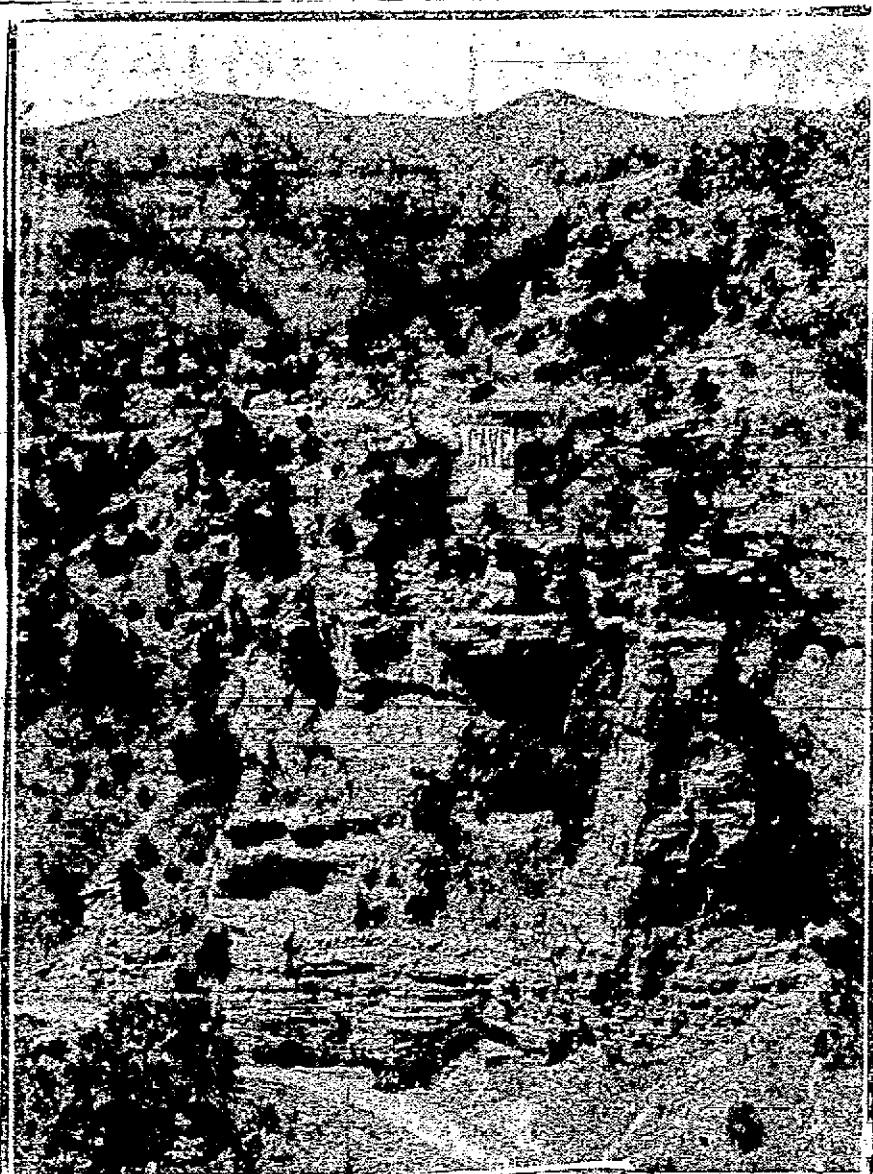
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For Sunday School Teachers

Brief, Practical and Valuable Comments on the International Sunday School Lessons for the Year 1913
By G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.

ABRAM AND LOT

Lesson Genesis xiii. 1-18.

Golden Text Proverbs x. 22. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, And He addeth no sorrow therewith."

(1) And Abram went up out of Egypt, he, and his wife, and all that he had, and Lot with him, into the south. (2) And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. (3) And he went on his journey from the south even to Beth-el, unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Beth-el and Ai. (4) Unto the place of the altar, which he had made there at the first; and there Abram called on the name of the Lord. (5) And Lot also, which went with Abram, had flocks, and herds, and tents. (6) And the land was not able to bear them, that they might dwell together: for their substance was great so that they could not dwell together. (7) And there was a strife between the herdmen of Abram's cattle and the herdmen of Lot's cattle: and the Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land. (8) And Abram said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen: for we are brethren. (9) Is not the whole land before thee? separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou wilt take the right hand, then I will go to the left. (10) And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every where, before the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, like the garden of the Lord like the land of Egypt, as thou goest unto Zoar. (11) So Lot chose him all the plain of Jordan; and Lot journeyed east: and they separated themselves the one from the other. (12) Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain; and moved his tent as far as Sodom. (13) Now the men of Sodom were wicked and sinners against the Lord exceedingly. (14) And the Lord said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him, Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward: (15) for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever. (16) And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. (17) Arise, walk through the land in the length of it, and in the breadth of it: for unto thee will I give it. (18) And Abram moved his tent, and came and dwelt by the oaks of Mamre, which are in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the Lord.

THE STORY

Between the last story and that of

NOSES MADE PERFECT

(Fourth Year in Denver.)
These cuts show how an unpleasant nose can be changed so as to give refinement to the face. Dr. Bailey not only corrects ugly noses, but the following defects:

Ugly noses	Pimples
Large ears	Blackheads
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Hollow cheeks	Moles
Baggy chins	Scars
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Red noses	Frown lines
Puffy eyelids	Coarse pores
Pox pits	Thick lips
Funny nose	Superfluous hair
Sunken eyes	Large veins
Blisters	Bleach

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I have defects as marked above.

City Conveniences in a Country School

By H. W. FOGHT,

Specialist in Rural Education for the United States Bureau of Education.

How a small, one-teacher school in the country may have all the conveniences popularly supposed to be exclusive privilege of the city is demonstrated in the model rural school at Kirksville, Mo. Indoor toilets and shower baths, drinking fountains, and a modern heating plant, are shown to be possible in the country school, however remote from the city. Furthermore, the cost is said to be within the means of a comparatively small community.

The Kirksville school is conspicuous for its utilization of every available inch of space. It is only a one-story building, slightly wider than the typical Missouri country school, but the attic and basement are both put to valuable use. The attic is employed for manual training and domestic science, and there is an excellent herb-arium. The basement contains the heating plant, a combination of hot water and hot air, described as very economical in use; the fuel room; a bulb room for the outdoor garden, and a dark room for developing photographs.

Machinery of the School Plant.

The machinery of the school plant consists of an ordinary pneumatic pressure tank, operated by a gasoline engine. A septic tank sewer system is maintained at small expense. The main floor of the building, besides containing the classroom proper, has a small community library, separate from the school library, emphasizing the purpose of the rural school as a community center. The classroom itself occupies most of the floor. The desks and seats in it are both adjustable and movable, with individual platforms; and when all are removed to one side, as many as 200 people can be accommodated, thus making it possible to use the room for community gatherings. The stereopticon in the wall of the classroom emphasizes still further the fact that this school is built for general community use as well as for ordinary school purposes. Distinctly a Rural School.

Every effort has been made to have the model rural school at Kirksville approximate actual rural conditions. Although located on the campus at Kirksville Normal school, it is detached from the other buildings. The pupils are real rural material. Every morning a transportation wagon brings in 34 country children from a distance of five miles. No town children are allowed to attend, because it is distinctly a rural school. An expert rural teacher is in charge and the school she conducts is an observation school. Candidates for rural-school certificates attend it at least once a day and observe her work and after two years of training in the normal school they receive practice work in the school.

Teachers who have gone out from experience in this model rural school are 50 per cent better teachers, but the best indication of the value of such a school is the way its leading features have been copied. In the country about Kirksville many similar schools have been built. They do not give up all the details, but the attic arrangement and the sanitary equipment are generally duplicated. Buildings modeled on the Kirksville school have been erected in Mississippi and Nebraska.

It would seem to suggest the success of Lot. His was the advantage situation from the standpoint of temperate and immediate success. Abram still remained a pilgrim and a stranger, dwelling in tents, apart from the highways of human success.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The application of these words of King Solomon to our story is immediate and patent. Abram received here again the blessing of Jehovah, and indeed it made him rich, for in the Divine economy he was the possessor of the whole land, even of that which at the moment seemed to belong to Lot, and to be secure to the cities of the plain. Moreover, he was rich without sorrow. That could not be said of Lot, for, as the New Testament story shows, he vexed his righteous soul from day to day. He had gained wealth for the moment, but with it he had gotten sorrow. To the man who received his possessions as a blessing conferred on him by God, there is neither the sorrow of a troubled conscience, nor that of the vexing of the soul by reason of the evil which he is powerless to rebuke because of his relation to it. To Abram, living by faith, and possessing by faith, there was granted quietness and peace, and the sense of communion with God.

ORIGIN OF GOLD NUGGETS

From Harper's Weekly.
How do nuggets of gold originate? Sometimes a mass of the precious metal worth a thousand dollars or more is found. By what process was so much gold compacted into a lump? An attempt was made not long ago to answer this question. An investigator in Australia cut and sliced and polished gold nuggets with the sole purpose of finding out just what is their structure. The first thing he discovered was that there is one curious point of resemblance between gold nuggets and meteorites. Both, when polished and treated with chlorine water, exhibit a crystalline structure. In the case of meteorites, the lines thus exhibited on the etched surface are called Widmanstätten figures, and their presence is said to be one of the most invariable characteristics of those metallic bodies that fall from the sky to the earth.

But it is not meant to be implied that gold nuggets have fallen from the sky because they exhibit a crystalline structure resembling that of meteorites. The resemblance is apparently only superficial, and the crystals of the nuggets differ in form from those of the meteorites.

Another curious fact is that when a nugget is heated in a Bunsen flame explosions take place on its surface. Blisters are formed which continue to swell until they burst with a sharp report and bits of ore are violently scattered about. It is evident that the nuggets contain either gases or some liquids or solids which are easily converted into the gaseous form, the expansion of which produces the explosions.

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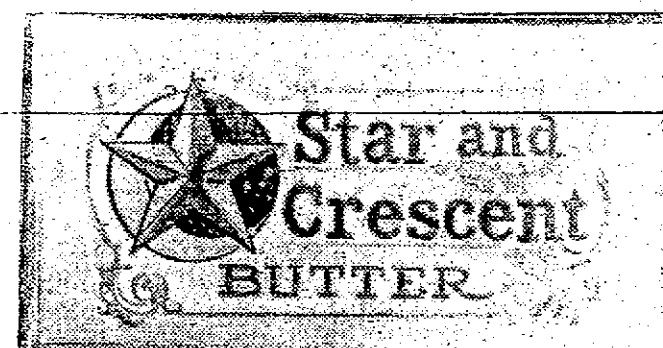
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Short Stories With a Point

A COMPLETE EXAMINATION.
Miss Frances C. Curtis, recently elected a member of the Boston school committee, speaking of the eternal enigma, said:
"In the current story of the nervous woman to whom the throat specialist, while adjusting a laryngoscope preparatory to making an examination, remarked:
"Madam, you will be surprised to learn how far down we can see with this wonderful instrument."
"A pause followed and then the patient faltered.
"Doctor, before you begin, perhaps I ought to tell you that I really hadn't time to mend the holes in my stockings before I came here."

A RACE FOR LIFE.
Gen. George W. Gordon, the Confederate commander, now and then likes to tell of some incident of the Civil War.
"A soldier from Rhode Island," said General Gordon, while on picket guard, was rushed upon by a party of rebel cavalry. He instantly fired his piece at the fore-eggs and ran. The way before him was an open field, about 50 rods across, the other side being hemmed in by an old, rotten log fence, and, still beyond, a sort of apparition of briar bushes and underbrush. To this retreat the soldier started, on quadruple quick, with half a dozen horsemen after him. Fortunately for the soldier, the rains had made the field quite muddy, and the horses slipped through the turf so badly that they could not cross the distance between them and the fleeing man. All this time the rebels were keeping up a roar of pistolry, and the balls passing through the soldier's hat, and another went clean through his cartridge box and lodged in his coat. Still on ran the soldier, and still on splashed the horsemen.
"The picket at last reached the fence, and with one spring landed on the top rail, intending to give a long spring ahead; but the fence was frail, and crumpled beneath his weight. It so chanced that a hog had rooted out a gutter at this place, and was lying snoring therein. At the cracking of the fence, his swiftness evacuated his hole, and scampered, barking, into the underbrush. As the soldier would have it, the soldier fell in that hole, muddy as it was, and the fence rattled down upon him. This was no more than done, when up came the horsemen, and, hearing the rustling of leaves, and not doubting it as their prey, dashed through the gap in the fence, and, being a path in the brush, they put through it after the pig, and were soon out of sight.
"When the sound of their footsteps died away, the picket returned to camp and reported. The next day one of the rebel horsemen was taken prisoner. When the picket saw him he recognized him at once, and called out:
"I say, old fellow, did you catch that hog yesterday?"
"We did that," retorted the prisoner, "but it wasn't he one we were after!"

THE POLITICIAN'S WAY.
President-elect Woodrow Wilson was praising a certain stump orator who had been an enthusiastic worker in the political campaign last fall.
"Even when his audience is unsympathetic," said Mr. Wilson, "the man's wit is unfailing."
"He was speaking in a hall in a small New Jersey town one night, and his hearers, being of the opposite party, rose en masse to depart. But the speaker held up his hand and shouted:
"Wait a minute, gentlemen, I've got a few more pearls to cast."

DECLINED THE APPLES.
Hollo Gorden, the New York Journalist, who was a Presbyterian minister before he took up newspaper work, was telling some friends the story of a New Jersey clergyman who raised fine crops of apples.
"The pastor of this New Jersey church," he said, "was

FEW TRAINED TEACHERS
Not more than one in every five able school teachers in the United States is professionally trained to the point of being a graduate of a teachers' training course, according to a bulletin on rural school teachers just issued by the United States bureau of education. In fact, A. C. Monahan and R. H. Wright, the authors of the bulletin, point out that this ratio represents only the highest possible estimate; that the actual conditions are less favorable.
It is in the rural schools that the problem of securing competent teachers has been most acute. The attention of educational leaders has in the past been occupied by the rapid growth of the urban system, and the rural schools have been neglected. The trained teachers, themselves often a product of the country, have been attracted to the cities and towns by higher salaries and better prospects. There was formerly little inclination

the owner of a large farm. While making a call upon one of the sisters the conversation touched upon the large crops of all kinds raised on the minister's farm, particularly apples.
"Speaking of the fineness of the fruit, and promising to send the good lady a barrel of last fall's yield, the information that apples are very fattening when eaten in abundance was imparted.
"That is the reason we give the pies the apples we have no other use for," said the clergyman.
"The good sister promptly declined the clergyman's proffered gift as she happened to be of exceedingly slim build."

THE DOCTOR "FIXED IT."
Clay M. Greene, the New York playwright, tells this one about the theater house physician.
"In one of the leading theaters the house physician has a seat given him for each performance. He is supposed to be there every evening. Naturally there comes a time when the play begins to fall on him. One evening not long ago the stage manager of this theater passed down the aisle to the doctor's seat and whispered:
"Come back at once—the leading lady has had an attack."
"In the ladies' dressing room all was confusion.
"What shall I do, Doc?" cried the stage manager.
"Have you poured water on her head?"
"Yes, a whole bucket out of one reserved in case of fire."
"Then don't pour any more, I fear you have made a fatal mistake. Run out to the drug store and get this prescription filled. Be quick about it, too."
"When the stage manager disappeared through the street door, the lady opened her eyes and gasped:
"Doc," she said, "you're a good fellow, ain't you? I know you know there's nothing the matter with me. I want a day off and I don't want to go on in this act. Can't you fix it?"
"Sure thing," replied the doctor, rubbing her hand sympathetically. "I ain't a doctor; I came in on his ticket. We'll fix it."

HUSBANDS TO BURN.
Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who is captivated in London from a recent surgical operation, was telling an actress friend about two dear old ladies who were discussing the subject of husbands.
"Said the first: 'I have been married three times. Each of my husbands is dead, though. They were all cremated.'
"Her friend was a dear old maiden lady. She listened attentively to her friend, and when she had concluded the sad story of her life, she said:
"How wonderful are the ways of Providence. Here I've lived all these years and have never been able to get one husband and you've had husbands to burn."

LAPSE OF MEMORY.
Dr. H. C. Stuntz, bishop of the Methodist church in South America, while on his way from Lima to Buenos Ayres, via Bolivia and Argentina, was describing to some passengers on the train about a very seedy-looking young man who made his way with difficulty down the corridor in one of New York's best hotels, and knocked loudly at his friend's door.
"He was very nervous," said Dr. Stuntz, "and anguish was written on this young man's face."
"What's the matter?" called out the sleepy friend.
"Matter? It's a tragedy, a death, the end of all things; ruin and grief!"
"Well, what is it?" lazily inquired the drowsy man without opening the door.
"I called up my wife on the long distance telephone last night and told her why I had not returned. I gave her a perfectly good excuse. And now I can't remember what it was!"

school. The bulletin describes the work of each of these agencies and selects typical examples from different sections of the country for more detailed description. State normal schools at Bellingham, Wash.; Harrisonburg, Va., and Athens, Ga., are discussed as examples of normal schools that offer regular courses for rural school teachers, based on the special needs of their respective localities.
In other state normals there are departments of rural education, as in those of Michigan; the Illinois State Normal school at Normal; the Kirksville Normal school at Kirksville, Mo., and five Wisconsin normal schools. The rural education department of the Western State Normal school at Kalamazoo, Mich., is considered typical of this group. One-year courses for rural teachers are offered at Valley City, N. Dak.; Lewiston, Idaho; and Greenville, N. C. Certain county normal schools are designed solely for the preparation of rural teachers, as in Wisconsin. So great has been the lack of trained teachers

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Remember that for nine years the Quick Delivery has been delivering parcels to your door and has been the constant servant of the people of Colorado Springs. Night and day and for three hundred and sixty five days every year we answer calls with prompt, courteous and intelligent boys and men.

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- 7th. We furnish men for carpenter work, odd repair jobs and, in fact, for anything you might desire.
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CARLOS A. BUTTON, Mgr.

in rural education that the high schools have been pressed into service. Thirteen states have organized teacher-training courses in the public high schools or in close connection with them.

DRESS REFORM IN CHINA

From the Philadelphia Press.
China is getting a long way ahead of us in its progressivism. The new government there has issued an edict regulating the dress of men and women, and when the government of China issues an edict of any kind it has to be attended to.
The men in China had their pagodas chopped off some time ago, but that has not been enough to give them that up-to-date air and appearance which the new government desires. They are now directed to abandon that loose blouse which for ages has been a distinguishing feature of Chinese costume, and which has been worn by the Chinese into whatever country he went. The sack coat or the cutaway will be the wear for ordinary occasions of business, and so forth, with the frock coat and silk hat for afternoon and ceremonious functions. And if the instructions are carried out,

the Chinese will be more correctly dressed generally than the average of men in countries where no edicts on dress are issued.

An equally radical change is prescribed in women's dress. The edict abolishes the Chinese lady's historic trousers, and at the same time puts its condemnation on hobble skirts. The skirts are to be skirts, not tight. This abandonment of the trousers costume comes as a surprise to our distinguished suffrage leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was just making arrangements for American suffragists to see such of them, at least, to whom trousers would be becoming—to adopt the Chinese woman's costume as more convenient for voting and platform purposes than any other. She need not be discouraged, however; when women get the right to vote—they can insist upon their right to wear whatever they please.

Meantime the progressive dress reform movement in China will be followed with worldwide interest. But if it succeeds—and of course it will or the government will know the reason why—it will deprive us of much that is picturesque and quaint. No doubt, however, the Chinese will look more modern in a frock coat and plug hat, though he will not all at once become less "vatin."

CONQUERING ITALY WITH ICE CREAM

From the Cleveland Leader.
The Americanization of the world goes merely on, our goods sell at every point of the compass and in every degree of latitude, our ways are becoming cosmopolitan; witness the logic of our indigenous dances, the "turkey trot" and the like, though between ourselves this is nothing to be proud of. Our ragtime has become so popular abroad that the native composers are tearing out their hair, which they can abundantly spare, in their horror and anger at the blasphemous desecration of art.
And now comes the news that American ice cream has started a social revolution in Italy which threatens to sweep the entire old world. Any one who has tried to get the genuine article abroad will rejoice at this new manifestation of American supremacy, and if the right kind of ice cream sodas could be shipped into the revolution, the traveler from this land would be very much happier. And as for the foreigner, who thus gets two of the best products of our land, he would need all his enthusiasm and his theatricalism to put his joy on record.
Italy owes this happiness to Frances Alda, the singer—one of the artists at the Metropolitan, in New York. When she came home the other day she told a reporter of her novel crusade, there. She is an ice cream fiend, and, like the little boy with the soap, she "couldn't be happy" without her beloved delicacy.
"They talk of social revolution in Italy," she said, "but I flatter myself that when I introduced American ice cream in Milan the summer before last, I started a little revolution all my own. Would you believe it? The Milanese have gone crazy over ice cream. Men take it as an appetizer before

meals, women take it as a tonic after. What's more, in smart Roman society American ice cream kiatsches have completely driven English afternoon teas from the field. However, the most startling result of my innovation was an article by a noted physician recommending ice cream as a cure alike for obesity or thinness—two Boston bricks six times a day in the former case, one brick after each meal in the latter.
"Who can blame them for their ecstasy? Ice cream, like the Massachusetts Wicaster loved, needs no paragon. And when we grow tired of the ways of some women, the militant suffragists, for instance, let us forgive them because it was a woman, our own Dolly Madison, who invented ice cream. That should atone for many misdoings of her sex. And it does."

TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA

From Popular Mechanics.
The transportation of freight into the country around Nome, Alaska, is carried on with considerable difficulty in both summer and winter. In winter, of course, it is a problem of snow, and sleds are used, some of which are drawn by horses as well as dogs. The typical forward or lead sled carries a load of three tons. The big-wheeled "spider" is used for hauling heavy pieces of machinery across the marshy country around Nome in the summer time. This vehicle, which carries its load swung under the rear axle, has a capacity of 25 tons. The rear wheels are eight feet in diameter and have a rim two feet wide. The axle is four inches in diameter. The ground in the vicinity of Nome is so soft and spongy that a narrow-wheeled wagon would break through the surface, but this spider rolls over leaving scarcely a mark, and is comparatively easy to draw. The small front wheels carry practically no weight.

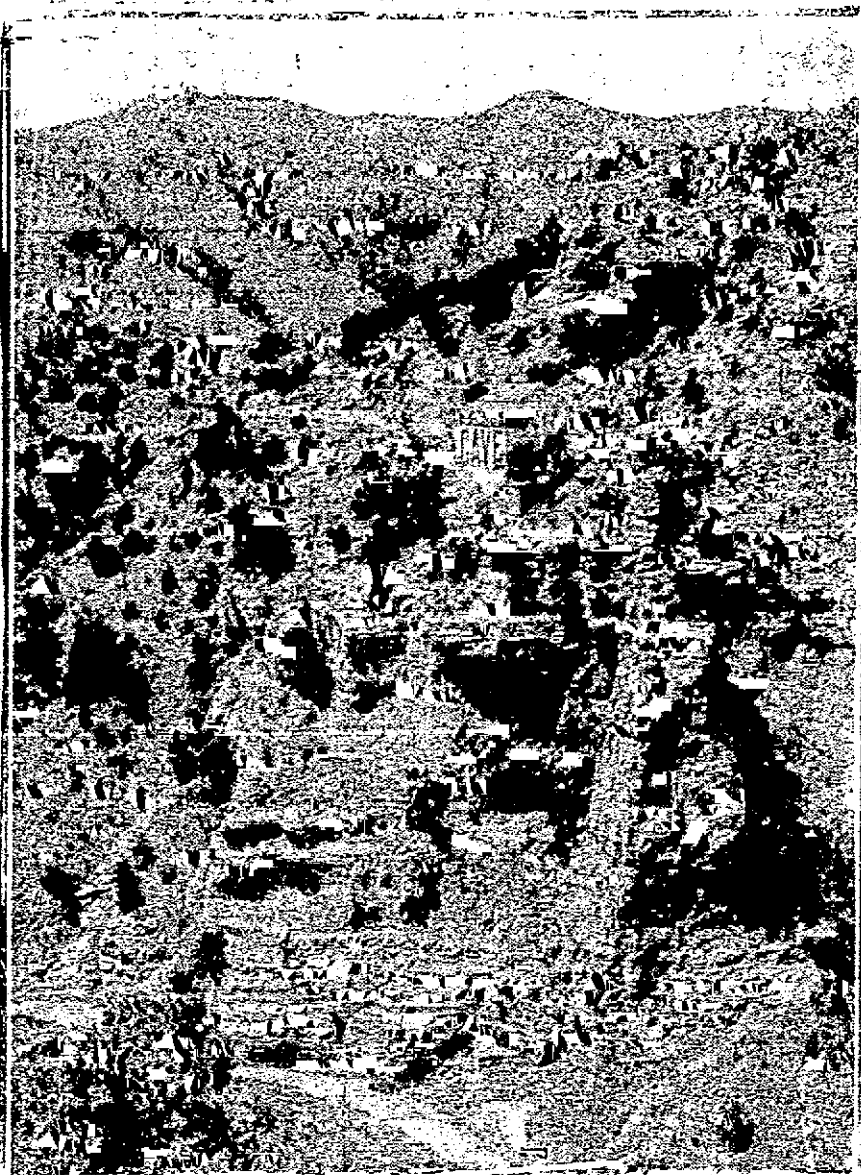
The Flite Laundry and Cleaning Company



WE DELIVER THE GOODS



"Big Bill" Keliher, the International Swindler, has delighted District Attorney Whitman by asserting his willingness to reveal a number of questionable transactions he had with several New York police officials.



CAVE OF THE WINDS, WILLIAMS CANON. PIKES PEAK IN DISTANCE

CAMPBELL MORGAN'S LESSON HELPS

For Sunday School Teachers

Brief, Practical and Valuable Comments on the International Sunday School Lessons for the Year 1913
By D. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.

ABRAM AND LOT

Lesson Genesis xiii. 1-18.

Golden Text Proverbs x. 22. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, And He addeth no sorrow therewith."

(1) And Abram went up out of Egypt, he, and his wife, and all that he had, and Lot with him, into the south. (2) And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold. (3) And he went on his journey from the south even to Bethel, unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Bethel and Ai: (4) unto the place of the altar, which he had made there at the first; and there Abram called on the name of the Lord. (5) And Lot also, which went with Abram, had flocks, and heads, and tents. (6) And the land was not able to bear them, that they might dwell together: for their substance was great so that they could not dwell together. (7) And there was a strife between the herdmen of Abram's cattle and the herdmen of Lot's cattle: and the Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land. (8) And Abram said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen: for we are brethren. (9) Is not the whole land before thee? separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou wilt take the right hand, then I will go to the left. (10) And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every where, before the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah; like the garden of the Lord like the land of Egypt, as thou goest unto Zoar. (11) So Lot chose him all the plain of Jordan; and Lot journeyed east, and they separated themselves the one from the other. (12) Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and moved his tent as far as Sodom. (13) Now the men of Sodom were wicked and sinners against the Lord exceedingly. (14) And the Lord said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him, Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward: (15) for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever. (16) And I will make thee as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. (17) Arise, walk through the land in the length and in the breadth, for I have given it unto thee. (18) And Abram moved his tent, and came and dwelt by the oaks of Mamre, which are in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the Lord.

THE STORY

Between the last story and that of

NOSES MADE PERFECT



(Fourth Year in Denver)

These cuts show how an unsightly nose can be changed so as to give refinement to the face. Dr. Bailey not only corrects ugly noses, but the following defects:

Ugly noses	Pimples
Large ears	Blackheads
Drooping eyelids	Freckles
Hollow cheeks	Moles
Baggy chaps	Scars
Double chin	Wrinkles
Puffy noses	Frown lines
Puffy eyelids	Coarse pores
Fox pits	Thick lips
Flabby neck	Superfluous hair
Birthmarks	Large veins
Warts	Warts

Make thin, bony hands plump, make a sunken artificial eye just like the good one, and make any nose so you can wear nose glasses.

If you have any of the above blemishes, check them off and write for advice. In close 25 stamps for a booklet. Call or write today. Mention your defects.

Address
W. H. BAILEY, M. D.
1459 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.
I have defects as marked above.

City Conveniences in a Country School

By H. W. FOGHT.

Specialist in Rural Education for the United States Bureau of Education.
How a small one-teacher school in the country may have all the conveniences popularly supposed to be exclusive privilege of the city is demonstrated in the model rural school at Kirksville, Mo. Indoor toilets and shower baths, drinking fountains, and a modern heating plant, are shown to be possible in the country school, however remote from the city. Furthermore, the cost is said to be within the means of a comparatively small community.

The Kirksville school is conspicuous for its utilization of every available inch of space. It is only a one-story building, slightly wider than the typical Missouri country school, but the attic and basement are both put to valuable use. The attic is employed for manual training and domestic science, and there is an excellent herbarium. The basement contains the heating plant, a combination of hot water and hot air, described as very economical in use; the fuel room; a bulb room for the outdoor garden, and a dark room for developing photographs.

Machinery of the School Plant.

The machinery of the school plant consists of an ordinary pneumatic pressure tank, operated by a gasoline engine. A septic tank sewer system is maintained at small expense.

The main floor of the building, besides containing the classroom proper, has a small community library, separate from the school library, emphasizing the purpose of the rural school as a community center. The classroom itself occupies most of the floor. The desks and seats in it are both adjustable and movable, with individual platforms, and when all are removed to one side, as many as 200 people can be accommodated, thus making it possible to use the room for community gatherings. The stereopticon in the wall of the classroom emphasizes still further the fact that this school is built for general community use as well as for ordinary school purposes.

Distinctly a Rural School.

Every effort has been made to have the model rural school at Kirksville approximate actual rural conditions. Although located on the campus at the Kirksville Normal school, it is detached from the other buildings. The pupils are real rural material. Every morning a transportation wagon brings in 24 country children from a distance of five miles. Sixteen children are allowed to attend, because it is distinctly a rural school. An expert rural teacher is in charge and the school she conducts is an observation school. Candidates for rural-school certificates attend it at least once a day and observe her work, and after two years of training in the normal school they receive practice work in the school.

Teachers who have gone out from experience in this model rural school are 100 per cent better teachers, but the best indication of the value of such a school is the way its leading features have been copied. In the country about Kirksville many similar schools have been built. They do not always copy all the details, but the attic arrangement and the sanitary equipment are generally duplicated. Buildings modeled on the Kirksville school have been erected in Mississippi and Nebraska.

outlook would seem to suggest the success of Lot. His was the advantageous situation from the standpoint of temporal and immediate success. Abram still remained a pilgrim and a stranger, dwelling in tents, apart from the highways of human success.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The application of these words of King Solomon to our story is immediate and patent. Abram received here again the blessing of Jehovah, and indeed it made him rich, for in the Divine economy he was the possessor of the whole land, even of that which at the moment seemed to belong to Lot, and to be secure to the cities of the plain. Moreover, he was rich with no sorrow. That could not be said of Lot, for as the New Testament story shows, he vexed his righteous soul from day to day. He had gained wealth for the moment, but with it had gotten sorrow. To the man who received his possessions as a blessing conferred on him by God, there is neither the sorrow of a troubled conscience, nor that of the sense of insecurity, nor that of the vexing of the soul by reason of the evil which he is powerless to rebuke because of his relation to it. To Abram, living by faith, and possessing by faith, there was granted quietness and peace, and the sense of communion with God.

ORIGIN OF GOLD NUGGETS

From Harper's Weekly.
How do nuggets of gold originate? Sometimes a mass of the precious metal worth a thousand dollars or more is found. By what process was so much gold compacted into a lump? An attempt was made not long ago to answer this question. An investigator in Australia cut and sliced and polished gold nuggets with the sole purpose of finding out just what is their structure. The first thing he discovered was that there is one curious point of resemblance between gold nuggets and meteorites. Both when polished and etched with chlorine water, exhibit a crystalline structure. In the case of meteorites, the lines thus exhibited on the etched surface are called Widmanstätten figures, and their presence is said to be one of the most invariable characteristics of those metallic bodies that fall from the sky to the earth.

But it is not meant to be implied that gold nuggets have fallen from the sky because they exhibit a crystalline structure recalling that of meteorites. The resemblance is apparently only superficial, and the crystals of the nuggets differ in form from those of the meteorites.

Another curious fact is that when a nugget is heated in a Bunsen flame, explosions take place on its surface. Blisters are formed which continue to swell until they burst with a sharp report and bits of gold are violently scattered about. It is evident that the nuggets contain either gases or some liquids or solids which are easily converted into the gaseous form, the expansion of which produces the explosions.

DEMAND



Colorado Springs Creamery Butter

IT IS MADE AT HOME

A Home Industry That Merits Your Asking for These Brands

Carnation

Red Rose

Star and Crescent

ALWAYS GOOD



ALWAYS PURE

Colorado Springs Products

for Colorado Springs people is a good axiom to follow. We can supply every pound of butter that can be used in Colorado Springs this year and have some to spare. We will make a million pounds in the twelve months of 1913. The quality? As good as modern methods can produce. It competes in the big markets successfully. Insist on Colorado Springs Creamery Butter.



130-132 S. Cascade Ave.

Wholesale Only

Colorado Springs Colorado

Are You Going to Build

Or Remodel This Spring?

If so let us advise you regarding your Plumbing and Heating equipment. These are the two most important elements of the home and should receive careful consideration.

The bathrooms we have installed combine the highest grade of material and workmanship and are giving their owners perfect service.



When you are considering a Heating Plant come in and see us. We will be pleased to give you our ideas with reference to a plant which will be satisfactory in every particular.

Your orders for repair Work will receive prompt and careful attention at our hands.

We carry a complete line of Engineering Supplies.

We solicit your patronage and Estimates are cheerfully furnished.

Barnes & Stephens

The Prompt Plumbers

206 N. Tejon St.

Phone 13

Short Stories With a Point

A COMPLETE EXAMINATION.

Miss Frances M. Curtis, recently elected a member of the Boston school committee, speaking of the eternal emblem, said:

"In the current story of the nervous woman to whom the throat specialist, while adjusting a laryngoscope preparatory to making an examination, remarked:

"Madam, you will be surprised to learn how far down we can see with this wonderful instrument."

A pause followed and then the patient faltered: "Doctor, before you begin, perhaps I ought to tell you that I really hadn't time to mend the holes in my stockings before I came here."

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Gen. George W. Gordon, the Confederate commander, now and then likes to tell of some incident of the Civil War.

"A soldier from Rhode Island," said General Gordon, while on picket guard, "was rushed upon by a party of rebel cavalry. He instantly fired his piece at the foremost and ran. The way before him was an open field, about 50 rods across, the other side being hemmed in by an old, rotten log fence, and, still beyond, a sort of apparition of briar bushes and underbrush. To this retreat the soldier started, on quadrupeds quick, with half a dozen horsemen after him. Fortunately for the soldier, as rains had made the field quite muddy, and the horses slipped through the turf so badly that they could not lessen the distance between them and the fleeing man. All his time the rebels were keeping up a roar of pistolry, one of the balls passing through the soldier's hat, and another went clean through his cartridge box and lodged in his coat. Still on ran the soldier, and still on splashed he horsemen.

"The picket at last reached the fence, and with one bound landed on the top rail, intending to give a long spring ahead; but the fence was frail, and crumpled beneath his weight. It so chanced that a hog had rooted out a gutter at this place, and was lying snoring therein. At the cracking of the fence, his swiftness evacuated his pole, and scampered, barking, into the underbrush. As the soldier would have it, the soldier fell in that hole, muddy as it was, and the fence rattled down upon him. This was no more than done, when up came the horsemen, and, hearing the rustling of leaves, and not doubting it was their prey, dashed through the gap in the fence, and, seeing a path in the brush, they put through it after the hog, and were soon out of sight.

"When the sound of their footsteps died away, the picket returned to camp and reported. The next day one of the rebel horsemen was taken prisoner. When the picket saw him he recognized him at once, and called out:

"I say, old fellow, did you catch that hog yesterday?"

"We did that," retorted the prisoner, "but it wasn't me one we were after."

HE POLITICIAN'S WAY.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson was praising a certain stump orator who had been an enthusiastic worker in the political campaign last fall.

"Even when his audience is unsympathetic," said Mr. Wilson, "the man's wit is unerring."

"He was speaking in a hall in a small New Jersey town one night, and his hearers, being of the opposite party, rose en masse to depart. But the speaker held up his hand and shouted:

"Wait a minute, gentlemen, I've got a few more pearls to cast."

ECLIPSED THE APPLES.

Rollie Ogden, the New York journalist, who was a resbyterian minister before he took up newspaper work, is telling some friends the story of a New Jersey clergyman who raised fine crops of apples.

"The pastor of this New Jersey church," he said, "was

the pastor of a large church. While making a call upon one of the sisters, the conversation turned upon the famous apples of all kinds raised on the minister's farm, particularly apples.

"Speaking of the fineness of the fruit, and promising to send the good lady a barrel of last fall's yield, the information that apples are very fatiguing when eaten in abundance was imparted.

"That is the reason we give the pigs the apples we have no other use for," said the clergyman.

"The good sister promptly declined the clergyman's proffered gift as she happened to be of exceedingly slim build."

THE DOCTOR "FIXED IT."

Clay M. Greene, the New York playwright, tells this one about the theater house physician.

"In one of the leading theaters the house physician has a seat given him for each performance. He is supposed to be there every evening. Naturally there comes a time when the play begins to pall on him. One evening not long ago the stage manager of this theater rushed down the aisle to the doctor's seat and whispered:

"Come back at once; the leading lady has had an attack."

In the ladies' dressing room all was confusion.

"What shall I do, Doc?" cried the stage manager.

"Have you poured water on her head?"

"Yes, a whole bucket out of one reserved in case of fire."

"Then don't pour any more! I fear you have made a fatal mistake. Run out to the drug store and get this prescription filled. Be quick about it, too."

"When the stage manager disappeared through the street door, the lady opened her eyes and gasped:

"Doc," she said, "you're a good fellow, ain't you? I know you know there's nothing the matter with me. I want a day off and I don't want to go on in this act. Can't you fix it?"

"Sure thing," replied the doctor, rubbing her hand sympathetically. "I ain't a doctor; I came in on his ticket. We'll fix it."

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CWIK

DELIVERY Main 2000
SERVICE Main 3000

Do you ever ask yourself the question: "I wonder who I could get to deliver this package immediately? It is of vital importance and must be at its destination in 10 minutes."

Remember that for nine years the Quick Delivery has been delivering parcels to your door and has been the constant servant of the people of Colorado Springs. Night and day and for three hundred and sixty five days every year we answer calls with prompt, courteous and intelligent boys and men.

Call us and ask us to purchase your groceries or dry goods for you. We will collect the charges when we deliver to your door. We are as essential to modern public service as is the telephone or street car and are as constantly to be relied upon.

We are to be considered a modern service company and we make a business of serving the public in the following manner:

1st. You can call a messenger at any time day or night and receive prompt and courteous service.

2nd. You can call for us to clean your house from top to bottom. We furnish vacuum cleaners with experienced operators and we certainly know our business when it comes to housecleaning.

3rd. If you find it difficult to obtain anyone to tend your furnace, you can call us and we will give you excellent service.

4th. Our men and boys can care for your lawn during the summer at reasonable rates.

5th. We have a most efficient collection agency in connection with our business and make a specialty of collecting old and bad accounts.

6th. We keep a sufficiently large force of boys with which to care for any amount of special messenger business and these boys are kept busy during spare time, cutting kindling wood which we sell at 25¢ a sack, 5 sacks \$1.00, delivered.

7th. We furnish men for carpenter work, odd repair jobs and, in fact, for anything you might desire.

8th. We have wagons for the heavier type of delivery service and the beauty of it is, we give service; no long delays.

WHEN YOU WANT SOMETHING DONE AND DO NOT KNOW WHO TO CALL, JUST

Get the Habit---Call Main 2000

The Colorado Springs Quick Delivery Co.

Main 2000

The Colorado Springs Quick Service Co.

Main 3000

CARLOS A. BUTTON, Mgr.

HUSBANDS TO BURN.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who is convalescing in London from a recent surgical operation, was telling an actress friend about two dear old ladies who were discussing the subject of husbands.

"Said the first, 'I have been married three times. Each of my husbands is dead, though. They were all cremated.'"

"Her friend was a dear old maiden lady. She listened attentively to her friend, and when she had concluded the sad story of her life, she said:

"How wonderful are the ways of Providence. Here I've lived all these years and have never been able to get one husband and you've had husbands to burn."

LAPSE OF MEMORY.

Dr. H. C. Stuntz, bishop of the Methodist church in South America, while on his way from Lima to Buenos Ayres, via Bolivia and Argentina, was describing to some passengers on the train about a very seely-looking young man who made his way with difficulty down the corridor in one of New York's best hotels, and knocked pudly at his friend's door.

"He was very nervous," said Dr. Stuntz, "and anguish was written on this young man's face.

"What's the matter?" called out the sleepy friend.

"Matter? It's a tragedy, a death, the end of all things; ruination and grief."

"Well, what is it?" lazily inquired the drowsy man without opening his door.

"I called up my wife on the long distance telephone last night and told her why I had not returned. I gave her a perfectly good excuse. And now I can't remember what it was!"

DRESS REFORM IN CHINA.

From the Philadelphia Press.

China is setting a long way ahead of us in its progressivism. The new government there has issued an edict regulating the dress of men and women, and when the government of China issues an edict of any kind it has to be followed.

The men in China had their manly clothes off some time ago, but that has not been enough to give them half-up-to-date air and appearance which the new government desires. They are now directed to abandon that loose blouse which for ages has been a distinguishing feature of Chinese costume, and which has been worn by the Chinese into whatever country they went. The sack coat or the cutaway will be the wear for ordinary occasions of business, and so forth, with the frock coat and silk hat for afternoon and ceremonious functions. And if the instructions are carried out,

the Chinese will be more correctly dressed generally than the average of men in countries where no edicts on dress are issued.

An equally radical change is predicted in women's dress. The edict abolishes the Chinese lady's historic pignose, and at the same time puts its vanguard on hobble skirts. The skirts are to be short, not tight. This abandonment of the trousers costume comes as a surprise to our distinguished suffrage leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was just making arrangements for American suffragists for such of them, at least, to whom the Chinese woman's costume as more convenient for voters and platform purposes than any other. She need not be discouraged, however, when women get the right to vote they can insist upon their right to wear whatever they please.

Meantime the progressive dress reform movement in China will be followed with worldwide interest. But if it succeeds—and of course it will or the government will know the reason why, it will deprive us of much that is picturesque and quaint. No doubt, however, the Chinese will look more modern in a frock coat and plug hat, though he will not all at once become less "vain."

CONQUERING ITALY WITH ICE CREAM.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The Americanization of the world goes merrily on. Our goods sell at every point of the compass and in every degree of latitude. Our ways are becoming cosmopolitan; witness the vogue of our indigenous dances, the "turkey trot" and the like, though between ourselves this is nothing to be proud of. Our rag time has become so popular abroad that the native composers are tearing out handfuls of hair, which they can abundantly spare, in their horror and anger at the fact that their own music is being outdone by the American ice cream has started a social revolution in Italy which threatens to sweep the entire big world. Any one who has tried to get the genuine article abroad will rejoice at this new manifestation of American supremacy, and if the right kind of ice cream soda could be slipped into the revolution, the traveler from this land would be very much happier. And as for the foreigner, who thus gets two of the best products of our land, he would need all his enthusiasm and his theatricalism to put his joy on record.

Italy owes this happiness to Frances Aida, the singer—one of the artists at the Metropolitan, in New York. When she came home the other day she told a reporter of her novel crusade there. She is an ice cream fiend, and, like the little boy with the soap, she "couldn't be happy" without her beloved delicacy.

"They talk of social revolution in Italy," she said, "but I flatter myself that when I introduced American ice cream in Milan the summer before last, I started a little revolution all my own. Would you believe it? The Milanese have gone crazy over ice cream. Men take it as an appetizer before

meals, women take it as a tonic after. What's more, in smart Roman society American ice cream klatches have completely driven English afternoon teas from the field. However, the most startling result of my innovation was an article by a noted physician recommending ice cream as a cure alike for obesity or thinness—two Boston brats six times a day in the former case, and black after each meal in the latter."

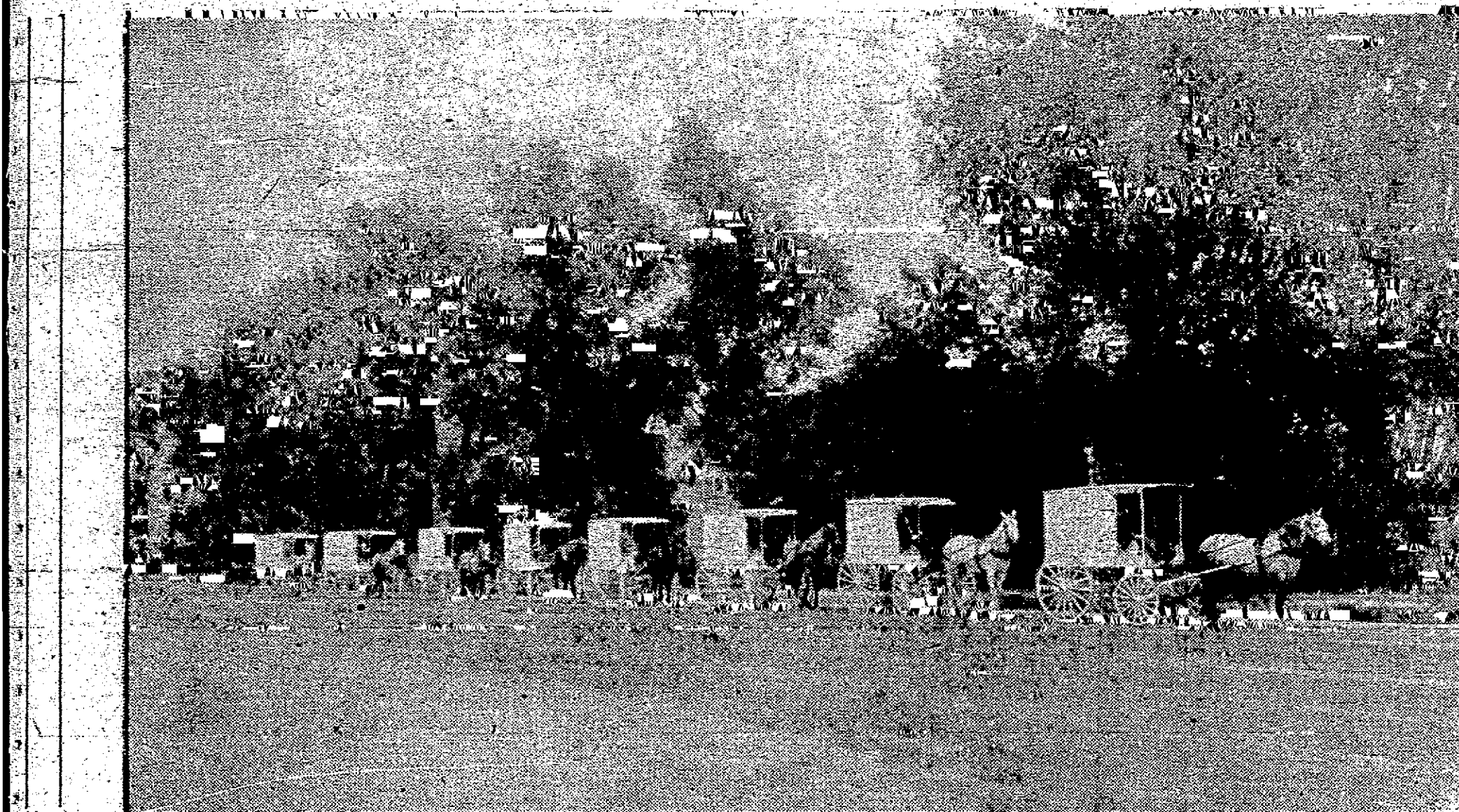
Who can blame them for their ecstasy? Ice cream, like the blessed Scott's Emulsion, needs no prescription. And when we grow tired of the ways of some women, the militant suffragists, for instance, let us forgive them because it was a woman, our own Emily Madison, who invented ice cream. And I believe in the good deeds of women.

TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA.

From Popular Mechanics.

The transportation of freight into the country around Nome, Alaska, is carried on with considerable difficulty in both summer and winter. In winter, of course, it is a problem of snow, and sleds are used, some of which are drawn by horses as well as dogs. The typical forward or lead sled carries a load of three tons. The big-wheeled "spider" is used for hauling heavy pieces of machinery across the marshy country around Nome in the summer time. This vehicle, which carries its load swung under the rear axle, has a capacity of 25 tons. The rear wheels are eight feet in diameter and have a rim two feet wide. The axle is four inches in diameter. The ground in the vicinity of Nome is so soft and spongy that a narrow-wheeled wagon would break through the surface, but this spider rolls over leaving scarcely a mark, and is comparatively easy to draw. The small front wheels carry practically no weight.

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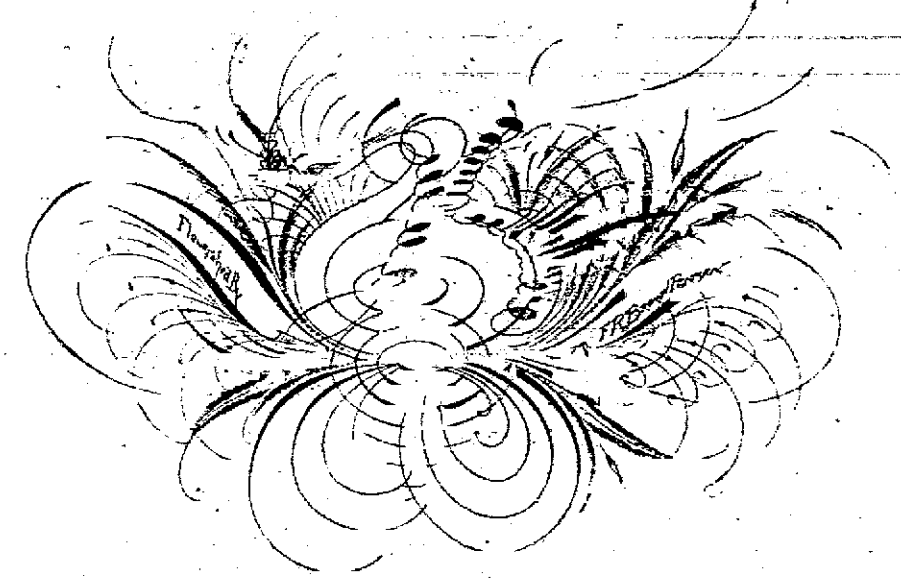
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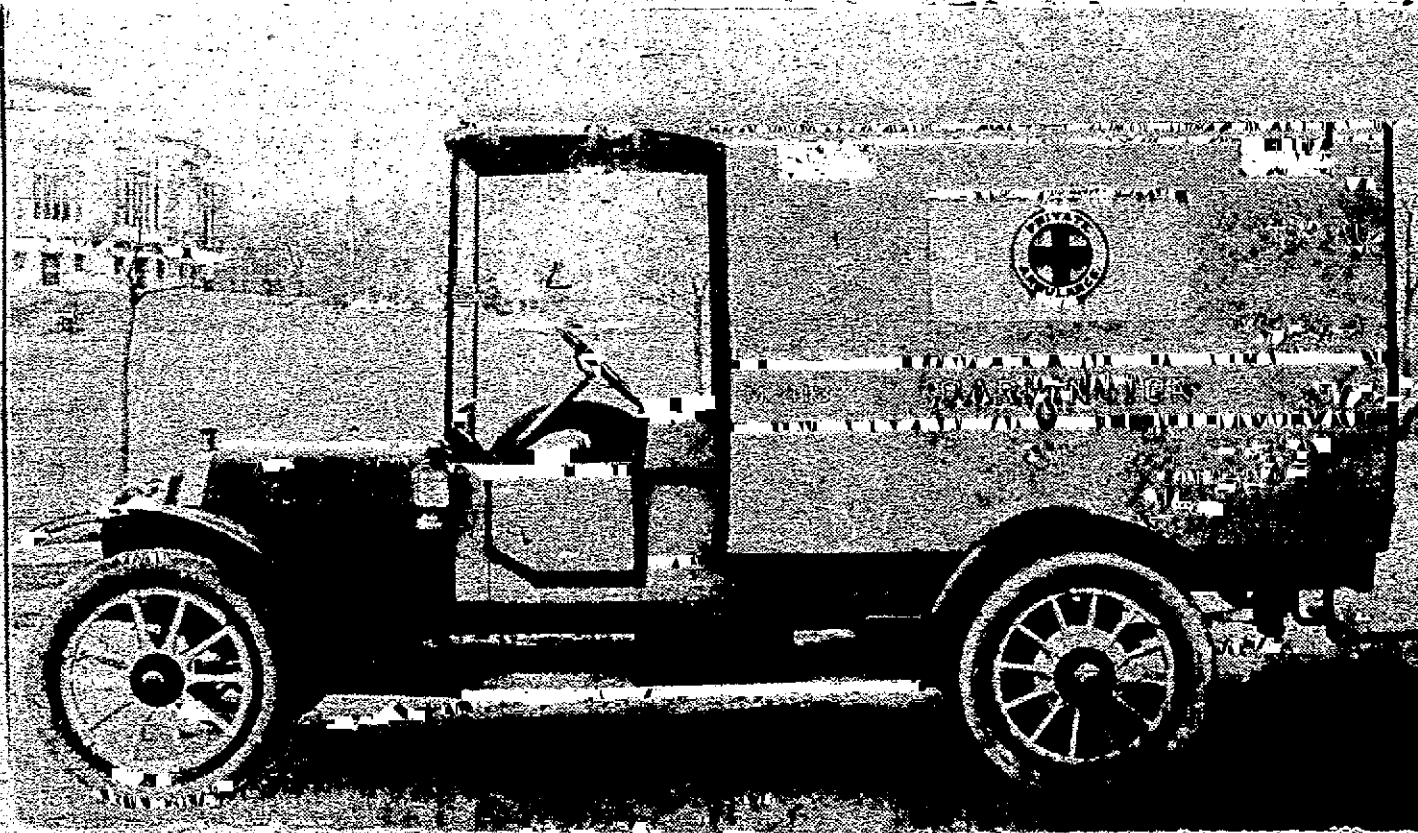
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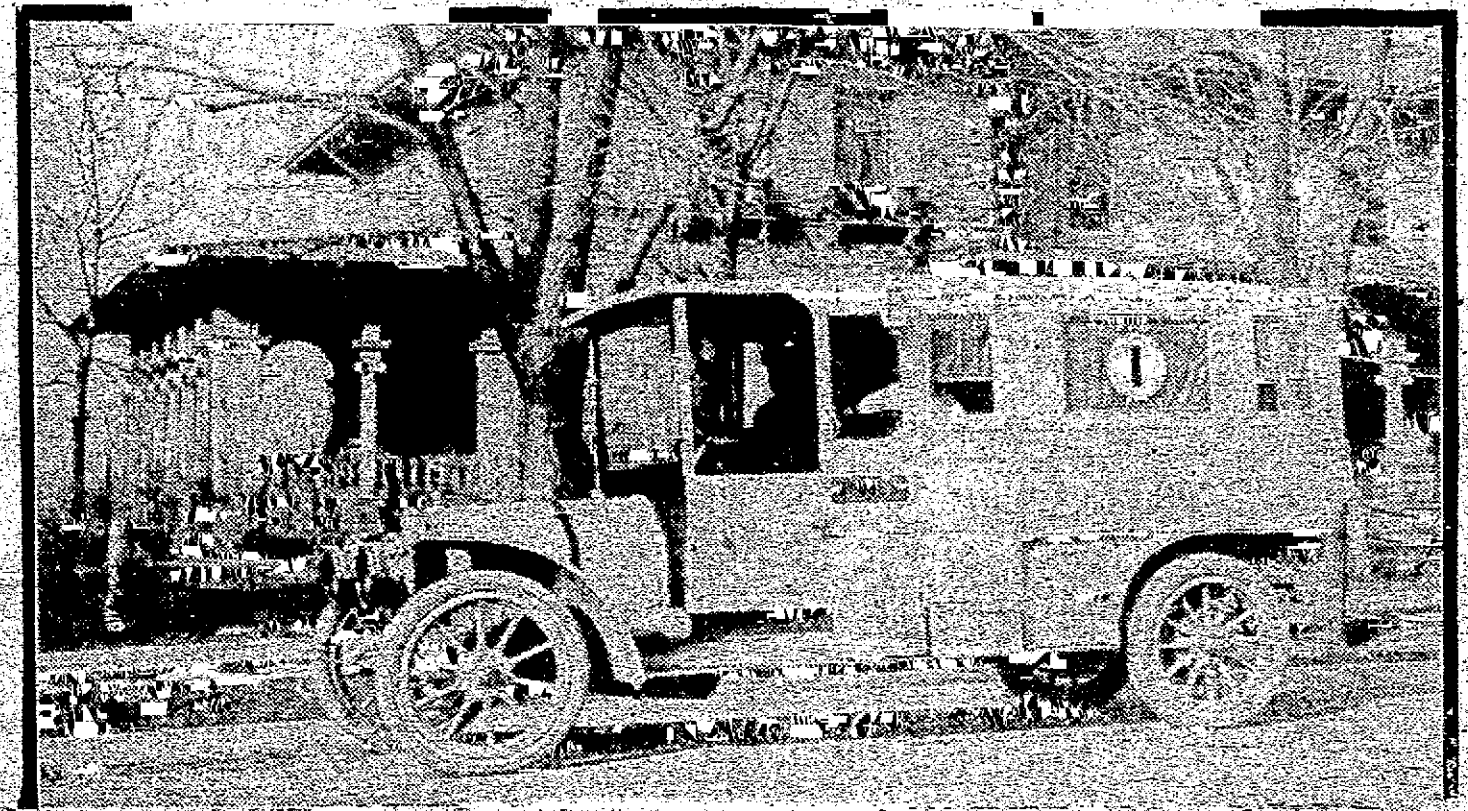
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BOY SCOUT DEPARTMENT

SCOUTS DOING PUBLIC SERVICE

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, in his Annual Report, Shows the Variety of Ways in Which Boy Scouts-Help Others.

Many phases of scouting tending to be of public service have been taken up by the Boy Scouts of America in the past year. These have been pointed out by George H. Merritt, Secretary of the Editorial Board, in his annual report to James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Merritt says: "The trend has been towards state cooperation with the movement and several states have actively taken steps to promote scouting along particular lines which will prove of value to both the boys and their communities. Chief among these should be mentioned the Michigan Forestry plan, the New York Public Service plan, and the North Dakota Committee. In Michigan the Forestry department has organized what is known as the Michigan Forest Scouts who, acting as Deputy Forestry Wardens, take an active part in fighting the forest fires and promoting reforestation in the planting of young trees. "The Michigan Forest Scouts are closely affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America in Michigan, all of the boy scouts in that state being enrolled as Forest Scouts. New York, through the interest taken in the matter by Ex-Governor John A. Dix, has taken under consideration a plan similar to the Michigan idea in which the State Forestry Department will provide for an organization known as the New York Forest Scouts. The duties of these scouts will be entirely in the interest of Public Service, in the planting of young trees throughout the forestry districts, the protecting of forest lands from fires, the reporting of fires, the introduction and protection of good roads, protection of birds and animals. "New Hampshire and Pennsylvania also have formulated plans within the last year whereby the Boy Scouts of America are actually cooperating to protect their forests from fire and disease. At the present time New Jersey is taking steps to formulate similar plans. In North Dakota a special commission of four men has been appointed by the Governor of the State to promote scouting interests along all lines within the State. This, in the way, is a new thing, giving

SCOUTS ALERT AGAINST ACCIDENTS

Leaders of Scout Movement Have Evolved New Activities for Boys to Help Avoid Danger, Suffering and Sorrow.

The manner in which the needs of the boys of the country have been fulfilled by the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America is outlined by the Rev. Richard Earl Locke, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Rutherford, N. J. He attributes the success of his work among the boy scouts to the help he received from the national organization. "The success of my local troop," he writes to James E. West, chief scout executive, "has been made possible by the intelligence, sympathy and efficiency of the administration at headquarters. You not only have met our growing needs, but you have anticipated them times without number. Your courtesy and promptness in dealing with all matters of organization, equipment and control have been inspiring and refreshing, and have made it a pleasure for me as scout master to work with and through you. Your businesslike methods of handling all correspondence and finance have been an illuminating example to the boys. I have always been made to feel that national headquarters existed for the sake of the boys and not that the boys of America were being used to boost the organization. In everything and at all times it has been: What can we do for the boys and their scout master to make the work more joyous, more fascinating, more helpful? In your own enthusiasm and intelligent devotion to this great movement, you have seen its growing needs and met them with promptness, taste, economy and effectiveness."

THE DANGER OF PERNICIOUS LITERATURE

"Generally a boy is safe from the influence of harmful and pernicious literature," that is the statement of Franklin K. Mathews, chief scout book worm of the Boy Scouts of America, who is developing a plan for the culture of boys by the books they like best. He says: "I have been perfectly amazed to find what the true situation is as regards what boys are really reading and the forces that are being used by private publishing companies to promote the sale of their vicious and mediocre books. "I am free to say that under circumstances as I have found them out in the last few weeks, there is scarcely a boy who is safe from the influence of harmful and pernicious literature. In one of the very best preparatory schools in the country I found these books being circulated almost without let or hindrance, and it was recently brought to my attention that one of

the very best denominational publishing houses is an agent for their distribution. All these facts add several elements to the problem calling for most aggressive action on our part."

BOYS WINNING TITLES OF LIFE SCOUTS

The title of life scout is being sought now by many Boy Scouts of America. To win such an honor a boy must pass successfully an examination for ten-foot, second-class and first-class scouts, and he must take examinations in first aid, life saving, citizenship, personal and public health. Having done this work, a scout is registered permanently on the rolls in the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America. There are at present only 19 life scouts registered with the Boy Scouts of America.

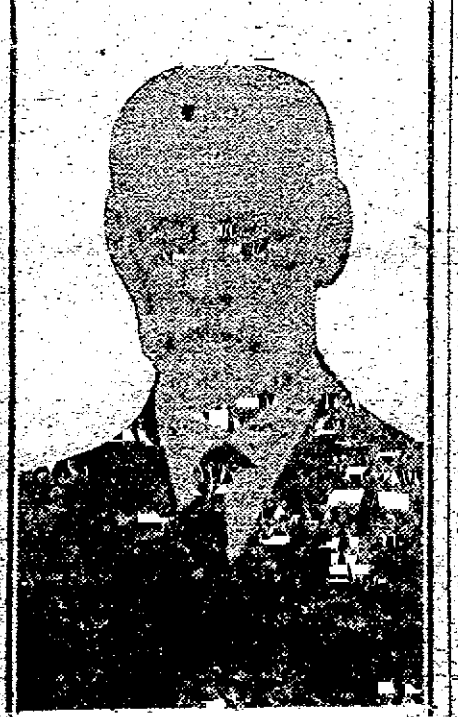
THE SCOUT CLUB FOR GROWNUP SCOUTS

Buffalo has taken the lead of the whole country in featuring the "scout-for-life" principle by the organization of "The Scout Club of Buffalo." First-class scouts who are over 15 years of age are eligible for membership upon the approval of their scout masters. Emphasis is placed upon group unity and promotion of activities that lead to merit honors. Scouts in college, or absent from the city, may become honorary members. From this new club will undoubtedly come the leaders for future scout work in Buffalo.

GOV. WILSON'S BIRTHPLACE HOME OF GOOD SCOUTS

Staunton, Va., the birthplace of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, has two of the best scouts in the country. These two boys, who are registered with the Boy Scouts of America as eagle scouts, are Levering Early and Fred Woodson. There are only 24 eagle scouts in America, and the fact that the insignia is only obtainable through great devotion to the work makes it a great honor. To become an eagle scout, 21 merit badges must be won for efficiency in scout work and various branches of school and other work. There are 56 merit badges in all.

KAISER HONORS HARVARD SCIENTIST



Prof. Charles S. Minot, who was sent from Harvard university to the University of Berlin as an exchange professor, will return to the United States next week. Professor Minot has been signally honored by Emperor William and will bring with him a token of the Kaiser's personal esteem. The American scientist was presented to the Kaiser by the minister of education, and the ruler manifested a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the professor's work. Professor Minot answered all his majesty's questions in a clear-out and incisive manner that pleased the royal inquisitor, and was rewarded for his efforts by a handsome emblem.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR SIGN

Florian Cajot, professor of mathematics at Colorado College, says in the Popular Science Monthly that the earliest known occurrence of the \$ in print is in an American arithmetic, Chauncey Lee's "American Accountant," published in 1797 at Lansingburgh. This fact was pointed out in 1899. A recent writer again calls attention to this arithmetic, says Professor Cajot, and then, with sweet simplicity of mind, conveys the idea that this publication constitutes the true origin of the dollar mark. By this mental short-cut he saved himself the drudgery of a research which, in our case, has extended over several years. After 1800, the symbol began to be used freely, both in print and in writing. On September 23, 1802, William A. Washington wrote a letter on the disposal of part of the bottom land above the Potomac, belonging to George Washington. In this letter there is mention of "220" "230" and "240" per acre. In this article it has been established that the \$ is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation ps for "pesos," that the change from the florentine ps to \$ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came in business relations with Spanish-Americans and that the earliest printed \$ dates back to the year 1797.

THE CRAVINGS OF CHILDREN

From the American Magazine.
On the subject of children's appetites Dr. Woods Hutchinson says in part:
"Every one of the cravings which we not infrequently see in the average child, for sugar, or green apples, or butter, or cake, or even for dirt and shoe-leather, are simply due to his having been starved of some element in the unbalanced and inadequate ration on which we have compelled him to live, whether he liked it or not. "When the child is allowed to grow up as a few children, thank heaven, are now beginning to be allowed to grow up, with freedom to indulge his own natural instincts upon a wide variety of good, sound, wholesome nutritious food, it is promptly found that the things which the child really likes to eat are meat and milk and butter and sugar and fruit and ice cream and the lean crusts of bread and hard crackers; in other words,

exactly the things that he most needs and must have in his daily business of growing up.
"When he has been led and indulged like this the child can be trusted with a candy box on the table

all day long and an unlocked pantry, normal craving for anything, or even starches and cereals are all very well a marked tendency to gorge himself to grow guinea pigs and horned cattle, his injury upon any particular food, but they are not at all the things it is because you have starved him, needed to raise human beings on, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself if your child has developed an abnormal self instead of scolding him."

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News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

FRENCH LIQUOR INTERESTS STRONG

Temperance Legislation Is Bitterly Attacked by Opponents

CITIES TAKE UP STRUGGLE

Regulation in Many Places Precipitates Antagonistic Sentiment

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—In France, as in America, the organized interests in defense of the liquor trade are extremely powerful, and their opposition to temperance legislation is especially marked. The liquor trade, which is a source of revenue to the government, is being attacked by the temperance movement, which is now taking the form of a struggle between the cities and the liquor trade.

It is now taking the form of a struggle between the cities and the liquor trade. The cities are now taking the lead in the struggle, and the liquor trade is being attacked by the temperance movement. The cities are now taking the lead in the struggle, and the liquor trade is being attacked by the temperance movement. The cities are now taking the lead in the struggle, and the liquor trade is being attacked by the temperance movement.

Battle Rages High.
At Pining the battle rages high. For the liquor trade is being attacked by the temperance movement, which is now taking the form of a struggle between the cities and the liquor trade.

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SPANISH OUTBURST ON VERGE OF ERUPTION

Revolution Expected At Any Moment—Country Not Loyal to King

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Events in Spain are being watched with increasing interest and in diplomatic circles everybody is convinced that Spain will shortly be added to the number of republics in Europe.

A great deal has been written about the meetings between King Alfonso and the republican leaders. The king is being watched with increasing interest and in diplomatic circles everybody is convinced that Spain will shortly be added to the number of republics in Europe.

One who did not keep silence, Lieutenant General March, has just been condemned to a term of fortress imprisonment for having sent to the press a seriously worded telegram against Maura. Another, the artillery captain, Perez Balle, recently resigned his commission so as to devote himself to the people's cause, and is now the editor of "Adelante," a socialist revolutionary paper in Valladolid.

Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower



LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lady Rosemary Gower, the handsome daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland, whose life was recently despoiled of after an operation for appendicitis, has made a remarkable recovery and now expects to join in the gaieties of the London season.

The reported engagement of Lady Rosemary to the Marquis of Granby, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, has been officially denied by Lady Rosemary's mother. But the close friends of the young couple are unwilling to believe that the match will not take place.

Lady Rosemary is very popular in the Anglo-American set and during her illness she received many solicitous messages from prominent American women abroad.

And all up and down the country, which is profoundly republican at heart, the leaves are working, and the heart of a child, says with his mother, Joaquin Costa.

Of the rascally House of Bourbon, we ask neither the moon nor the stars, neither roads, nor schools. We merely ask it to go.

WAR OFFICE SEEKS AEROPLANE BASE

And the war office is at present engaged in searching for a hidden base where both aeroplanes and aircraft can be stationed for use in the event of a sudden attack.

The spot likely to be selected is within easy reach of the North sea, and a large fleet of aeroplanes will ultimately be stationed there. It will possess excellent railway communication with almost every part of England and Scotland, but so far removed from any town or village that even those dwelling near it will not be aware of its presence.

The matter has been discussed by the committee of imperial defense for some time, and definite steps are now being taken, officers having been specially detached with instructions to report upon certain likely spots that have been suggested. The station will be in direct wireless communication with the fleet in the North sea, as well as with London, and the principal naval and military centers.

London Society Fails to Keep Lenten Season

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is a curious fact that, although Lent is the opinion of London society, remains a "fast time" for weddings its former more or less rigid observance as a season for the suspension of dancing and other pleasures is now being abandoned. Hostesses are freely sending out invitations for dates that fall between Ash Wednesday and Easter, and the more fashionable restaurants and the more fashionable people are not at all deterred by the Lenten season from expecting a large number of guests during the next six weeks. The explanation of this apparent inconsistency lies in the fact that Lenten marriages are still discouraged by the majority of the clergy, many of whom make it a condition that weddings celebrated within the prescribed period must be shorn of all choral and other embellishments. Rather than consent to be married with these "maimed rites," most couples naturally prefer to dodge the penitential season in fixing the date of their nuptials.

ASQUITH PAYS PENALTY OF FAME

Suffragettes Cause Premier Much Discomfiture These Days

VICTIM OF PETTY WORRIES

Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill Waiting for His Retirement

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Premier Asquith is indeed paying the penalty of greatness as anyone who has seen him recently will readily have discovered. He is no longer the robust, looking, though silver-haired, fine specimen of the British nation he used to be even a few short months ago.

The defeat of the government of many suffrage bills, which was to do away with the injustice of the plural vote and by adding a couple of millions of names to the list of voters, recruited principally from the classes whose tendencies are naturally inclined towards radicalism, and which was to strengthen materially the position of the liberal party, was a very severe blow to him. But still it is not the great problems nor the temporary setbacks which his policy is bound to suffer time and again, that have run him down until he is now a thing like his former self.

Victim of Petty Worries.

What is breaking down Asquith are the many little wicked pinpricks, the necessity of being kept constantly under guard against the silly attacks of the suffragettes, but first of all the continuous jangling, and quarrels among the members of his own cabinet.

There are probably no more two more ambitious politicians to be found than Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. And both of these are constantly waiting for the day when their gray-haired chief, tired from the continuous struggle, lays down his sword to become a member of the house of lords.

Both of them cherish the hope of becoming prime minister of England and each of them is making one bid after the other for popularity. Bonar Law has a good opportunity of seeing what his own position would be if his party should get into power in the near future. Austen Chamberlain alone would soon make him wish that he had remained in the happy obscurity, which Arthur Balfour now enjoys so thoroughly, that he appears to have grown ten years younger during the last twelve months.

DISCOVERS KETTLE FILLED WITH GOLD IN GARDEN

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A wise grower at Marmery (Marne), while digging in his garden, has unearthed a vase filled with gold, silver and copper coins of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, all in an excellent state of preservation. Among the coins are some bearing effigies of Henry VIII and Edward VII of England.

During the so-called "religious wars," the village of Marmery was the scene of a massacre about 1545, and it is supposed that it was buried by the owner.

Pig, Applied as Polite Epithet in France, May Lead to Duel

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Pig is one of the unmentionable words in France. To call a man a pig-well, duels are caused in that way. The trying experience of a French subprefect in a provincial town will show how carefully one has to walk in regard to the contented yet useful animal.

On this occasion of his "name day" (the day of the saint after whom he was christened) the subprefect entertained many of his friends at dinner. They good folks, anxious to do the handsome thing, presented him with a pig. Discreetly turned away, he sent the animal to the kitchen. The official thought the new member of his household to be a "riches" where his cook, who is a negro, is sending the most popular name in France at the present time—that of the president, Mr. Raymond Poincare, called the animal "Raymond." She was told to answer with affectionate grunts.

Subject of Gossip.

The neighbors noticed this, and slowly dark suspicions formed in their minds. The matter became the subject of gossip. Was it not an insult of the most deliberate kind to associate the name of the president of the republic with a pig? The news spread over the town until there was not a café, the tables of which did not shake to the thumps of indignant, shocked Republicans.

Chancellor Lloyd-George



LONDON, Feb. 22.—That Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, has made a profound impression on the imagination of his countrymen, is indicated by the fact that two extensive biographies of him are now in course of publication, besides two or more smaller popular biographies, this despite the fact that he only reached his golden year last month.

One volume of one of the two biographies has been received from the press, and in it the author describes the chancellor as the ideal of the British democracy.

Lloyd-George possesses the gift of eloquence to a remarkable degree. On two occasions recently in the house of commons he touched the very heights of parliamentary debate. His speech on the Welsh church disestablishment bill roused the Welsh members to frenzied enthusiasm. The bill passed by a majority of 107. In his magnificent defense of the insurance tax in the house of commons he carried the entire liberal party with him.

The breach between Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, the great leader of the admiralty, is now the talk of the day. Both of these brilliant statesmen appear to the presidency and on the rock of their ambition their friendship, which was formerly so cordial, has split.

LLOYD-GEORGE HAS STIRRED UP OPPOSITION BY SPEECH

LONDON, Feb. 22.—As a result of his very much as if Lloyd-George was going to occupy the center of the stage during the next session. His speech in the National Liberal Club on the land reform policy shows that he intends to enter into the thick of the fight on this issue. And judging from the fury with which the conservative papers have attacked his plans even before they are past, the merely euphoric state shows that the little Welshman will get all the fight opponents on the Tory benches as well as his own colleagues who are getting very much scared of his personal schemes for social reform.

DIES OF COPPER POISON

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A tinker has died in a hospital here from copper poisoning, the result of not washing his hands before having his meals.

Great Britain's textile mills employ more than 1,000,000 persons.

GERMANS TIRE PRUSSIAN RULE

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg Bitterly Assailed Through-out the Empire

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS CAUSE

Lay Diplomatic Defeats at Feet of Chancellor in Balkan Crisis

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Once more the press are heard everywhere predicting the fall of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, chancellor of the German empire, and prime minister of Prussia. To the bitterness against the imperial government abroad, by Germany's diplomatic defeats in regard to the Balkan crisis, when the chancellor failed to join in action against Turkey, which could benefit only Prussia comes the feeling that Bethmann-Hollweg at all times feels him to be a more prime minister of Prussia than chancellor of the whole empire, and Germans outside of Prussia are growing more and more tired of being always ruled by the haughty Prussians, the most cordially hated people in the country.

The first sign of the revolt against the chancellor and Prussian methods was that fatal day when the members of the Reichstag, the German parliament, and the Prussian Landtag, the Prussian parliament, were debating the Polish question, and the Prussian Landtag, the Prussian parliament, was debating the Polish question, and the Prussian Landtag, the Prussian parliament, was debating the Polish question.

RECEIVES BODY BLOW

That the party of the center voted against the government was a heavy blow to the chancellor as it shows definitely that the so-called "blue-black block," which is his only support, is rapidly disintegrating, and on other questions which must come up here von Bethmann-Hollweg will find himself in the position of a general without an army.

He demands a new army law from the Reichstag which necessitates greatly increased expenditures, but neither the Reichstag nor the Prussian Landtag will give him the money he needs. He has no idea where the money is to come from. He may perhaps in this particular question get the support of the center, but it will then be at the cost of sacrifices which are likely to prove fatal, for while it is true that the center, as a minority holding the balance of power, may play an important political part in the Reichstag, it is absolutely certain that Germany as a whole will not submit to being ruled by the priests, as in Bavaria. All the parties in the Reichstag would then bury all differences and combine against the "Black" party.

An "ultramontane" rule is impossible in Germany but so is also a "Junker" rule and the time has come when the Reichstag will no longer be dictated to by Prussia. Prussia will have to modify her policy to suit the empire and the first step must be to extend the Prussian suffrage. The question is whether Bethmann-Hollweg will realize that here lies the imperial center of gravity, around which alone he may move Germany. Until he does that he will remain a plaything between the interests of the "Blacks" and the "Junkers."

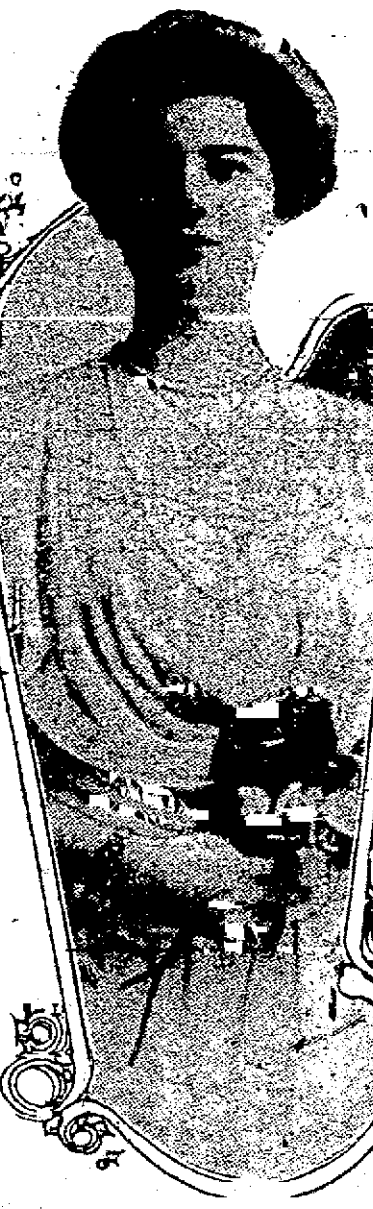
Plumber Masquerading as a Woman Startles Village in France

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A middle-aged plumber, father of a family, was the cause recently of a kind of opera house scene of an empty villa at Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris.

A neighbor saw a light in the empty house and informed the police. A locksmith was sent for and the house searched without result. It was not until a fire was burning under a copper full of kerosene that the neighbors, Boulogne, later again saw a moving light, and raised the alarm. Fifty people, armed with guns and pitchforks, surrounded the villa, while the mayor telegraphed for gendarmes from Fontainebleau.

After a prolonged search a plumber, named Xavier Martignou, was discovered hiding in the garden. He is a married man with three children. He explained that he had no intention of committing a robbery; he had only come there to wash his clothes. Inquiries showed that the plumber was in the habit of dressing up in woman's clothes, and in order that his wife might not pilfer his wardrobe he concealed it on the empty villa. He was washing it when interrupted by the villagers. A bundle of clothes found on the second floor contained much feminine attire. It was all seized by the gendarmes, and the plumber was taken into custody.

Countess Hannah Bismarck



LONDON, Feb. 22.—Social London has been taken captive by the Countess Hannah von Bismarck, granddaughter of the iron chancellor, who recently visited here.

Through a Tooton of Tootons, she is a beauty. Her beautiful features are those of an aristocratic Italian, or a noble young French woman.

It is generally conceded here that London society has not been so taken by a young woman since the early triumphs of Princess "Pat" of Connaught.

ENGLISH CABINET RENT WITH STRIFE

Political Factions Clash Over Labor Party in Parliament

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—There is strife and quarrels everywhere, among the members of the cabinet, among Liberals and Radicals, and food taxers and free traders, among "greater" and "little" Englishmen, and now internal quarrels have broken out even in the Labor party which is faced with a very serious problem of its own.

For some time past relations between the Socialist and moderate Liberal section of the party have been somewhat strained, and the adoption by the Labor party conference of a resolution committing the party, without qualification, to opposition of any franchise measure that does not include women, has now strained the relations to the breaking point.

It is in the course of the next session of parliament, a franchise measure of the nature indicated is proposed. It is practically certain that the miners' representatives in the Parliamentary party, who, in the past have refused to adopt the policy now urged on them, will challenge the right of the annual conference to lay down the lines upon which the Parliamentary party shall act.

Such a challenge must inevitably result in a conflict between the two sections, which can only be ended by their agreeing to break up once more into the constituent elements out of which the party was formed.

The recent resignation from the Labor party executive of Mr. Kier Hardie, and the reporting of Mr. Hardie and other prominent members to their executives for deserting George Lansbury, has increased the difficulty of the situation.

GREY MAY SUCCEED PREMIER ASQUITH

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The cabinet has now definitely settled the vexed question as to who shall have the reversion of the premiership when Mr. Asquith resigns the burden of his office too great for his years and seeks repose in the house of lords. The choice has fallen almost unanimously on Sir Edward Grey. The surprising feature of the decision is that only one member of the cabinet could be found to support the claims of Mr. Lloyd George. The voice of the cabinet has been taken only as a precautionary measure as there is no indication that Mr. Asquith will take advantage of his often expressed wish to retire.

FRANCE PINS FAITH TO POINCARE

Recent Inauguration United People in All Walks of Life

NEW ERA IS ANTICIPATED

Not Single Unpleasant Episode Occurred to Mar Success of Ceremonies

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—On Tuesday last, M. Raymond Poincare was inaugurated president of the French republic in the Hotel de Ville, Paris' city hall, with a festival the like of which Paris has not seen for many years. It was not the plain ceremonies of the rather informal inauguration of the sponsor of the lower class which made the event a remarkable one. It was the participation of the people of all classes, the hilarious and childlike joy of the enormous crowds which had gathered outside the Hotel de Ville and the popular enthusiasm which was manifested not only in all parts of Paris from Place de Vendome and Place de la Concorde to the smallest square in the suburbs but also in every city town and village all over France.

No French president has ever been received with greater enthusiasm and from no president are greater things expected than from M. Poincare, this type of all that is best and most brilliant in the French national character.

Everybody feels that France is entering upon a new era, now that at the head of the republic there is a man who is not only a warm-hearted patriot, like his predecessors, M. Loubet and M. Fallieres, but also a great statesman and an accomplished man of the world who will tower head and shoulders above all the kings and princes it will be his duty to receive at the Palais Elysee.

To celebrate the inauguration of this worthy representative of the educated and powerful France, the people of Paris danced in every open square and dance hall in the gay city until bright daylight. Wednesday morning, and never have the crowds been so enormous, but everybody seemed determined that no unpleasant episode should mar the general joy and the lovely element, which we all know is ever with us must either have retreated to their hiding places or taken part in the general merry-making in the same spirit as the rest of the people of Paris.

POLAND PROVES TO BE PRUSSIA'S IRELAND

Dangerous Questions Involved in Germanization Policy of Empire

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Poland is Prussia's Ireland and the Polish question is as burning and interesting to Prussia as is Ireland to England, and it is a far more dangerous one. For while the English government has only a small part of Ulster to fear, the Prussian government is afraid of the possible success of the violent great Polish agitation for the reestablishment of a great kingdom of Poland as it existed before Austria, Prussia and Russia divided it between themselves in the eighteenth century.

The agitation is fighting the Germanization policy of the government and has been met by a series of land banks, newspapers, societies and so on, and their operations, backed up by the Social Democrats, are spreading to upper Silesia, which is one of the great coal-producing provinces and vital for German industry in general. Autonomy has been often proposed for the other Polish provinces of Prussia, Posen and west Prussia, but to this the government can not consent as a hostile Poland, which stretches to within 20 miles of Berlin would be fatal to Germany in case of war with Russia. The whole problem is a delicate and difficult one for Prussia, and it is not clear that the government is most to stand in the way of the solution is the hard spirit of Prussian administration in dealing with a people of a totally different race, religion, language and above all, temperament.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SOON TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Preparations are being made for a fitting recognition in the first week of March of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Alexandra's arrival in England for her marriage with the late King Edward. Queen Alexandra will be in residence at Marlborough house at the time, and the evening will be spent by the king and queen with the queen mother.

LEADERS OF SPRINGS SOCIETY

Some of the Matrons and Maids
Whose Gracious Hospitality Is
a Feature of Our Social Life.



MRS. SPENCER PENROSE

One of the Most Charming Members of the Country Club Set, Who Entertains Lavishly at Her Beautiful Home and Often With Informal Jaunts to the Penrose Ranch on Turkey Creek.



MRS. ASHTON POIRER

The Beautiful Mistress of El Pomar, Where Brilliant Dinners and Dances Are Given When the Fotters Are in Town.



MRS. LEWIS GIBBS CARPENTER

A Vivacious Member of the Younger Set, Photographed With Her Cunning Little Daughter.



MRS. CLARENCE CARPENTER

As Charming as Is Her Sister, Mrs. Penrose, Mrs. Carpenter Is an Accomplished Musician and Beloved for Her Many Charities.



MISS WINIFRED ROBINSON

The Beautiful Daughter of Mrs. C. S. Gambrell, Who Is Loved by Everyone for Her Sunny, Winsome Manner.



MRS. HENRY M. BLACKMER

One of Denver's "Sacred 36," Who Spends Many Week Ends With the Arthurs and Other Springs Folk.



MRS. CHESLER ALAN ARTHUR

A Delightful Leader of Colorado Springs Society, Who Is as Cordially Welcomed in the Smartest Denver Circles as in Those of This City.



MRS. CHARLES LEAMING

One of the Most Delightful of the Younger Matrons, With Her Handsome Baby Boys, Charles Leaming, Jr., and Thayer, Jr.

WOMEN'S CLUBS A FACTOR IN LIFE OF THE CITY

Continued from Preceding Page.

The North End C. T. U.

The North End Woman's Christian Temperance union was organized February 12, 1892, by Mrs. A. Hawley, president of the state organization, and five charter members, Mrs. E. P. Hawley, Mrs. A. H. Conwell, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. A. S. Blake and Mrs. J. White. There have been only two presidents during these 14 years. Mrs. E. P. Conwell, the first president, signed at the end of the first year, and Mrs. Edwin P. Croxley filled the office in a most capable manner for two years. The first secretary was Mrs. G. Davis. The first treasurer, Mrs. S. Blake, held that office until her death from the city last year. Over 100 women have been on the membership roll since the organization was formed.

The present officers are: Mrs. E. P. Conwell, honorary president; Mrs. A. Conwell, president; Mrs. J. E. Taylor, vice president; Mrs. J. A. Neill, recording secretary; Mrs. A. Frazer, financial secretary; Mrs. George M. Young, treasurer. Even vice-presidents, one from each ward of the city, form the board of control. Meetings are held every fortnight. The lines of work adopted by the organization are preventive, uniting which bond some the departments of health and heredity and medical hygiene, educational, which includes the departments of scientific hygiene instruction, Sunday school, literature, temperance and labor, and (thereof) evangelistic, under which head come benevolence, reform, work, Sabbath observance, others meetings and rescue work, with the red letter days and war mission work; legal, under which head come legislation, citizenship, peace and arbitration. Each of these departments is doing splendidly efficient work and their number gives the idea of the scope and power of the union. Each department is in charge of a secretary, who, by holding meetings and distributing literature, aids the union to educate the young, form a better social sentiment, secure the enactment of laws, especially those for the protection of women and girls, and to be a factor in state campaigns for autory, prohibition and constitutional amendments. The union does a large amount of philanthropic work, as shown by a partial list of charities accomplished during the last year: 100 pounds of fruit and vegetables, 212 pounds of jelly, 511 garments, \$128.50 in money, 172 quarts of fruit, 770 magazines, 11,789 pages of literature, in addition to bedding, flowers, outings, etc.

The P. E. O. Chapters.

Chapter C, in Colorado Springs, and Chapter K, in Manitou, of the national P. E. O. Sisterhood are both splendid organizations striving earnestly for moral, charitable and intellectual uplift. The national organization has a membership of about 12,000, being the largest organization of women alone in the United States. It is not a lodge, but a sisterhood modeled after a college sorority—indeed, the first chapter was formed at the Methodist college in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by a group of college girls. An educational fund of over \$10,000 is held in reserve by the national organization to be loaned to young women seeking aid in securing education and on which the borrower pays a low rate of interest or none at all.

Chapter C.

Chapter C, organized in 1901, has 28 members, the officers being Miss Caroline Jordan, president; Mrs. May E. Elmer, vice president; Mrs. Edith H. Kason, recording secretary; Mrs. Catherine L. Cole, corresponding secretary; Miss Leonora Cree, treasurer; Mrs.

Harriet E. Warner, chaplain; Miss Sarah C. Hutton, guard; Mrs. Cora S. Easton, journalist. Its meetings are held first in the afternoon and then in the evening on alternate Saturdays from September through May. This year the club is studying Greece and Miscellaneous Topics. In October the members had a birthday celebration with a special program at the home of Mrs. Kason. In November the eleventh anniversary banquet was held at the Acacia hotel. It was a very elaborate and most enjoyable affair. The annual musical was held in December and on Washington's birthday the chapter gave its annual party and informal musical in May will be the last of the regular meetings and the annual picnic in June will close the club year. The club does a great deal of philanthropic work and has furnished rooms in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Chapter K.

Chapter K in Manitou has about 25 active members who meet from September until June every other Saturday alternately in the afternoon and in the evening. Its officers are Mrs. H. H. Grafton, president; Mrs. Laura Jackson, vice president; Miss Othello Reichmuth, treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Seitz, chaplain; Mrs. W. L. Thompson, guard; Miss Anne L. Farrier, journalist; Mrs. W. B. Kirby, pianist. The programs this year are devoted to the study of American literature. A lawn fete at the home of Mrs. C. L. Smith opened the year. Then the matrons of the chapter entertained the maids most delightfully in December. In February the annual musical was held and in April the maids will entertain the matrons. In June Chapter K is to entertain the state convention in Manitou. About 100 delegates are expected and a large number of members from over the state are planning to be present at the same time.

The chapter one year conducted a tag-day when a sufficient sum was raised to purchase the inside furnishings of the Manitou library and last winter the members collected and shipped 15 barrels of clothing and food to the dry farming districts. A great honor has come to Chapter K in the election of one of its members, Miss Martha Farrier, first to the state presidency, and now to the supreme board of the national organization. As there are only six or eight members of this board, Miss Farrier is a signal honor of which the chapter is very proud.

The Woman's Study Club.

The Woman's Study club of Colorado City was organized in 1908 by Mrs. L. A. Miller, who herself was president of the club during the first two years of its existence, and in 1909 entered the City and State Federations. In 1910-1911 Mrs. M. T. Burwell was honored with the presidency and in 1911-1912, Mrs. H. P. Daniels was elected to fill the office. This year Mrs. Duncan Lamont is president; Mrs. Helen Ellingwood, first vice president; Mrs. Louise Williams, second vice president; Mrs. Fannie Godfrey, recording secretary; Mrs. Belle Hamble, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Genevieve Ward, treasurer. Fifteen prominent women form the executive board. The object of the club is "to stimulate interest in the history and literature of the past and the issues of the day, and to promote harmony and good fellowship among its members."

The evening meetings of this club and the afternoon meetings of the study class, organized for the purpose of enlarging the usefulness of the club, are held in the homes of the members, alternating every Monday from September to June. The programs include brief accounts of current events in response to roll call and excellent papers and talks on the subject being studied, this year "German History and Literature" by the club and "Present Day American Writers" in the study class. These latter pro-

grams on American fiction are interspersed with discussions of five subjects such as the Parent-Teacher association, Civics, Charter government, etc. and three domestic science demonstrations are being given during the year. The second Thursday afternoon of each month the executive board of the club devotes to parliamentary drill. A very happy occasion for the study class was the Christmas meeting while the annual guest evening this year was the occasion of a splendid lecture on Germany by Prof. George M. Howe of the college. The annual musical evening was also of German music in charge of Mrs. E. O. Best. The annual luncheon will close the club year in May.

The Woman's Study club added materially in the financial success of the year. The club does a great deal of philanthropic work and has furnished rooms in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

The Home and Education Department.

The home and education department of the club, this year under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. H. R. Steele, met on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Its object is to broaden the outlook of women, lessen the burdens of domesticity, strengthen the sympathy between parent and teacher and lighten the path of the woman in her search for the truth. The programs of the department are devoted to the study of the club with the school and the home in their phases, and consist of lecture, talks and discussions. This year the department has also taken up the study of current events. There is a social side to the meetings; two a delightful hour being spent around the tea table after each program. Medical inspection of schools, sanitation, playgrounds, the question of a school nurse, dress, food, social hygiene and eugenics are among the questions discussed, and cooking demonstrations are given several times a year.

The Art and Literature Department.

The art and literature department of the Woman's club meets in the club rooms the first Wednesday of every month. Its object is "to further interest in the study of art and literature and, so far as possible, to impart true culture—physical, mental and moral—to each member of the department." The work of this department has been under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles B. Ferrin and under the leadership of Miss Penetta Flansburg for the last two years and has been devoted to a study of Greek history, mythology, literature and art. Miss Flansburg has given lectures upon these topics and the work has been further carried on with intelligent interest by members of the club at department meetings and at Thursday classes, held on the third Wednesday of each month. A stereopticon "Travelogue on Greece" in the early part of the year and an exhibition of photographs of Greek art, loaned by Prof. Arthur Noyes of Colorado college, have been occasions of special importance in the year's work.

The second meeting of the general club this year was in charge of the art and literature department; Miss Flansburg gave her interesting "Travelogue on Greece, with Stereopticon" at this meeting. In January the department presided at another general meeting which was a most delightful one. Miss Flansburg giving a short resume of Greek art and explaining in detail the splendid collection of pictures and statuary exhibited by the department. Last month a splendid vaudeville was given at the club rooms under the auspices of the department with which to raise money to carry on the work for the remainder of the year. This entertainment was a huge success socially and financially, and when Mrs. Ferrin left the department to her vice chairman recently, it was in splendid condition.

Social Science Department.

The social science department of the club is this year under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr. It meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month in the club rooms, with a study class meeting at the homes of the members on the first Tuesday afternoon of each month, usually for reviews of books bearing on the subject being studied in the department at the time. The object of the department is "to study social conditions and to inspire individual effort for the betterment of mankind." This year the members are studying "Comparative Civic Development in the Cities of the United States," a subject which is occupying the minds of thinking people all over the country and which has proven extremely interesting and profitable.

The department has been fortunate in securing several splendid speakers to address its members and other club women on this program. At the first meeting Mrs. Kerr outlined "Woman's Place in City Government," Mrs. Boyd, in the absence of Mr. P. B. Stewart, gave "A Survey of Progress in Colorado Cities," Miss Oswald of Denver, Judge Ben B. Lindsey's probation officer, spoke in his place on "The Duty of the City to Its Children," Ellis Meredith, noted writer and lecturer, told the department "Why Woman's Suffrage Lost in Ohio" and as Miss Meredith stumped Ohio during the campaign as one of the leading suffrage speakers, her address was of great interest to Colorado women; Professor Ira M. DeLong of the State university spoke on "The People and the Law," dealing in a masterly way with the new form of legislature which gives the people so much power in making the laws, the initiative and referendum and the recall, etc. In January, when Mr. George Creel was unable to fulfill his engagement with the club, his wife, Blanche Bates Creel, spoke on his wonderful work in Denver. In the same month Mr. L. N. Stevens of Denver, who had recently returned from a year's trip around the world, lectured on "My Trip Around the World from a Sociological Standpoint." Mrs. Boyd spoke again in February on "The City and Its Public Utilities," with special reference to local conditions and the possibility of the city's purchase of the street railway. For the remainder of the year the department expects to have Judge Lindsey address them on new proposed legislation, Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann on "The Administration of German Cities," and various members of the club and other important questions. At the last meeting of the department in May a symposium of the progress of the city plan will be presented by representatives from the city council, the Civic league and various committees and commissions. Reports will be made from all sections of the city as to improvements.

There has been a splendid attendance at the department meetings this year. From 20 to 30 members were present at each meeting. The club has 200 and 300 at the meetings and addresses. This department is in charge of two regular meetings of the general club, the first meeting of the year was in then conducted by Mrs. Steele and the president and the annual address. Reports from the department were also heard. Reports from the department were also heard. The club has 200 and 300 at the meetings and addresses. This department is in charge of two regular meetings of the general club, the first meeting of the year was in then conducted by Mrs. Steele and the president and the annual address. Reports from the department were also heard. The club has 200 and 300 at the meetings and addresses. This department is in charge of two regular meetings of the general club, the first meeting of the year was in then conducted by Mrs. Steele and the president and the annual address. 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AN informal little tea Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Charles A. Lansing, 1215 Wood avenue, announced to a few intimate friends, the engagement of her daughter, Miss Abby Lansing, to Mr. Edward L. Kernochan, Miss Lansing is a delightful young lady whose many friends will now eagerly await the date of her marriage. Mr. Kernochan, who is a prominent young business man of the Springs, is the son of Mrs. Frank E. Kernochan.

Luncheon for Major Thornburgh.
For his brother-in-law, Major R. M. Thornburgh, 11 S. of San Francisco, Mr. Dan Allen, Cassment entered the members of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club at luncheon at the club on Friday. Major Thornburgh, head surgeon of the army hospital at the Presidio, is on leave of absence until April, when he will report for duty in the Philippines.

Luncheon at County Club.
Mrs. Charles A. Lansing presided over a luncheon of exquisite opportunity, Friday at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Marjorie of London, England, who is her house guest. Covers were laid for Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond, Mrs. Henry Russell Wray, Mrs. Irving Howbert, Mrs. J. McKenney, Mrs. Dan Dillon, Mrs. Morsan Aldrich, Mrs. Priscilla Bartlett, Mrs. Charles B. Lansing, Miss Abby Lansing and Mrs. Lansing.

Second Art Exhibition.
The opening Wednesday night of the second art exhibition brought here by the Colorado Springs Art society was a delightful social occasion as well as a rare treat for lovers of art. The 25 oil paintings by Philip Little comprising the collection are hung in the federal court room on the second floor of the new postoffice building, which was decorated with palms and plants and cut flowers. Wednesday evening there was victrola music and punch was served. The members of the society, who now number about 150, were received by the officers and trustees and then left to wander about and enjoy the beautiful canvases at their leisure. The exhibit will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon every day this week. The first exhibition some three weeks ago, this one is being attended by large numbers of art lovers each day.

Dinner for Mrs. Tripp.
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Krause entertained at dinner at the Antlers Monday evening in compliment to their guest, Mrs. George Brown Tripp. Covers were laid for eight, the guests being the most intimate of Mrs. Tripp's friends.

Luncheon at Golf Club.
Mrs. Samuel Garvin was hostess at a charming informal luncheon last Tuesday at the Colorado Springs Golf club. Covers were laid for eight.

Tea and Sale.
A very charming tea and most successful sale were held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Aldrich, 2206 Wood avenue, Tuesday afternoon by the industrial bureau of the Episcopal churches. Mrs. Sidford Harn, Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond and Miss Innes were in charge of the tables, which bore fancy articles for sale. Mrs. Aldrich presided during the afternoon and Mrs. Arthur S. Hart presided at the tea. They were assisted in serving by Mrs. William Irving Howbert, Mrs. Charles F. Lansing, Miss Winifred Robinson, Miss Hazel Parvley, Miss Marjorie Harvey and Miss Ethel Hall.

Entertained at Bridge.
Miss John Speed Tucker was hostess at a delightful informal bridge party Monday afternoon at her home, 317 North Weber street. Three tables of the game were arranged and at its close luncheon was served.

MISS MARGARET STURGIS, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Codman Sturgis, has chosen March 26 as the date of her wedding to Mr. John Wallace Suter, son of the Rev. and Mrs. John Wallace Suter of Winchester, Mass. The marriage ceremony will be performed Wednesday evening at St. Stephens Episcopal church by the Rev. Arthur N. Taft and will be one of the smartest weddings of the post-Lenten season. The engagement of Miss Sturgis and Mr. Suter was announced about a year ago in Boston by Mrs. R. Clinton Sturgis, aunt of the bride-to-be, and it was in Boston, too, that Miss Sturgis made her debut. She is a very attractive girl and a favorite in the younger social set. Her fiancé, who has made many friends during his visits here, is a junior at Cambridge Theological school. Among Miss Sturgis' bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia Patterson, daughter of New York, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Jackson of New Haven, Conn., both of whom are expected to arrive soon to be guests at the Sturgis home until after the wedding.

Society at "The Concert."
Delicious bits of acting in the daintiest, most delightful comedy seen here this year, "The Concert" were enthusiastically appreciated Monday evening by an audience which included all of our society folk who are not rigidly observing Lent. Noted in the audience were Mrs. John G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Shove, Mrs. John Annan of London, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Mrs. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Vance, Mrs. Metcalf Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Seawson, Mrs. Louis Gibbs Carpenter, Mrs. Egbert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid M. Heger, Mrs. James T. Anderson, Mr. Butler Williamson, Mrs. George Bowyer Young, Mrs. Howell P. Anderson, Mrs. S. S. Pierce, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Miss Laura Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Lansing, Miss Abbie Lansing, Miss Winifred Robinson, Mr. Cornelius Stacy Gambrell, Mr. Daniel Knowlton, Mrs. Allen T. Gunnell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred K. Porter, Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham, Mrs. Arthur C. H. Friedmann, Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge, Mrs. Robert K. Argo, Mrs. Samuel Garvin, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Mrs. Martin Slaughter, Mrs. J. W. Scott, the Misses Shapkins, Miss Carolyn Morse, Mrs. A. H. Loomis, Mrs. Philip Loomis, Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup, Miss Reba Shoup, Mrs. Walter C. Frost, Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Mrs. F. L. Robbins, Miss Susan W. Eastman, Mrs. Charles V. Turner, Mrs. Theron S. Barnes, Miss Genevieve Turner, Miss Burns, Miss Kate Burns, Miss Ethel M. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. William H. Wells, Mrs. John H. Baker, Mrs. Ellen C. Baker, Mrs. William T. Kasson, Mrs. W. W. Cowan, Mrs. John Lennox, Mrs. S. H. Stanton, Mrs. F. F. Schreiber, Mrs. George M. Howe, Mrs. Marie Briscoe, Mrs. Edgar Marbourg, Mrs. A. L. Mowry, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. S. A. Caldwell, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Mrs. Dols Hudson Allen, Mrs. B. M. Lathrop, Mrs. A. N. Hubbard, Mrs. E. C. Pease, Miss Grace McKeehan, Mrs. Frances Rouse, Miss Rouse, Miss Jessie Aitken, Mrs. Merion Stubbs, Mrs. S. B. Scholz, Mrs. H. Howard Brown, Mrs. Myria W. Morrison, Miss Mary E. Griffin, Mrs. N. E. Baker and Mrs. Spear.

Three Tables of Bridge.
Mrs. Grant C. Homenway entertained at auction bridge yesterday afternoon at her home on West Del Norte street in compliment to Mrs. Hahn of Omaha, who is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Tail Milliken. Three tables of the game were arranged. The rooms were gay with flags and red, white and blue streamers and the table cards also carried out the idea of Washington's birthday.

Children's Party.
The children of Miss Bennett's dancing school, with some of their little friends, enjoyed an afternoon at the San Luis school of the day after St. Valentine's. The rooms were prettily decorated with hearts and darts, and while Valentine's was a part of the program, fun was derived by the little ones from playing the table card game of hearts on a large checkered board. Little Miss Alice Seney, capturing the first prize and Marion Mullin the second prize. Miss Bennett was assisted in the dances by the Misses Janet Pennington, Eleanor Ross, Harriet Johnson, Helen Hamilton, Miriam Perkins and Masters George Krause, Stuart Armit and Vincent Gildea. Prizes were provided by the Misses Elizabeth Hamilton and Jeannette Hawkins, who greeted the guests as they arrived. The other children present were Marcella, Gerald and Robina Webb, Janet Hall, Charles and Frederick Parisworth, Sylvester Benbow, Janet and Maurice Hager, Gladys Burns, Bobbie Center, Carolyn and Eugene Sunderlin, Lawrence French, James Donaldson, Jack and Francis Casement, Jack Hawkins, Katherine Fenty, Albert and Anthony Hoadson, Reginald and Phyllis Dodge, Cornelia and Dorothy Lunt, Charles and Heywood Newbold, Betty Hangerford, Clement Carroll, Margaret O'Brien, Arthur E. Edmondson, Jane Quackenbush, Adelaide Gunn, Philip Brooks, Nina Shafer, Virginia Marx, Helen and Marion Smith.

Musical and Supper.
Mrs. William Wells Price invited about 20 of her friends to her home, 215 North Nevada avenue, last Sunday evening to meet her niece, Mrs. Beulah Edwards of Los Angeles. Mrs. Edward E. Tallaferra sang "My Rose of Yestereven," "The Birthday" and "The Land of Sky-Blue Water" and Mr. Joseph McCombs sang "The Secret," "La Gioconda" and "Ideale." After this delightful program a delicious chafing dish supper was served.

Musical Club Guest Night.
The next meeting of the Colorado Springs Musical club to be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Perkins hall at the college will be a popular guest night of the club, when each member is allowed to invite two guests. A splendid program has been arranged for the occasion, including the following numbers:

Organ-Scherzo.....Hofte
Violin and piano-Sonata.....R. Strauss
Mrs. G. M. Howe, Mrs. F. A. Faust, Quartet-Agnus Dei.....Beethoven
Mrs. E. E. Tallaferra, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Mr. Walter Briscoe, Mr. George Hemis.
Organ-Panorama.....Slas
Cantata-God Thou Art Great! Spahr
St. Stephens Choir

THE ANNUAL guest luncheon and musical of Zebulon Pike chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held yesterday at the Antlers hotel was not only one of the most elaborate and delightful the chapter has ever had but one of the smartest social affairs of the season. About 60 members and their guests were received by the parlors of the hotel at 12 o'clock by the hostess, Mrs. Clarence Clark Hamilton, assisted by Mrs. Robert K. Argo, regent of Zebulon Pike chapter, Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham, Mrs. Martin Slaughter and Mrs. J. W. Scott. A charming musical program, given by Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, piano; Mrs. John Speed Tucker, soprano; Mrs. Marie Briscoe, violin; Mrs. George M. Howe, violin; and Miss Jessie Aitken, reader, had been arranged by Mrs. Tucker and included these numbers:

- Trios—
Suite.....Mozakowski
(a) Allegro Energitico
(b) Allegro Moderato
(c) Lento Assai
(d) Molto Vivace
Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Briscoe, Mrs. Howe.
Readings—
Radiant Morn.....Henry Van Dyke
Silent Noon.....Dante Gabriel Rossetti
Starry Night.....D. W. Proctor
Miss Aitken.
Soprano—
The Day of Beauty.....Clough-Leigher
(a) Radiant Morn
(b) Silent Noon
(c) Starry Night
Mrs. Tucker.

After the program the guests went to the dining room where eight tables were laid each with eight covers. The centerpieces were clusters of American flags tied with a bow of fluffy white tulle and the place cards were tiny Gilbert Stewart miniatures of George Washington. At each table one of the officers of the society presided as hostess. The menu was:

- Celery.....Supreme of Fruit
Cream of Tomatoes
Broiled Spring Chicken
Pommes au Gratin
French Peas
Asparagus Tips Salad
Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes
Cafe

Suggestions of Washington's birthday were attractively used in this menu. The supreme of fruit was molded in the form of hatchets while the ice cream formed miniatures of the proverbial tree loaded with candied cherries.

Covers were laid for Mrs. Allen T. Gunnell, Mrs. Clarence Clark Hamilton, Mrs. S. E. Brewster, Mrs. R. A. Chadwick, Mrs. Fred K. Porter, Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham, Mrs. Arthur C. H. Friedmann, Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge, Mrs. Robert K. Argo, Mrs. Samuel Garvin, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Mrs. Martin Slaughter, Mrs. J. W. Scott, the Misses Shapkins, Miss Carolyn Morse, Mrs. A. H. Loomis, Mrs. Philip Loomis, Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup, Miss Reba Shoup, Mrs. Walter C. Frost, Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Mrs. F. L. Robbins, Miss Susan W. Eastman, Mrs. Charles V. Turner, Mrs. Theron S. Barnes, Miss Genevieve Turner, Miss Burns, Miss Kate Burns, Miss Ethel M. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. William H. Wells, Mrs. John H. Baker, Mrs. Ellen C. Baker, Mrs. William T. Kasson, Mrs. W. W. Cowan, Mrs. John Lennox, Mrs. S. H. Stanton, Mrs. F. F. Schreiber, Mrs. George M. Howe, Mrs. Marie Briscoe, Mrs. Edgar Marbourg, Mrs. A. L. Mowry, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. S. A. Caldwell, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Mrs. Dols Hudson Allen, Mrs. B. M. Lathrop, Mrs. A. N. Hubbard, Mrs. E. C. Pease, Miss Grace McKeehan, Mrs. Frances Rouse, Miss Rouse, Miss Jessie Aitken, Mrs. Merion Stubbs, Mrs. S. B. Scholz, Mrs. H. Howard Brown, Mrs. Myria W. Morrison, Miss Mary E. Griffin, Mrs. N. E. Baker and Mrs. Spear.

The Senate Carnival.
One of the most unique events ever given at the High school was held Friday evening under the auspices of the Senate Literary society. It was a miniature street carnival, and the only affair of the kind given since the Omega festival several years ago. The Senators showed great ingenuity in arranging amusements for their guests and were rewarded by a very large attendance and keen enthusiasm. There were showers of confetti and the din of "snappers," an African dodger and a beauty (?) show, a scenic railway and a country store, a clever vaudeville performance and a minstrel show, besides attractive refreshment booths presided over by pretty High school girls, who greatly aided their "brothers" in the main objects of the evening—to have a good time and to make money.

The interest of the evening, however, was centered in the checking and crowning of the senate queen. There had been great excitement and intense rivalry all week among the students and various organizations, and so close was the race for the honor that it was not even guessed until the votes were counted that of the five contestants, Miss Geraldine Hull was the lucky girl. She is a charming young lady and the contest showed her great popularity among her friends. In addition to the honor of being proclaimed queen of the Senate carnival, Miss Geraldine Hull was presented by President McKesson in behalf of the Senators with a beautiful cameo ring as a souvenir of their devoted loyalty. The other contestants all of whom "all but" won the race, were Miss Ruth Collins, Miss Beatrice Thomas, Miss Helen White and Miss Helen Hull-house.

Dinner at Elks Club.
Mr. Glen Hayes Logan, exalted ruler of the local Elks lodge, and Mrs. Logan entertained at a dinner of handsome appointments at the Elks club house Wednesday evening before the regular monthly dance. The dinner table was a beautiful board-shaped one and the place cards and



MISS GERALDINE HULL
The Popular Candidate of the Zeta Literary Society at the High School, Who Was Crowned Queen of the Senate Carnival Friday Evening.

favors suggested Washington's birthday, as did the red, white and blue ices and cakes. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. Logan.

Miss Blispham's Recital.
The pupils of Miss Anna Blispham gave a very interesting piano recital Friday afternoon at her home, 2111 North Nevada avenue. The program was as follows:

Rock-a-bye-Song.....Jessie Gaynor
The Little Conversation.....Jessie Gaynor
Dorothy Anderson
The Hunting Song.....Burgmuller
Louise Danks
In the Boat.....Max Franke
Maude Reid
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Elizabeth Fertig
Sonia in F.....Beethoven
The Victor's Return.....Sargorrio
Ellis Spackman
Caprice.....Charence Bowers
Peggy Jackson
Humoresque.....Anton Dvorak
To a Water-Lily.....Edward MacDowell
Nancy Jackson

Entertained Last Week.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Maston entertained at a lovely valentine party at their home, 1424 Lincoln avenue last Thursday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Naylor who are leaving soon for Omaha. The rooms were decorated with hearts and cupid and the evening was spent with games. A late supper was served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feldler, Mr. and Mrs. James Janama, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. Crutcheild, Mr. and Mrs. Ray McGeary, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kemp and Mr. and Mrs. Maston.

Clever Surprise.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Barney, 1823 North Nevada avenue, were surprised in a most delightful manner Monday evening by their former neighbors and friends of Manitou. The evening was spent with cards and a delicious late supper was served by the guests. Those present were Mr.

out in the heart-shaped sandwiches, cakes and candies. The guests were Mrs. Rowley, Miss Elizabeth Greff, Miss Augusta Williams, Mrs. Nixon, Miss Eleanor Moore and Miss Hattie Brown.

Washington Surprise Party.
Mrs. H. Turner gave a Washington surprise party in honor of her son, Howard Turner, last week. The rooms were decorated with flags and hatchets. Afterwards supper was served. Those present were the honor guest, the Misses Madrie Merrill, Leonor Arthur, Cora Deaton, Lea and Dolly Bottling, Mayme Gray, Katherine J. Burrows, Elsie and Grace Anthony, Agnes Neeyer, Mrs. M. Gray, Mrs. L. R. Templeton, and Messrs. Paul Jeanne, Roy Gray, James McKendry, Lester Stewart, Scholtes, Charles Shadford, Harry Aldrich, Charles Cramer and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Tanager.

Delightful Dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Larrabee entertained at dinner Thursday evening in their beautiful new home at Ivyridge. The house was adorned with red carnations and greens and the dinner table bore a centerpiece of the red carnations and ferns. The favors were tiny silk flags and the place cards carried out the idea of Washington's birthday. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Metz, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stark, Mrs. Buchanan of Savannah, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee and Miss Helen Larrabee.

The Elks Dance.
The Elks February dance given Wednesday evening in the ballroom of the handsome Elks club house was a very enjoyable affair. Fink's orchestra furnished the music and a delicious supper was served at midnight. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hayes Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. William Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. James Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Merle E. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Fink, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Tor-

brother, Major R. M. Thornburgh, and Mrs. Thornburgh of San Francisco who are en route east. Major Thornburgh, head surgeon in the army hospital at the Presidio, has been granted leave of absence until April when he will report for duty in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Sr. of Philadelphia, parents of Mr. Joseph Harrison, have taken a cottage at Broadmoor for several weeks.

Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., is at home for the week end, St. Stephens school at Austin Bluffs having closed for holiday on Washington's birthday.

Mrs. Donald Miller of New York city has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hemming, for several days.

Mrs. E. F. Toole and Miss Gladys Toole are leaving today for their home at St. Joseph after a long visit with Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hunter Seddon, ridge, the Misses Mary and Juliet Seddonridge and Mr. Gerald Seddonridge left Thursday for Washington, D. C., where they will reside at the Highland hotel during Mr. Seddonridge's term as congressman. They expect to return to the Springs in June to spend the summer.

Mrs. Frederick K. Porter of Leadville has been the guest of Mrs. Allen T. Gunnell and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clark Hamilton for the past week. She is returning to her home about the middle of the week.

Mrs. George Brown Tripp and her son, John, who have been visiting in the Springs for some time as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Shearer and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Krause, has gone to Fort Collins to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thayer. They are returning to the first to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Harmon.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, Mr. Harrison, father of Philadelphia and Mr. Walter Andrews of Denver spent last week

MISS HELEN WHITE
The Omega Society Candidate, Who Was Selected for the Honor of Being Named Queen of the Senate Carnival.

ington, Mr. and Mrs. Burton M. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Allen, Mrs. John Morrow, Mrs. L. D. Wilson, Mrs. H. Maxwell, Miss Nelson, Miss L. Jones, Miss E. Jones, Miss Clark, Miss Moxer, Miss Maxwell, Miss Wilson, Miss Barnes, Miss Clark, Miss Rankin, Miss Walker, Miss Newell, Miss Crawford, Miss Deacon, Miss Fox, Miss Jeancon, Miss Knoll, Miss St. Clair, Miss Russell, Miss Foster, Miss Welch, Miss Thomas, Mr. DeBerg, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Cox, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hildick, Mr. Gaetner, Mr. Schmeier, Mr. Ross, Mr. Rehman, Dr. Griffin, Mr. King, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Boynton, Mr. Pritchett, Mr. Barber, Mr. Shorman, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Smith, Mr. Davis, Mr. Rathbun, Mr. Noland and others.

Personal Mention.
Mrs. Morgan Aldrich is leaving on March 8 for Brooklyn, N. Y., to attend the marriage of her niece, Miss Quinn, which is to be celebrated March 12. The bride-to-be has many friends here, having visited Mrs. Aldrich several times.

Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, who has spent the last few weeks visiting her son, Mr. William Bartlett in Tucson, Ariz., has returned and is at the Antlers hotel.

Mrs. John W. Gates and her party have returned from a short trip to California and are at the Antlers again for a few days.

Miss Hazel Harvey and Miss Marjorie Harvey, who have spent several weeks in the Springs as the guests of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond, left Thursday for their home in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mrs. Louise S. Crosby, who has spent some time at the Antlers, is returning to her home in New York tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Dillon Casement are entertaining Mrs. Casement's

end at the Trinchera grant, having motored down on Saturday.

Major Thornburgh, U. S. A., of San Francisco, left yesterday for the east after a short visit with his sister, Mrs. Dan Dillon Casement.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Yates and little Miss Helen Yates have gone to Seattle, where they will make their home in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lowell are guests at the Hotel Virginia, in Long Beach, Cal. The Lowell expects to remain in southern California several months. Mr. Lowell is winning new laurels in golf out on the coast.

Although Mrs. John W. Shearor is rapidly improving from her recent serious illness, the date of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Shearor and Miss Shearor for their visit in the east has not been decided.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waugh and Miss Waugh returned recently from a long visit with Mr. Waugh's son, a merchant at Myton, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Holland are at home to their friends at the Gladstone apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Castello, 1112 North Weber street, have as their guest Mrs. Castello's sister, Mrs. Graves of Denver.

Captain and Mrs. James H. Parker have moved from their home at 1820 North Tejon street to 1804 North Tejon.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dixon, who have been away for the last three weeks, have returned to their home at Broadmoor.

Mrs. Robert Kerr is in Texas visiting her mother, Mrs. Hart.

Word has been received here that Mrs. Charles S. Sprague of Goldfield, Nev., formerly prominent in club circles in the Springs, has moved to Los Angeles for a time to put her daughter, Miss Sallie Sprague, in a private school there.

Things Musical An Important Part of Social Life

THE largest musical organization in the city is the Colorado Springs Musical club with a membership of 225 at the present time. This club includes almost all of our musicians and its bimonthly meetings, held on alternate Monday afternoons at the Acacia hotel, are oc-



MISS VIOLA PAULUS

Miss Paulus, who is head of the vocal department of the College School of Music, is a concert singer of marked ability.

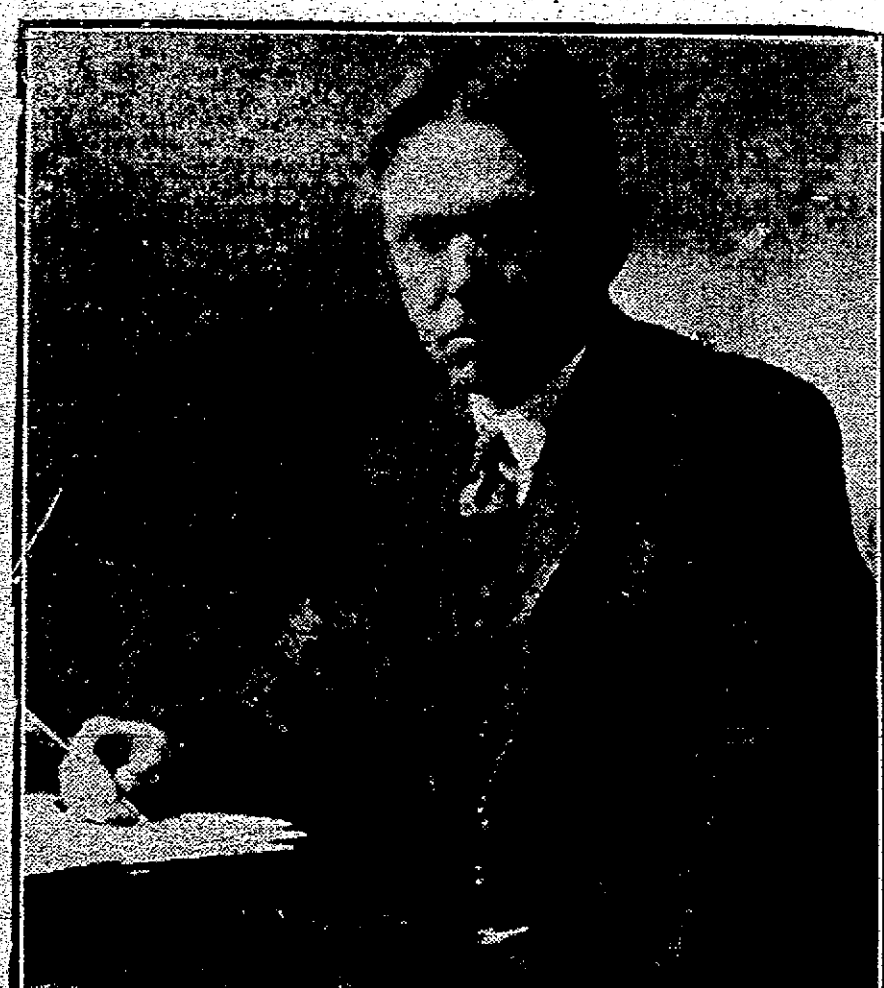
casions of great social as well as musical interest. There is an active membership, an associate membership open to all music lovers and a student membership open to pupils of the active members. The object of the club is to bring musicians and music-lovers together with the ideal of creating a true musical atmosphere in the community. This year it is under the



MRS. GEORGE M. HOWE

Mrs. Howe is a very accomplished musician who is in charge of the violin department of the College School of Music, and who not only finds time to teach but to contribute a great many exquisite numbers to the programs of the various musical organizations of which she is a member.

guidance of the following officers: Mr. Willet R. Willis, president; Mrs. Clarence Clark Hamlin, first vice president; Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, second vice president; Miss Francis S. House, recording secretary; Mrs. Clement C. Dickey, corresponding secretary; Miss Josephine Comstock, treasurer, and Mr. Nelson Brett, il-



FREDERICK AYRES JOHNSON

A local composer of world renown whose "Sea Dirge" is proclaimed the greatest song America has ever produced.

brarian. Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins, Miss Marie Gashweiler and Mr. Alexander Pirie form the advisory board, while the program committee consists of Professor Albert C. Pearson, chairman; Mr. H. Howard Brown and Mr. Marion O. Barnes.

The first musical club in Colorado Springs was started in a most informal way by Mrs. Bass, afterwards Senator Wolcott's wife, and Professor Pearson in January, 1880. The members of this club met at their various residences, the first recitals being given at Glen Eyrie, Briarhurst and other of the old homes. Then as the club grew the meetings came to be held in the old Palmer hall, now Cutler academy, and for several years musicians were brought down from Denver to give the programs. It was at a recital in this building before the members of this small club that Mrs. John Speed Tucker, then a little girl, made her first public appearance as a singer.

This club gradually gave up its meetings and then for a few years a series of subscription concerts were given at these same homes by these same music lovers. Finally 22 years ago Mrs. Clement C. Dickey and Mrs. F. T. Anderson with five others decided to meet weekly and do what they could to make Colorado Springs a center of musical culture. This club met usually at the home of Mrs. Dickey, and, at first, its membership was open only to women, but later men were permitted to join. Professor Pearson was the first man to be invited. Among



LOUIS PERSINGER

The greatest American violinist—a Colorado Springs boy.

presentation of a series of artist concerts by the greatest musicians of the day. Through these concerts the people of Colorado Springs have been enabled to hear world-renowned artists and the lasting gratitude of hundreds of delighted patrons has been extended to the Musical club each year. This season has been an especially fine one. Included in the course were Mlle. Alma Gluck, soprano, and Alwin Schroeder, the famous cellist who played with the Kneisel quartet at one of the earliest concerts; Mlle. Yolanda Moro, Hungarian pianist; our own Louis Persinger, and Mme. Marcella Sembrich, one of the greatest prima donnas the world has ever known. In addition to these rare treats Mr. Willis, president of the club, himself brought for our entertainment the ravishing Genesee and her splendid orchestra and in March is bringing Mischa Elman. The Musical



MRS. MARIE BRISCOE

One of the most talented and beloved of Colorado Springs musicians. Mrs. Briscoe is a violinist who has had splendid success as soloist and teacher. She was for 10 years in charge of the violin department of the College School of Music, and her name upon a program is always an assurance of its success.

club and Mr. Willis are to be congratulated upon bringing here this truly splendid array of the world's best talent.

The bimonthly recitals by local musicians included in the active membership of the club are also extremely interesting and profitable. For the past two years these recitals have been made doubly enjoyable by the addition of a large orchestra of professionals and amateurs who are doing



WILLET R. WILLIS

President of the Colorado Springs Musical club, who gives unstintingly of his time and labor to further the aims and ambitions of the club.

truly splendid work. Last year, under the direction of Mr. Marion O. Barnes, and this year of Mr. J. A. Leonard Johnson, the orchestra has undertaken overtures and symphonies with the greatest success. The recital programs, in charge of a committee of which Professor Pearson is chairman,

are artistically arranged and most attractive. Some time during each year a local composer's program is given and proves a most interesting feature of the club work. This meeting will be on March 21 this year.

Last year the club launched two new ventures—the orchestra, which has proven itself more than worth while, and a chorus under the direction of Professor Pearson. This chorus is open to all townspeople upon the payment of a small fee, and is rapidly becoming what it was designed to be—a real "people's chorus."

This year another new idea has been worked out by Mr. Willis and various members of the club to broaden the scope of their work. This idea, which originated with Miss Josephine Trotter, is the giving of Sunday concerts by the club orchestra. Of course, the Monday afternoon recitals of the club come at a time when many music lovers cannot hear them, and so for music lovers of all classes it was decided to attempt these Sunday concerts, the aim of which is the formation of a love of good music among all the people. A series of three concerts, for which the Musical club has itself taken the responsibility, started last week and will be continued to



ELEANOR PAINTER-SCHMIDT

A Colorado Springs girl who has won the hearts of Berlin critics with her beautiful voice and charming manner.

day and next Sunday. A collection is taken with the hope that enough money can be raised this way to pay the salaries of the musicians. If, at these three concerts, the people do not express their appreciation in such a way as to enable the club to meet expenses, the idea will be given up. But surely this will not be necessary. The hope is that eventually this orchestra will become a permanent symphony orchestra of the city. The concerts are being given by the very best talent in the city, professional and amateur, and under the auspices of the Musical club, which insures a high standard of programs, though of numbers which are attractive and of a character that appeal to everyone.

And so the year 1913 finds the Musical club in a splendid condition financially and from a musical standpoint. The artist concerts were the greatest in the history of the city, and probably in the history of any city of this size; the regular meetings of the club have been very well attended and of unusual musical merit; the new chorus is gaining in membership and planning to present at least two, and possibly more, concerts or operas each year, and what we hope may some day, not too far distant, become the greatest symphony orchestra in the west, has had its beginning. We congratulate the Colorado Springs Musical club upon its energy and ambition.

AMER. MUSIC SOCIETY.

Another active musical organization is the Colorado Springs branch of the American Music Society, the object of which is "to advance the interest in creative musical art in the United States by the study and performance of works of American composers, and the study of all folk music touching the development of music in America." At the present time this branch has 50 members who meet on the first Thursday evening of each month from



MRS. J. DAWSON HAWKINS

An accomplished musician whose wonderful accompaniments are the delight of Colorado Springs soloists.



MRS. JOHN SPEED TUCKER

One of the first members of the Musical club, Mrs. Tucker has been twice its president, and is now Colorado's vice president of the National Federation of Musical clubs.

November to June, at their various homes. The officers of the organization this year are Mr. Frederic Ayres Johnson, honorary president; Mrs. Frederic A. Faust, president; Mr. H. Howard Brown, vice president; Mrs. Harry Hunter Seldomridge, secretary; Mrs. John Speed Tucker, corresponding secretary; Miss Nelle Martin, treasurer, and Mrs. Tucker, musical director. The membership committee is composed of Mrs. Seldomridge, Mrs. George M. Howe, and Miss Anna Bispham. The program committee has for its members Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Frederic Ayres Johnson and Miss Evelyn Lennox.

It is the desire to keep the membership below 50, so that the meetings can continue to be held at private residences. However, as the society grows, as it is doing steadily, this may become impossible. The members hope to be able soon to entertain any American musicians who come here to



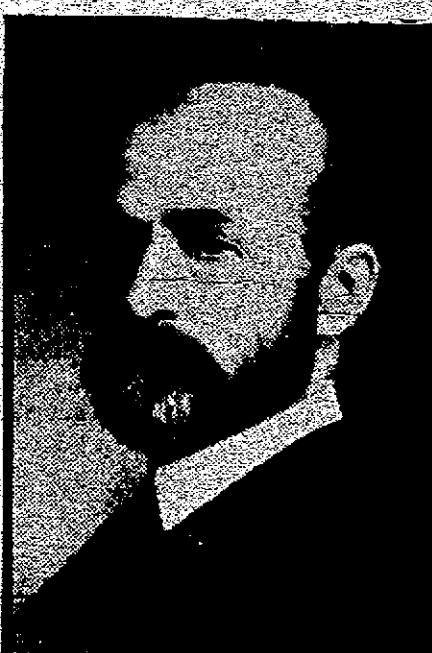
MISS MARIE GASHWEILER

A pianist of rare talent, and a pupil of Lezchetsky, Miss Gashweiler is in charge of the music department of the Broadmoor School for Girls.

the Springs, as the Denver branch now does. Perhaps the most interesting event of the year will be the meeting to be held in April, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Blackman, which will be devoted to compositions of Frederic Ayres, one of the society's own members, who is a composer of international renown.

MUSIC AT THE BURNS.

The beautiful Burns theater has been an addition to the musical life of Colorado Springs in more ways than one. It has above all formed a perfect setting for the artists brought here by the Musical club. Mr. Hawkins' stage settings for these concerts have been most artistic and have added not a little to the pleasure of the audience as well as to that of the artist. And then, too, Mr. Burns has himself brought several singers who



ALBERT C. PEARSON

Professor Pearson, dean of our musicians, has been actively identified with the musical life of Colorado Springs since 1879.

have been delightful. Mlle. Carolina White in January was exquisite, both in voice and beauty. Her recital was a musical treat, and we can only hope to hear her again soon. Mlle. Beresford Pasquall was just as good—

she charmed a critical audience with a voice which may well have caused her to be chosen Sembrich's successor. On April 5 the last great musical event of the season will be the appearance at The Burns of the St. Paul Symphony orchestra of 50 pieces and five soloists. Mr. Burns has engaged this superb attraction for the spring musical festival which he hopes to make an annual event at The Burns.

COLLEGE MUSICAL LIFE.

Colorado college has a musical life

all its own, which it very generously shares with the townspeople. The department of music at the college, under the direction of Dean Edward Danforth Hale, is rapidly becoming known, and its standing is shown by its affiliation with the School of Musical Art of the City of New York and with the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, where the work of its students is accepted without condition. Mrs. George M. Howe, in charge of the violin department, is a musician of exceptional ability, who has not only done wonderful things with the department, but who delights music lovers with her own numbers on programs of all our musical societies. She is a pupil of Trintelli and Gustav Hollander. The vocal department has been in charge of Miss Viola Paulus for the



DEAN EDWARD DANFORTH HALE
Of the Colorado College School of Music.

last three years. Miss Paulus, before coming here, was a member of the faculty of the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. She has also done opera work and has toured with the Bach orchestra of Milwaukee and with Thomas' famous orchestra. She is a graduate of the Opera school in Chicago, and has done a great deal of concert work. The membership of the department has more than doubled in the time—Miss Paulus has had charge. Three or four recitals are given by the department each year, which are open to the public, and which are always enjoyed by a large number. Miss Paulus has also been director of the Girls' Glee club for three years.

During the winter there are recitals and musical lectures every week at Perkins Fine Arts hall. Early in the fall the Men's Glee club gives its annual concert, which is a delightful treat for many of the college boys have splendid voices. Later in the year the Girls' Glee club concert takes place and is no less enjoyable. The



MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH

Photographed with her accompanist, Frank LaForge and Gutta Casini, at the Balanced Rock during their recent visit in Colorado Springs.



MISS EVELYN LENNOX

A charming girl with rare ability. Miss Lennox is considered one of the most talented of the younger musicians. There are few programs that do not bear her name as soloist or accompanist.

Student orchestra, under the capable leadership and direction of Mrs. Howe, is the most ambitious attempt that the college musicians have made. The orchestra this year consists of 18 pieces and is doing splendid work. It is growing rapidly and the students are showing unusual interest in it. This orchestra, of which Mrs. Howe has reason to be very proud, will undoubtedly figure more and more in the musical life of the city, and even now offers such a splendid opportunity for experience as is to be found only in large conservatories. The artist's concerts of the Musical club are also of great advantage to the students.



MISS ANNA TERESA BRIGGS

A prominent teacher who makes a specialty of ear training and dictation. Miss Briggs has charge of the music at the St. Louis school, has classes at the Y. W. C. A., and directs the Boys' Club chorus.

Additional musical story will be found on preceding page.

Motor Trip to the Clouds

Auto Road Up Pikes Peak Would Be Highest in the World: Tremendous Factor in Advertising Region: Project Entirely Feasible

AN AUTO road up Pikes Peak! The cost would be trifling; the advantages tremendous. Why not? Some time ago a group of business men were talking over ways and means of increasing the tourist travel to Colorado Springs. These boosters, practical business men, were discussing a method by which this region would be more widely advertised and by which it could take a unique position among the resorts of the west. Within a few minutes the discussion began to center around one project, and before this meeting had broken up, every man became an enthusiast, declaring the idea the best he had yet heard. The scheme was **BUILD THE AUTO-**

MOBILE ROAD UP PIKES PEAK!

These seasoned boosters saw like a flash what a tremendous advertising power the project would have and how greatly it would increase the much-desired automobile travel to the city.

Said one of the boosters: "That would be the biggest single factor in advertising the Pikes Peak region that we could imagine. Its pulling power would be enormous. It would be the highest automobile road in the world, and would give tourists access to the summit of the most famous mountain in the United States. But is it practical?" he questioned.

"The three-mile-above-sea-level-highway," as it has been styled by boosters of catchy phrases, is practical. Last year the Chamber of Commerce became interested in the project. A committee was appointed, headed by Leonard E. Curtis, veteran road builder and booster, to investigate the possibilities of the project, its practicability from the standpoint of grades and cost, and to report to the chamber.

Two routes were considered by the committee for the proposed road; one following the line of the old toll road from a point on the Ute Pass road near Cascade to the summit of the Peak, and one through North Cheyenne and Bear Creek cañons by way of the Seven Lakes basin to Windy Point and thence to the summit of the Peak.

Old Carriage Road Favored.

The committee found that Colorado Springs would oppose the building of any public road on the second of the proposed routes, on account of the danger of pollution of the city water supply, and therefore confined its attention to the first route. It was informed that the road along this route

had been built originally as a toll road, and had been used as a carriage road very largely up to the year 1892, when the franchise of the toll road company expired, but had been used very little since that time, and was out of order.

At the request of the committee, a reconnaissance of the road was made by the county commissioners and some members of the committee who reported that the old grade was still in place and could be utilized to a large extent, that by relocating some parts of it the grade could be reduced within entirely feasible limits for automobiles. The county commissioners estimated roughly that it would cost about \$25,000 to put the road in good order.

The road lies partly in El Paso county and partly in Teller county, and is all in the Pikes Peak forest reserve. A subcommittee went to Denver and had a conference with the district forester of the United States forest service and also with the state highway commission. The district forester assured the subcommittee that no objection would be made by the forest service to the reconstruction of the road, but that the service would favor such reconstruction and might be able to give some financial assistance. The members of the state highway commission informed the subcommittee that there would probably be no difficulty in having such a road declared a state highway.

D. N. Heizer, a pioneer resident of the region, informed the committee that he felt confident that he could secure the necessary money for building the road as a toll road, if the necessary legal authority for the construction of such a road could be obtained and the company building it

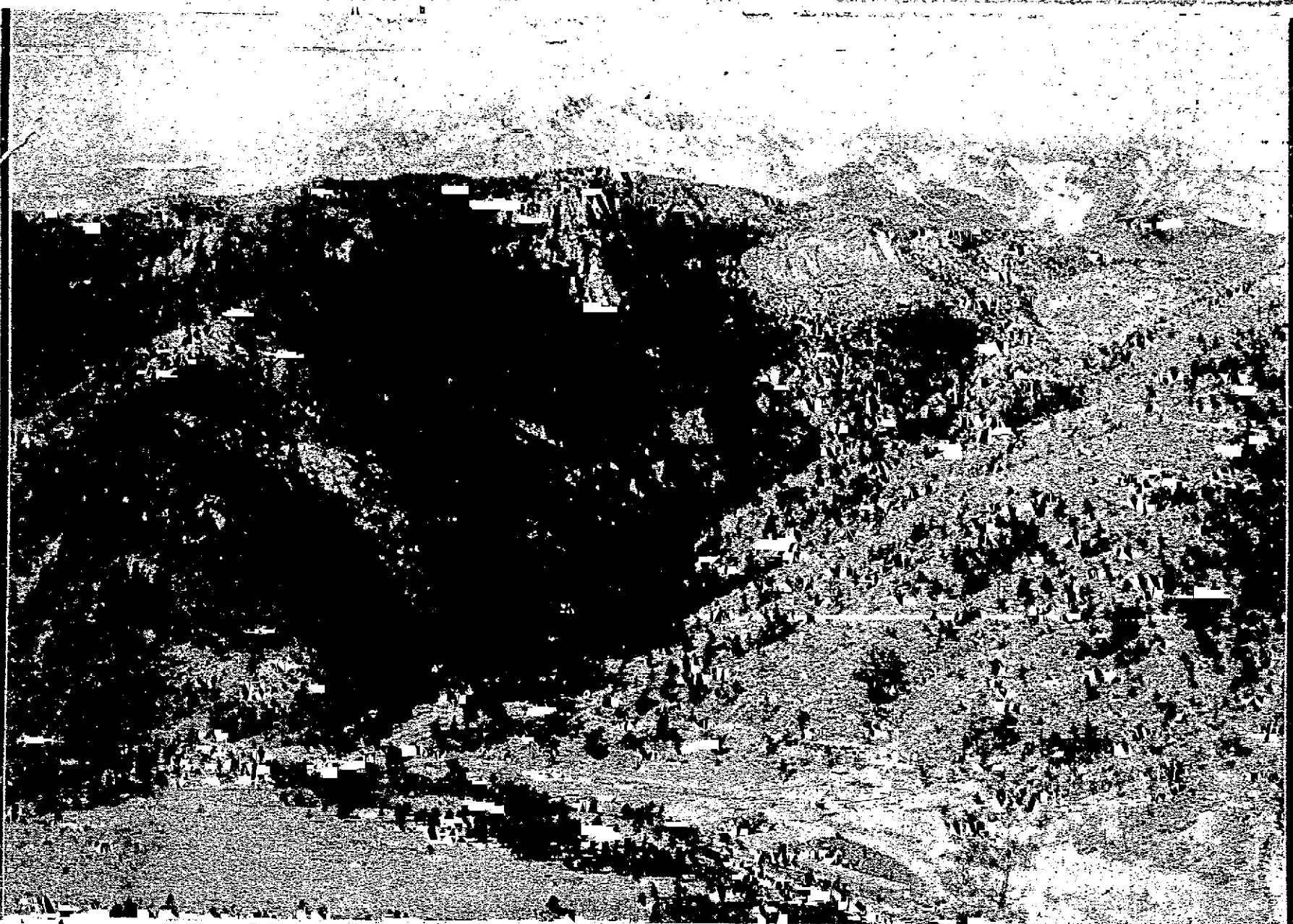


Photo by Photo-Craft Shop.

THE TOWN OF CASCADE, WHENCE THE PROPOSED AUTO ROAD UP PIKES PEAK WOULD START, IS SHOWN NESTLING AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND THE OLD CARRIAGE ROAD, WHICH COULD EASILY BE CONVERTED INTO A SMOOTH, GRADUAL AUTO HIGHWAY TO THE PEAK, IS SEEN TO THE RIGHT, WITH PIKES PEAK IN THE BACKGROUND.

would be allowed to charge \$1 for each passenger.

No Toll to Be Charged.

After careful consideration of the matter, the committee found that there were serious legal difficulties involved in building such a toll road, and it was the sense of the committee that in order to secure the full advantages from the construction of the road, it should be free from all tolls.

The committee also found that some difficulties would be involved in building the road as a public highway, on account of its lying partly in El Paso county and partly in Teller county, and also found that the county commissioners of Teller county would probably not feel justified in expending any of the funds of that county upon the road, since it would be of no direct benefit to that county. As the result of this, the only feasible ways of securing the construction of the road appeared to the committee to be to have the road built, if possible, with state funds as a part of the state highway system, or jointly with El Paso county funds and partly with funds to be raised by private subscription.

Before proceeding farther with the matter, however, it was considered necessary to have an accurate survey made and secure a reliable estimate of cost. The committee found that the expenses of obtaining such a survey and estimate would be from \$500 to \$1,200. As the result of its investigation, the committee announced that construction of the proposed road is entirely feasible, that it would form a very valuable addition to the attractions of the Pikes Peak region, and

that it should be built as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained.

Pikes Peak Historic.

Pikes Peak is famous in history, picture and fiction. Its position is unique among the peaks of Colorado. Due in many respects to the romance of its discovery by Zebulon Pike, it is so situated that the finest views of Colorado mountains are obtained from the trip to the summit as well as from the top. Hundreds of thousands of people all over the United States know of Pikes Peak whereas they do not

know of any other mountain in the state.

The setting for the carriage and automobile road up this famous mountain is one that can charm the most experienced Alpine traveler or the mountaineer of the Rockies. Years ago, early in the '80s, a group of men built the first road up the peak. The road was a marvel of engineering, and as was discovered by engineers who investigated the abandoned highway to investigate the possibility of using the grade. The grades were found to be feasible for autoists, with a few

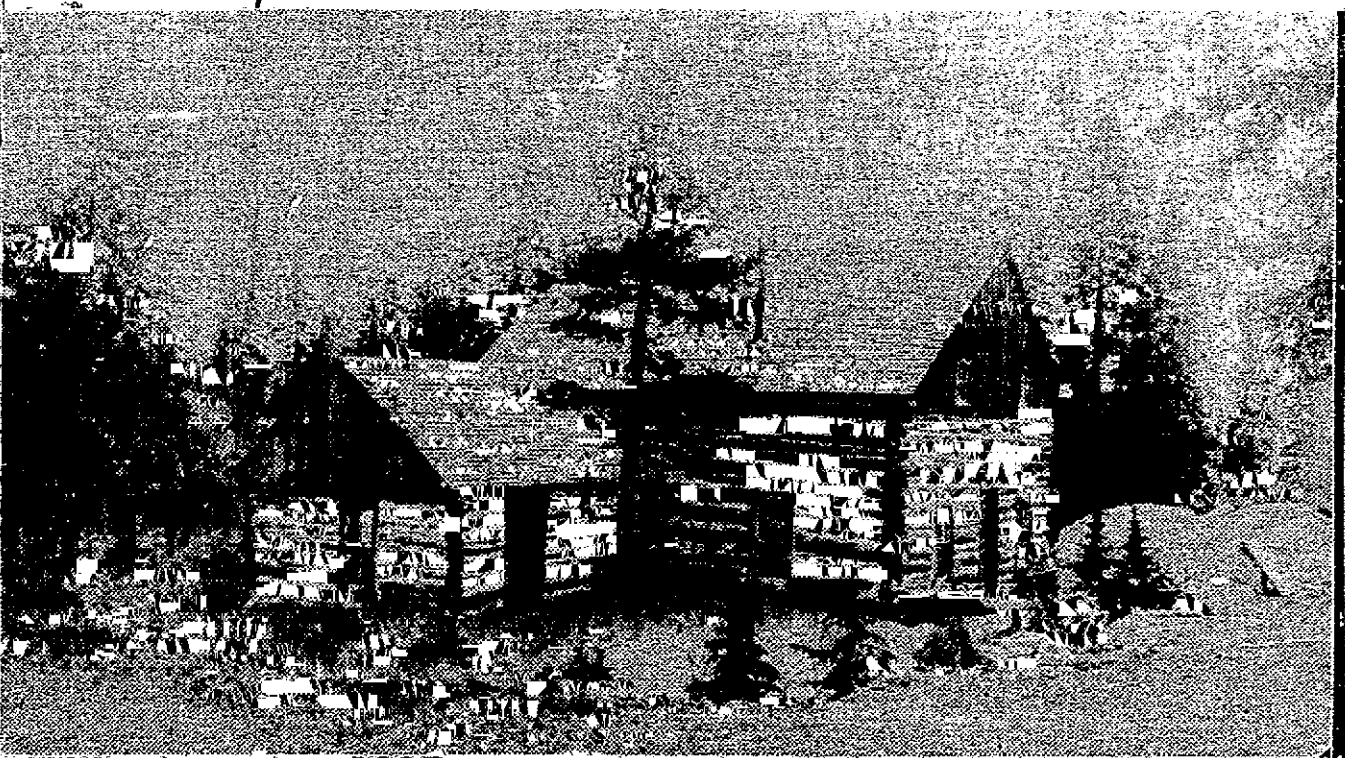
changes in curves. The franchise for this road expired in 1892.

The auto road would start from a point on this toll line on the Ute Pass road near the town of Cascade, wind through glades, along mountain sides and over crystal streams until it reached the climb. From almost every point on this road the traveler would find attractive views, panoramas of mountain ranges and scenes that now are not available to the novice. The camera enthusiast would find subjects for countless rolls of film.

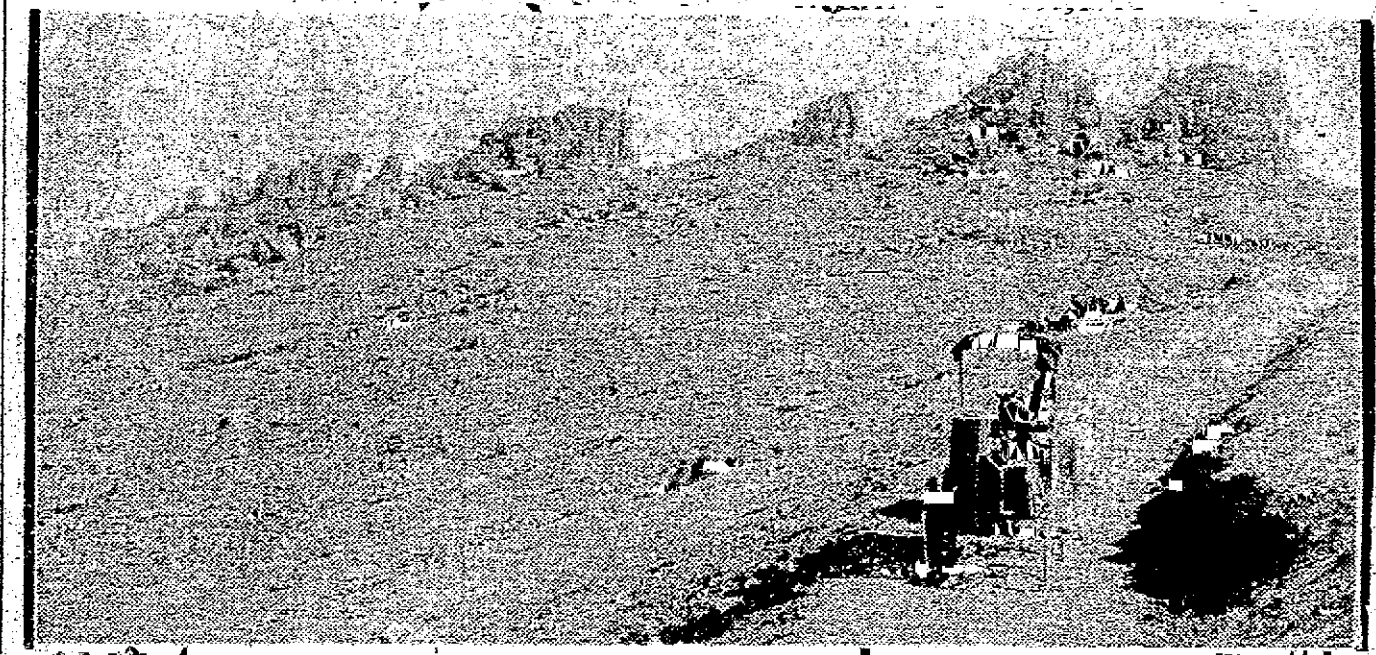
(Continued on Page 2)

Features of Auto Road Up Pikes Peak

- Would be highest automobile road in the world.
- Would provide most wonderful scenery for autoists in America.
- Is entirely feasible project.
- Grades could be arranged suitable to almost any car.
- Total cost would be less than \$25,000; convict labor could be used.
- Federal government might aid.
- County help likely.
- Road would start at town of Cascade.
- Would use famous old toll road up mountain.
- Would attract "Pikes Peak or Bust" autoists from every section of the country.
- Auto owners would rush to test cars on the grades and would advertise the region all over the world.
- Would increase automobile traffic here.



"GLENCOVE," OR THE "HALFWAY HOUSE" OF THE OLD CARRIAGE ROAD. Photo by von Lackum.



"ROBBERS' ROOST," A FAMED SPOT ON THE ABANDONED CARRIAGE TRAIL UP PIKES PEAK. Photo by von Lackum.

Why 1913 Will Establish Business Record in Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS faces the most prosperous business year in its history. This assertion is based on cold facts, not vainglorious boast. The time is past when exaggerated claims, made without foundation, are taken seriously, and predictions of prosperity must rest on a firm footing, or else had better not be made at all.

In the first place, the tourist season, the extent of which always is reflected in the business done here in the summer, promises to break all records. The extensive railroad advertising, the big conventions, not only here but in Denver and other parts of the state and west, and from which Colorado Springs will reap its harvest, the improved highways, inviting that highly desirable class of tourist, the automobilist, the additions to tourist attractions, all will combine to draw additional thousands upon thousands of visitors here. And every business establishment in the city, either directly or indirectly, will

benefit accordingly.

But apart from the tourist business, this city bids fair to enjoy a largely increased steady trade the year round. The farming district in eastern El Paso county and nearby counties, whose natural market is Colorado Springs, is more and more buying its merchandise, food and clothing here. The new parcel post, during the short time it has been in use, has had a remarkable effect. Farmers are getting tired of the eastern mail-order houses, both because of the long delay in receiving purchases and on account of the dissatisfaction which results from dealing with firms so far away that mistakes and defects cannot be or are not easily remedied.

They know that the Springs merchants, noted for their reliability and within a short distance of the farm, stand back of their goods. The parcel post has brought hundreds upon hundreds of orders to local business men from dry farmers east of here. It appears extremely likely that the Colorado & Southern railway will reestablish its Eastonville branch line, which would result in the

resumption of commerce between the Springs and the many towns around Eastonville and Elizabeth. Again, the excellent crops of the farmers last year not only place them on a basis of comparative affluence, but result in a greater spirit of friendliness and cooperation between the Colorado Springs business man and the dry farmer. For it was largely through the seed and feed fund loaned to the farmers that they were able to tide over the late winter in 1912 and realize their bumper crops.

The extensive educational campaign by the government, county and railroads, aided by local men, has brought dry farming in this section to a high standard of efficiency, and great crops are looked forward to with the result that much money from the farming country will be brought to this city in exchange for ranch needs.

The intelligent spirit of cooperation, which is the greatest single factor in the upbuilding of any community, has been developed among the merchants here during the last year to a greater extent than ever. The business men, while looking to the improvement and extension of

their own private establishments, are putting their shoulders to the wheel to make a bigger and greater Colorado Springs. And in this connection, it is only fair to say that the city houses establishments in all kinds of business which would be a credit to a community of a quarter of a million inhabitants. Food products of all kinds, clothing, dry goods, shoes, drugs, art ware, everything, in fact, that one could wish for, from the most fastidious tourist to the farmer or the working man, are to be bought here in varied styles and quality. As the residence and civic improvement of the city has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, the business houses have kept pace. Large, attractive stores, well lighted and giving excellent service, characterize the shopping district.

Colorado Springs has natural advantages which it has improved and advertised to attract the visitor and make him want to live here; everything points to increased trade the year round; the merchants are prepared to handle any kind of business. To forecast record prosperity is not going beyond the realm of conservatism.



SUNRISE FROM THE SUMMIT OF PIKES PEAK, ONE OF THE MANY GORGEOUS SPECTACLES WHICH WOULD REWARD AUTOISTS TAKING THE PROPOSED AUTO TRIP TO THE TOP OF THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN.

MOTOR TRIP TO THE CLOUDS

Auto Road Up Pikes Peak Would Be Highest in the World; Tremendous Factor in Advertising Region; Project Entirely Feasible.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

And the fame of the road would soon spread. Automobile manufacturers would see the powerful advertising possibilities in the project, and there would be a stream of "Pikes Peak or Bust" cars headed for the region by the makers to make the tests for the purpose of getting climbing records. Daily announcements would be made of the new records, and the sight-seeing auto driver would soon take advantage of "auto trips into the clouds."

Would Be Boon to Visitors.

The highway would be a boon to visitors, because it would add another road, the trip over which would always be remembered. At present tourists admit that a trip up Pikes Peak is one of the ambitions of their travels, and to make this easier is the booster's problem. Aerial cable tramways have been proposed, but have never gone beyond the dreaming stage, and burro trips up the Peak, although still popular with many, are found tiresome for the traveler who does not want to linger.

So, finally, it has simmered down to one and only one possible and feasible scheme—that of the auto road to the summit of Pikes Peak. It would be public property, could be used by everybody and not set aside for only the autoist or the motorcyclist. Carriages could make the trip with ease, and the summit of the famous mountain, almost three miles above sea level, would be covered with picnic parties. With the summit made more accessible, state meetings, small conventions, and perhaps with the erection of a pavilion to shelter a large number, state and national meetings would be holding conventions on the top of Pikes Peak.

It is certain that Pikes Peak's advantages to the region over which it stands sentinel are innumerable. The American tourist and the European tourist as well because there are many coming across the ocean to see America these days, want to see what everybody else is seeing; they want to see it in as comfortable a manner as possible.

It's an important proposition that is going to come down to the point of

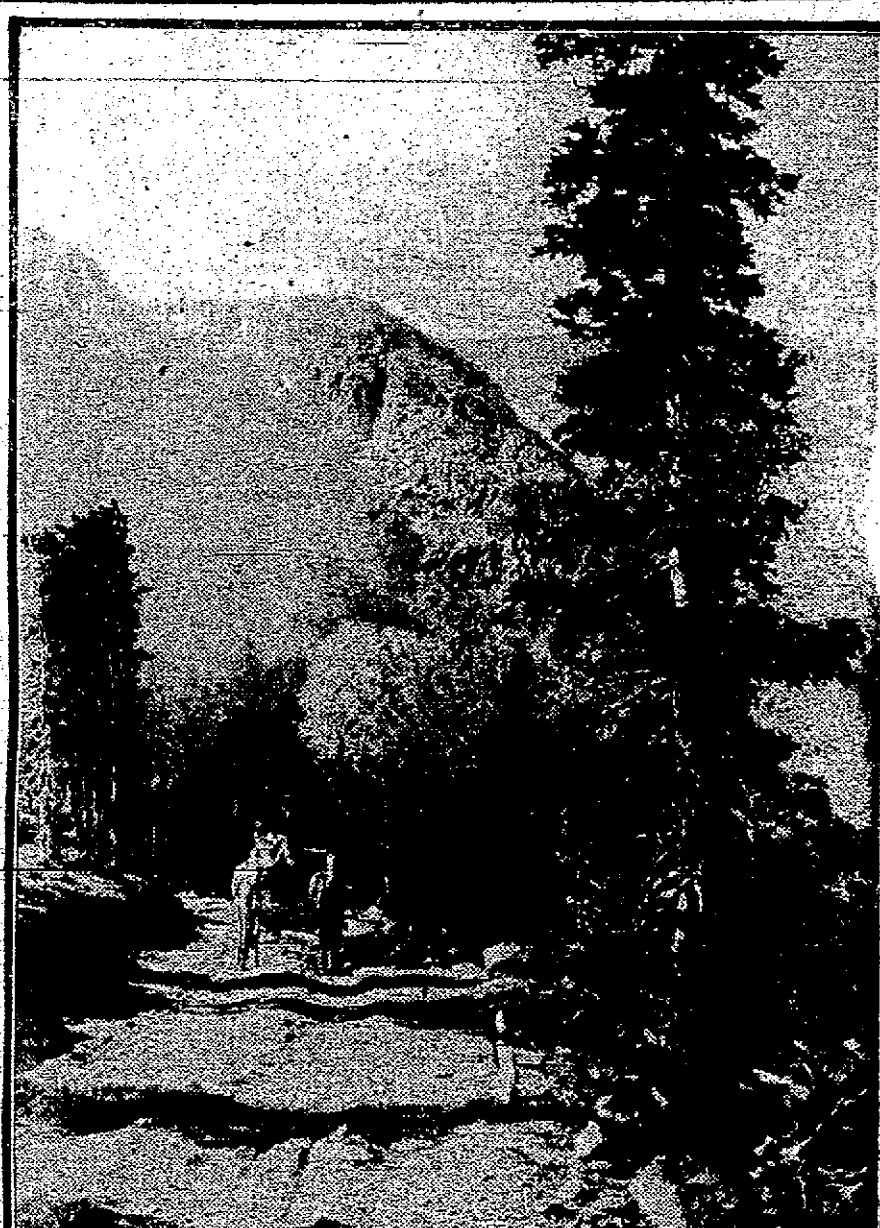


Photo by von Lackum.

TIMBER LINE, ON CARRIAGE LINE TO PEAK.

WHAT EVERY DEBUTANTE SHOULD KNOW

Ralph Bergengren in Lippincott's.
That Paris is a better guide in clothes than in morals.

That because her great-grandmother smoked a pipe is no reason why she should smoke cigarettes.

That in affairs of the heart a young girl should be seen but not heard from.

That a young man's "Yes" doesn't always mean that he can afford the expense.

That many a father seems mean when he is merely hard up.

That the chauffeur is not a hero in the eyes of the footman.

That the matrimonial race is not always to the fast.

That a little brother is a dangerous thing.

That the plainest wallflower may some day marry an opera box.

That nothing succeeds like appreciation of other people's success.

That a great deal of time and bother is saved in the long run by thinking it over before she marries.

That the surest way for a girl to make friends is by not trying to be something else.

CARELESS OF OUR PENNIES

From the St. Louis Star.

That Americans are careless of their small change is evidenced by the fact that of the 160,000,000 pennies annually sent out from the Philadelphia mint only a small percentage are ever accounted for afterward.

Many pennies are carried out of the United States by tourists, who leave them abroad. A year or two ago 100,000 of them were shipped to Cuban bankers and placed in circulation among the laboring classes in Cuba.

The American copper runs a close second to the pig, of which millions are lost every year.

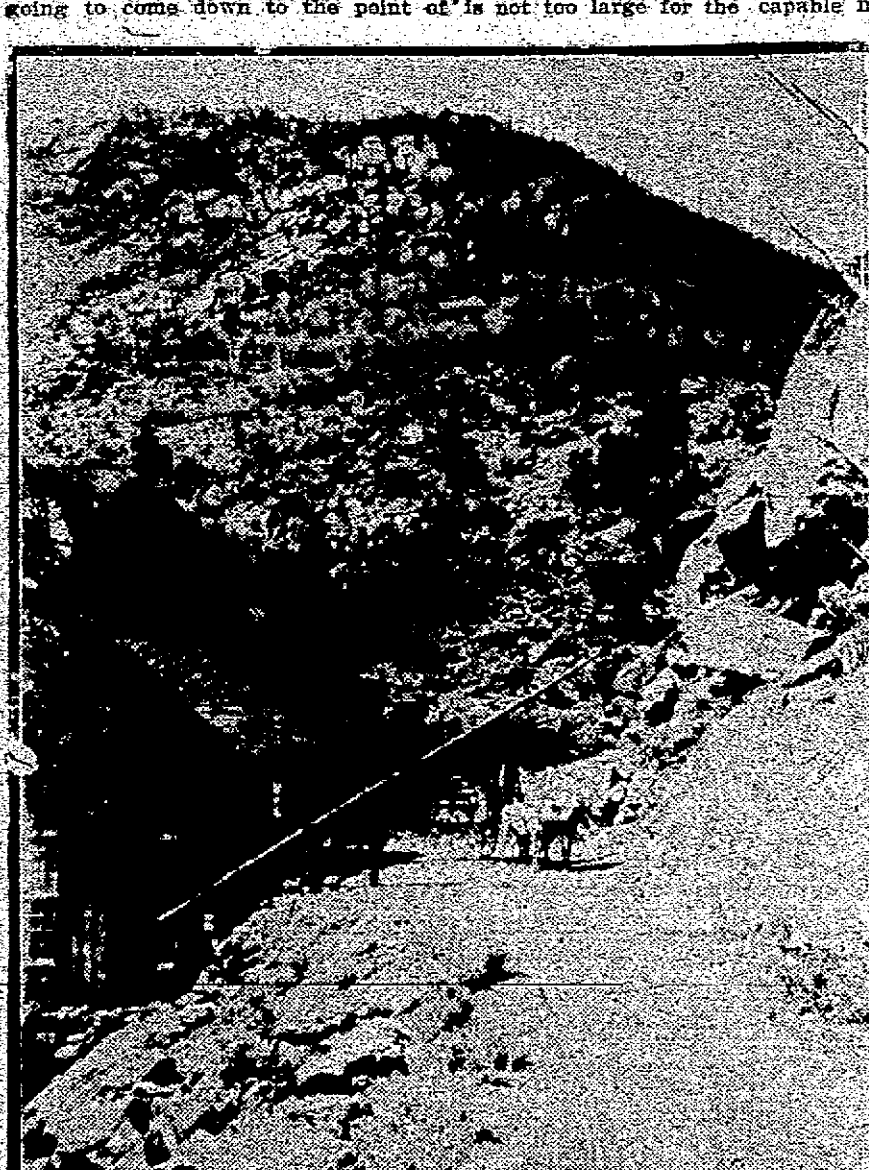
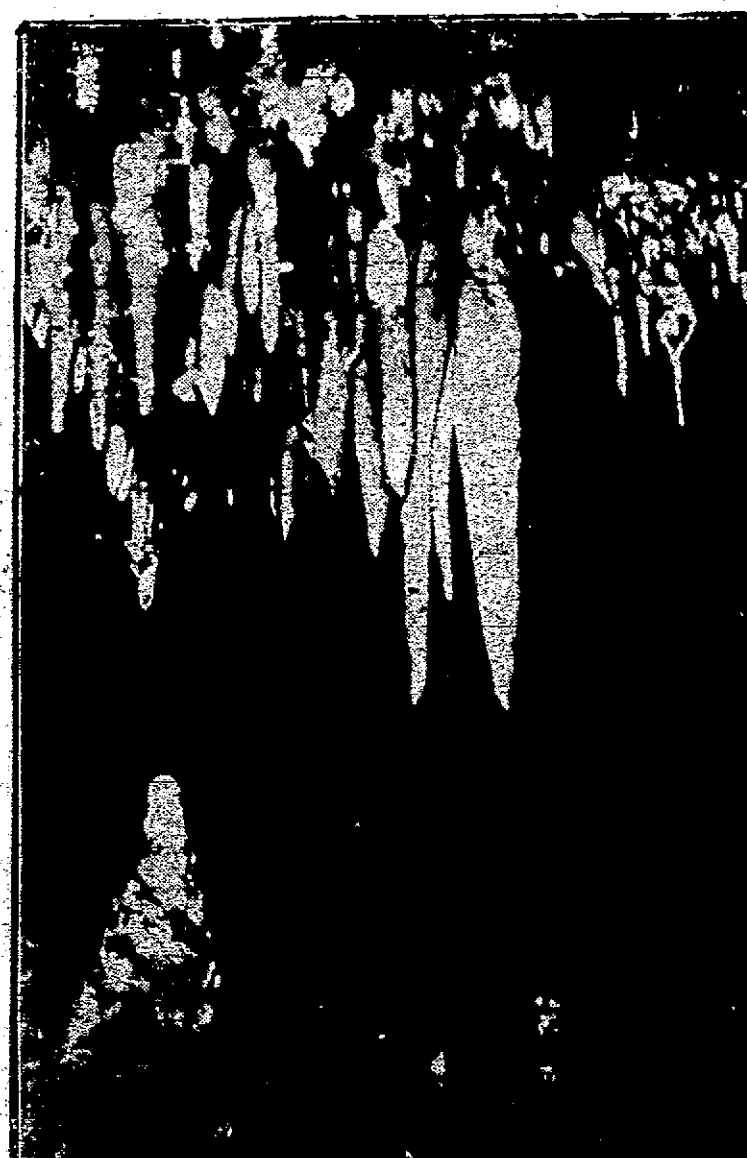


Photo by von Lackum.

TOLL GATE ON THE OLD CARRIAGE ROAD UP PIKES PEAK.



THE WONDERFUL Cave of the Winds

MANITOU, COLO.



The Great Geological Miracle
of the Mountains of Colorado

Cave Open Nights

Open Sundays

Open Every Day in the Year

Our Carriage Road is the
"Famous Temple Drive"

Admission \$1.00

THE PENNELL LUMBER AND

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HANS MANHCKE, GENERAL MGR.

MANUFACTURERS
OF INTERIOR

FINISH

STORE AND
OFFICE FIXTURES

PHONE
MAIN

102

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS, IN

LUMBER

AND BUILDING
MATERIAL

First-Class Mill Work

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION

OFFICE AND YARD

17 TO 32 WEST VERMIJO AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Three Millions in Improvements

This Sum Expended Last Year, or Planned for 1913; Giant Strides of Community in Public, Semipublic and Private Advancement

WITH an eye not only to its present needs but to the future growth of the community, Colorado Springs has, within the last year, made a distinct advance. Public, semipublic and private improvements, with an aggregate cost of \$3,072,000, have been completed, are under way or are planned. It is not merely the cost of these improvements that is noteworthy, but the fact that all are in line with a general and systematic plan for the development and improvement of the community that each is directly or indirectly related to a general scheme.

The last two or three years have been characterized by a general civic awakening, which has had its outward manifestation in the adoption of the commission form of government, the reorganization of the united and centralized Chamber of Commerce, the realization of public improvements long desired and needed, and the crystallization of a general public sentiment for systematic and carefully and intelligently planned public improvements.

For years the paving and lighting of the streets of the business section has been discussed pro and con. The year 1912 saw the realization of this important program of improvement, to which has been added a touch of completeness in the installation of a system of ornamental lighting which is without a peer in the Rocky Mountain region. With this work also has come improvements in residence sections and on semipublic streets, and the work will be gradually extended.

At Work on "City Plan."
A definite, comprehensive "city plan" has been submitted to the city council by Charles Mulford Robinson. This sort in detail tells of the needs of the city for future growth, outlines plans for improvement which will take care for their realization, and suggests many things which could and should be done to make Colorado Springs in every sense of the word a "city beautiful." At the same time, it sets into account the practical. The year is now before the people for consideration, and it is not unlikely that some of its specific recommendations will have the attention of the city council during the coming year.

To the city's park system, there was added this year by formal transfer, the old-famed Garden of the Gods. Although this princely gift was made on Christmas day, 1908, by the heirs and garden of Charles Eliot Perkins, it is not until October 3, 1912, that the dedication ceremonies were carried out. Colorado Springs, with the largest acreage and the most novel system of any city of its size, or of eight times its size, in America, also is making new things, chief among which are the "Circle Drive" connecting boulevard between the many units of the park system. With this plan

also is contemplated the beautification and utilization of Prospect Lake and the greater development of Monument Valley park.

A great "White Way" along Colorado avenue, through Colorado City to Manitou is another thing that is receiving consideration.

Water System Big Asset.

Colorado Springs' most prized municipal asset is its matchless mountain water system. Within the last month, congress has taken action which gives the city new rights upon the north slopes of Pikes Peak and paves the way for a greater development of this system. Improvements have been made during the year, in the moun-

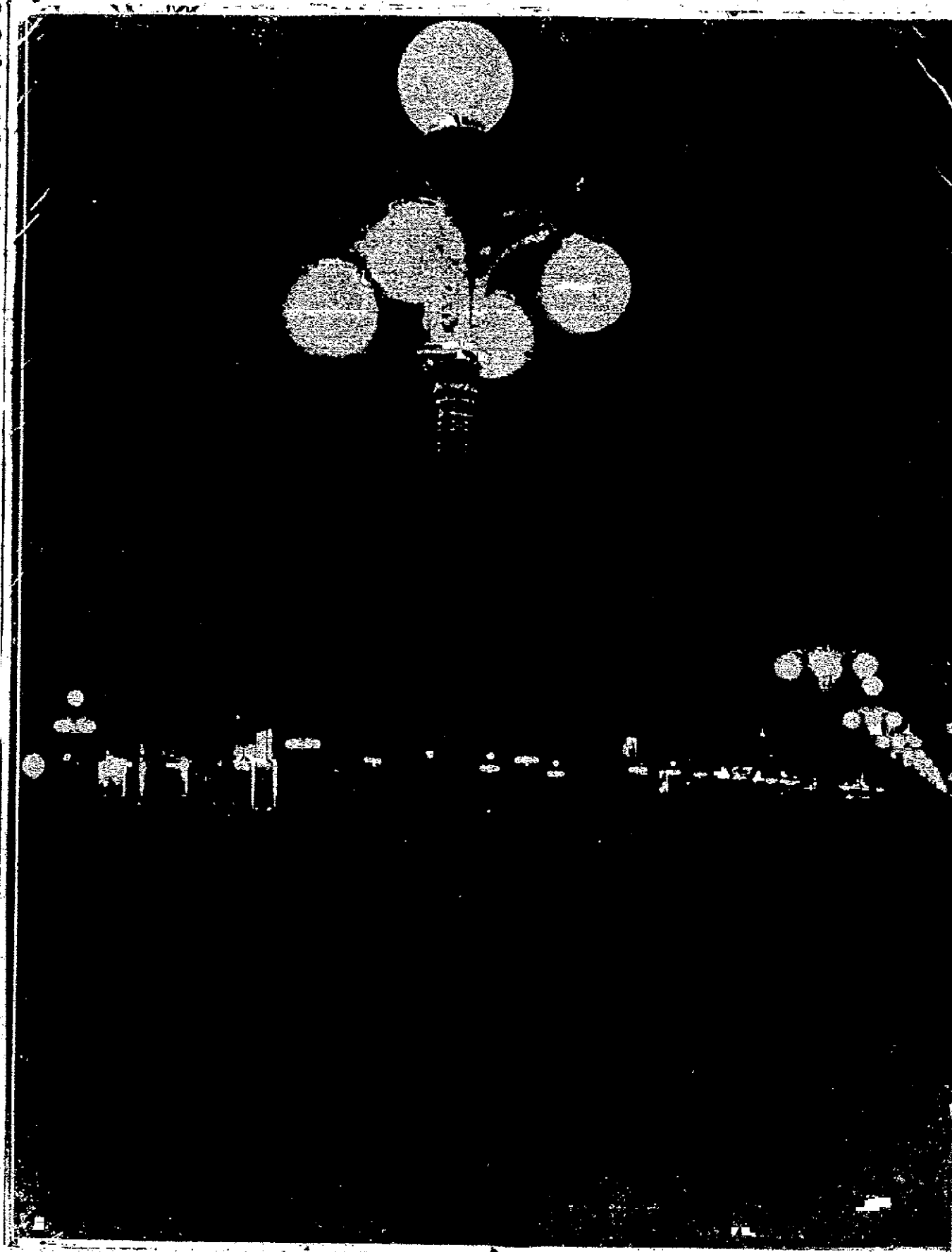
List of Local Improvements Completed, Planned or in Progress

Cragmor Sanatorium	\$ 500,000
High School	358,000
Stratton Home (first 13 buildings and superintendent's home)	210,000
Colorado College Gymnasium	100,000
Y. W. C. A. building	75,000
Addition to School for Deaf and Blind	35,000
Sunny Rest Sanatorium	25,000
St. Marys Academy	20,000
Tourist Memorial Chapel	25,000
City paving	150,000
Street light system	20,000
Street railway paving and track	100,000
Litter School	30,000
Reservoir No. 2, water system, this year	19,000
New water pressure	175,000
Manitou and Stratton Park Scenic railway	100,000
Burns theater	300,000
M. W. A. Sanatorium	200,000
New residences	100,000
Bennett building	100,000
Bethel Hospital	100,000
Union Printers Home	65,000
Sidewalks	50,000
Storm sewers	40,000
Telephone company	175,000
Total	\$3,072,000

tain system and in the city, and attention has been given to the working out of a definite plan for the future extension of a greater water system.

Roads in every direction, out onto the plains, into the mountains, over the mesa, through the foothills, connecting the various parts of the county and bringing these sections into closer touch, have been and are being built. It has been a year of noticeable activity in road building, and El Paso county may well be proud of what it has done in this direction. The Lincoln highway, the Canon City road, the Pueblo road, the Denver road are examples of what has been done. An automobile road to the summit of Pikes Peak is a project that may take concrete shape before long.

In line with the same determination to improve things at home, Colorado Springs has made a study of conditions affecting the development of the agricultural resources tributary to this city, and it has reached out in a sane, practical and intelligent manner, a helping hand to the men and women who are doing pioneer work in eastern El Paso county. Through the employment of a



LOOKING SOUTH FROM BIJOU ON TEJON STREET—HOW COLORADO SPRINGS HAS BEEN IMPROVED BY AN UP-TO-DATE ORNAMENTAL STREET LIGHTING SYSTEM.

county agricultural expert, it has within the last few months laid the foundations for a work of great and practical usefulness; and in other ways it is carrying out, through the Chamber of Commerce, a carefully studied and tested program for the development of these great acres along approved, conservative and successful lines.

Great Activity Noted.

The Burns theater heads the list of improvements of a semipublic nature completed within the year. Through the public spirit of one of its wealthy men, this city has been given a play house at a cost of \$200,000, that is the equal of any in America—and this statement is on the authority of experts who know. The night of its formal opening, May 8, 1913, marked another milestone in the history of Colorado Springs. Worthy of special mention in the matter of improvements completed or contemplated are the Modern Woodmen sanatorium, Cragmor sanatorium, the Myron Stratton home, the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado college, the public school system, the Young Women's Christian association and other institutions which mean a great deal in the life of this community.

A new spirit has taken possession of the region, a spirit of progress that has its inspiration in the realization that nowhere else is there a community so peculiarly favored with the things that go to make the upbuilding and development of the ideal community. This spirit has its expression in activity based on a careful study of conditions and of the possibilities for the development of the Pikes Peak region and of El Paso county.

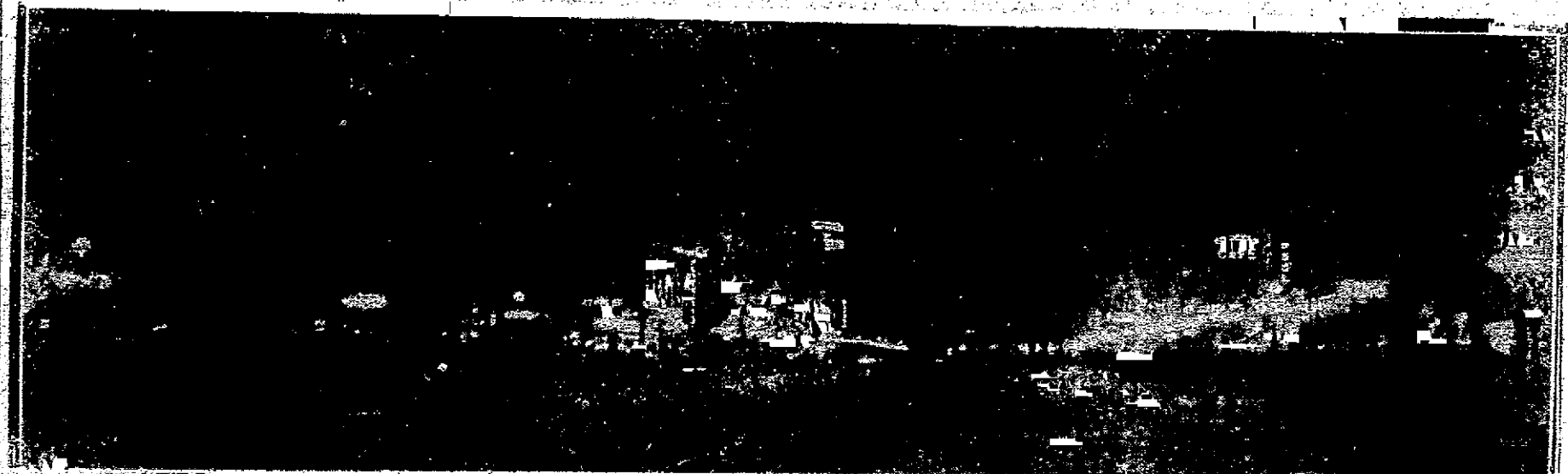
Improvements authorized, in progress or completed in Colorado Springs with-

in a year aggregate more than \$3,000,000, a record without parallel either in the history of the city or by comparison with any city of its size in the country. These improvements extend throughout every section, evidence of commercial, residential and municipal pride.

The most important improvement inaugurated during the year is definite

one for girls of the same age; six 4-room cottages and four 2-room cottages for the aged. These will be constructed of cement block, brick, with tile roofs, and thoroughly fireproof and modern. A 10-story building for Superintendent Cowan also will be started this year.

The group system includes administration hall, girls school, library, mu-



PIKES PEAK AVENUE AT NIGHT, LOOKING WEST FROM NEVADA AVENUE.

Photo by Photo-Craft Shop.

action toward building the Myron Stratton home for the poor, which, when completed, will cost several hundred thousand dollars. The trustees have let the contract and work has begun.

The buildings to be started this year are two dormitories, one for boys between the ages of 6 and 10 years, and

seum, assembly hall, boys common hall, boys school, boys dormitories, girls dormitories, hospital, infirmary, home for aged, cottages for aged, infants buildings, children's cottages, cottages for nurses and directors, superintendent's residence, main store house, housekeeper's cottage, cottages for servants, power house, laundry, garage, girls playground, boys playground and gate lodge. The trustees will follow the plan of Mr. Stratton to eliminate any suggestion of an institution for the poor.

A great sanatorium to cost \$500,000 will be built on the site now occupied by the Cragmor sanatorium, northwest of Colorado Springs. A corporation in which J. A. Hayes and W. A. O'Leary are prominent has been organized, and active steps toward raising the capital have been taken.

The building will be modeled after Indian pueblos, a feature unique in modern construction. To secure the maximum of sunshine and fresh air, each room will have an outside apartment.

KIT CARSON COUNTY

Kit Carson county is one of the banner dry farming counties of the state, having more than 500,000 acres of land classed as dry farming and grazing territory. The agricultural yields for 1912 were the largest on record. Wheat averaged above 20 bushels to the acre and corn averaged above 25 bushels. Oats averaged above 30 bushels and hay and forage yielded generously. Farmers are paying more attention each year to stock and poultry raising and dairying, since stock and poultry feeds yield well almost every year, insuring a certain income to the dairyman and stock raiser.

ment. The building will be a six-story structure, with a cost of about \$500,000 high in some of its sections, and will contain 1000 beds. A commodious story will cover less space than the present one, and will be two stories beneath it. The main building will be built on a basement 44 by 100 feet, to accommodate the patients and the staff, and will have a space of 44 by 100 feet. The plan includes detached cottages for the patients, and a central heating plant, garage, tennis court, and a swimming pool. The sanatorium has been and laundry separate from the main building, and will be built on a separate site. The main building will be built on a separate site, and will be built on a separate site. The main building will be built on a separate site, and will be built on a separate site.

The company plans to provide a sanatorium for wealthy invalids, state treatment, and although there are no general sanatoria for a general treatment of disease, there is none here for special treatment of the monthly class.

M. W. A. Improvements

Work on the Modern Woodmen sanatorium improvements is almost finished and when completed will represent an expenditure of about \$200,000. The new administration building is 120 by 200 feet, built entirely of stone and reinforced concrete, with a tile roof. A court 12 feet wide runs through the center. The first floor is to be devoted to offices, dining rooms and kitchens, with sleeping apartments on the second floor. The receiving hospital will be 85 by 100 feet, and will be two stories high, with commodious basement. It will be equipped to care for 50 patients, newcomers to the institution, and those who are confined to bed.

Plans are well advanced for the erection of a new gymnasium at Colorado college, at a cost of \$100,000. The amount already has been raised. The new building will contain indoor and outdoor gymnasiums, dining hall, baths, commons, lockers, etc. Brick and stone will be used in construction. Facing Cascade avenue the building will be one-story high, while fronting the athletic field, it will be two stories high. The gymnasiums will occupy the lower floor, while the dining rooms, commons, offices and kitchens will occupy the upper story.

New Y. W. C. A. Home.

Work has started on the new home of the Y. W. C. A. at the northwest corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue. The new building will cost approximately \$75,000, and is to be completed within a few months. It will be of brick with reinforced concrete floors, and will be fireproof in every respect.

The first and second floors will be occupied by offices, rest rooms, assembly hall and class-rooms. The third and fourth floors will be used for dormitories, while the top story will contain the kitchen and cafeteria. The building, modern throughout, will be 75 by 80 feet in size. A gymnasium is to be added after the building is constructed.

Two plans are under consideration for a new High school plant. One contemplates the expenditure of \$444,000, and the other, \$358,000. One is based on the supposition that Cheyenne avenue will be closed, and the other with the idea that it will be reduced in width to 90 feet.

The plan based upon Cheyenne avenue being closed entirely shows six buildings forming an open quadrangle. The cost of this plan is \$444,000, including \$25,000 to be spent in renovating and remodeling the present building.

The other plan shows Cheyenne avenue reduced to a width of 90 feet, with six buildings, three on each triangle. This plan will probably be followed.

New Scenic Railway.

The Manitou & Stratton Park Scenic railway is a proposed improvement that contemplates the expenditure of about \$100,000. The line already has been surveyed between Manitou and Stratton park, a distance of nine miles. It will be built on a gauge of 22 inches, and the roadway will pass through five short tunnels. The Bennett building, a five-story,

apartment building, and the construction of a central building of a proposed group of cottage schools, last year cost the neighborhood of \$30,000.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph company last year completed improvements here, costing about \$175,000. The entire local system was remodeled, wires were put underground and the latest equipment installed.

Improvements to the Litter sub-building and the construction of the central building of a proposed group of cottage schools, last year cost the neighborhood of \$30,000.

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Stratton's Dream of Home for Poor to Be Realized

AFTER more than 10 years' delay, Stratton's dream of a home for the poor will be realized in 1913. The contract has been let and preliminary work started on the first 13 buildings of the institution at Broadmoor—superintendent's dwelling, dormitory for 20 boys, dormitory for 20 girls and 10 cottages of four and five rooms each, for aged persons. The buildings will be completed before the end of the year, it is expected, and work may be started this year on the main administration building.

One million dollars is the sum named by the late W. S. Stratton as the maximum to be spent for buildings, site and equipment, while the entire \$8,000,000 estate will go to maintain the home. Architect George Edward Barton of this city formulated an elaborate sociological scheme for the management of the institution in accordance with the terms of the Stratton will. Owing to Mr. Barton's illness, Architect Maurice Biscoe of Denver took up the work of designing plans for the various buildings, but the sociological plan as mapped out by Mr. Barton will be followed, in the main.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the home, as detailed in the will, the various phases form an intricate problem, which can be worked out as a whole only after the most exhaustive study. Investigation of the other larger home of the country has been made, and the best of the ideas thus obtained will be incorporated in the construction of the Stratton home, insofar as they can be applied to conditions laid down by Mr. Stratton.

The home shall be for all indigent persons of both sexes and all ages, residents in the county of El Paso having the preference in times when the applications for admission exceed the capacity of the institution. Fears have been expressed by residents of this district that this will lead to an influx of paupers from other parts of the country to this city. That this can be prevented from the start is the belief of those most directly concerned with the home, and every effort will be made to prevent persons being

that the home should be first, for worthy poor residents of El Paso county and then for residents of other counties of the state. If we had any other but the 10-year rule, many would come to Colorado just to be admitted to the home, and it is to keep out this class that we have made this strict provision."

The trustees of the Myron Stratton home corporation will decide upon the eligibility of all applicants to the institution. Although the opening of the first few buildings of the home is some months distant, a few applications by aged people of the county have been received by the trustees and these probably will receive the first consideration. No applications for children have been received as yet, according to Superintendent Cowan.

Rules Differ.

The rules providing for the admission of children to the home are different in many respects. The applicants must be in good bodily health, must be of sound mind and the com-

bined period of residence of the parents must be five years. In other words the mother must be here four years, and the father one year, or the mother, two, and the father three years, etc.

"The first children to be admitted will be from 4 to 10 years of age," says Mr. Cowan. "Later, when we have more buildings, we will be able to take older children, possibly up to 14, but that probably will have to be phased in later for children. It will take four years to give the children an education, and we will not want to keep children who are more than 18 years of age when they will be able-bodied and able to earn a livelihood. With the first buildings we will not be in a position to care for infants, and as yet no provision has been made for their care, although I am sure that later we will be able to care for them."

Not a Sanatorium.

"The Stratton home is not to be a sanatorium. Applicants must be in



MAURICE BISCOE
Architect for Myron Stratton Home.

good bodily health, and must be sound mentally. Of course, in the case of the old people, those who are infirm and weak from senility, ample provisions are to be made for their care. Later, when more buildings are constructed, we will have an infirmary and a hospital, where the old men and women will be cared for. Special care is to be taken of the aged inmates of the home."

Among the provisions of the will is one that all persons able to perform manual labor in any degree whatsoever shall be provided with adequate means of exercising this ability. Provision will also have to be made for inmates who are physically unable to care for themselves, and for young children who will need the constant care of adults. Between these extremes will be the large class of juveniles of both sexes, and the adults, who, though unable to earn a living for themselves, are still able to lead more or less active lives.

In his plan, Architect Barton lays much stress on the sociological phase

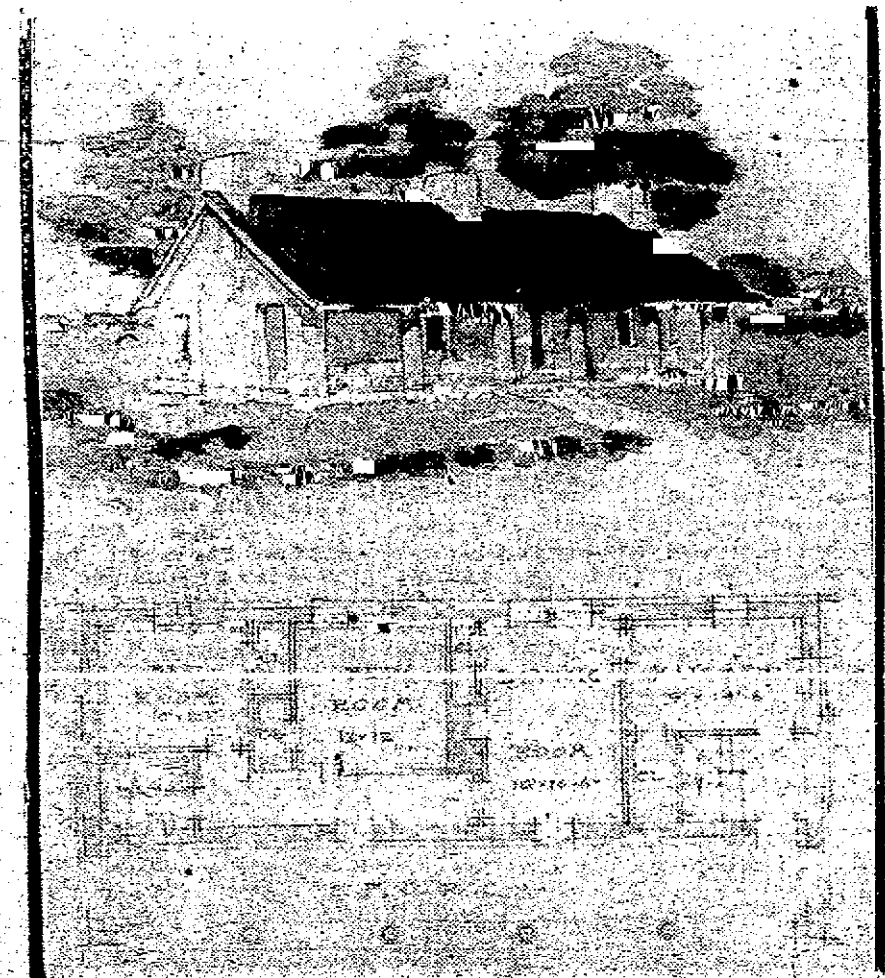
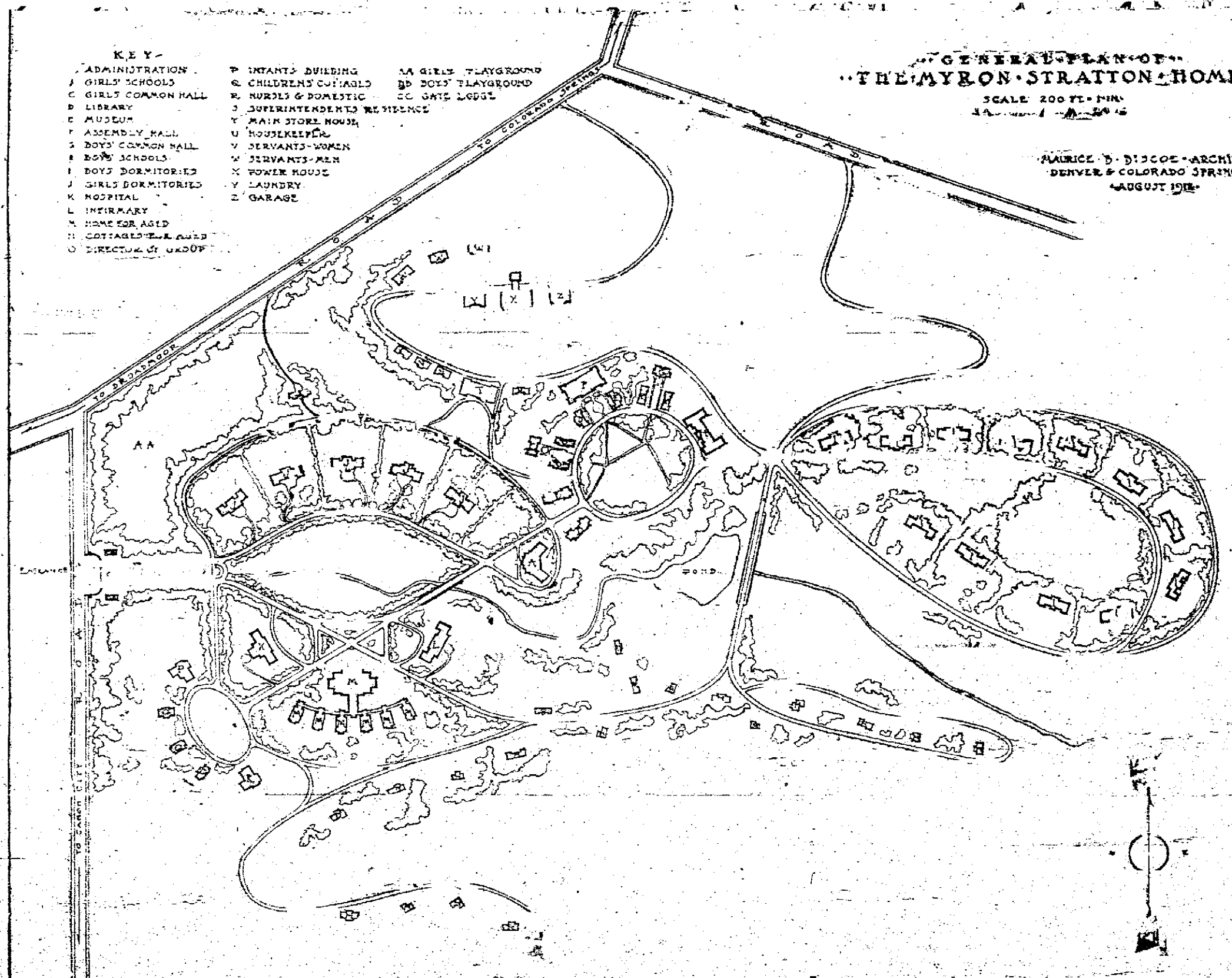
of the home. He subdivides the future inmates into four divisions—aged, the sick, boys and girls, and cities the numerous problems to be considered under each division. Though his report is well worked out in full, the following extracts serve to give a general idea of the plans for the institution:

Barton's Plan.

The first construction should be confined to those essentials which are not change with time, such as house farm buildings and administrative buildings for the young must at first be devoted to those studies which have been proved by the past to be the fundamentals of useful knowledge. Their constant use assured, investment may be considered as but other buildings, however, available they may seem at the moment should await the proof of their need in this particular institution before being begun.

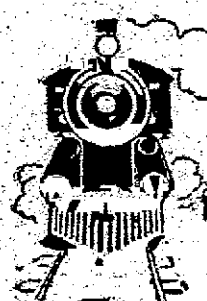
In order, however, to place the

(Continued on Next Page.)



ELEVATION AND GROUND PLAN OF ONE OF THE FOUR-ROOM COTTAGES FOR THE AGED.

SHOWING PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF COTTAGES, MYRON STRATTON HOME.



The National Highway

Connecting the East with the Growing West
Through Solid Daily Trains Between Chicago or St. Louis
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Denver San Francisco Los Angeles Portland

UNION DOUBLE TRACK PACIFIC

Standard Road of the West

Smooth Track
Dustless Roadbed
Easy Grades
Few Curves

Excellent Dining Car Service
Dynamo Electric Lighted Trains
Luxurious Observation Cars
All Equipment of Latest Type

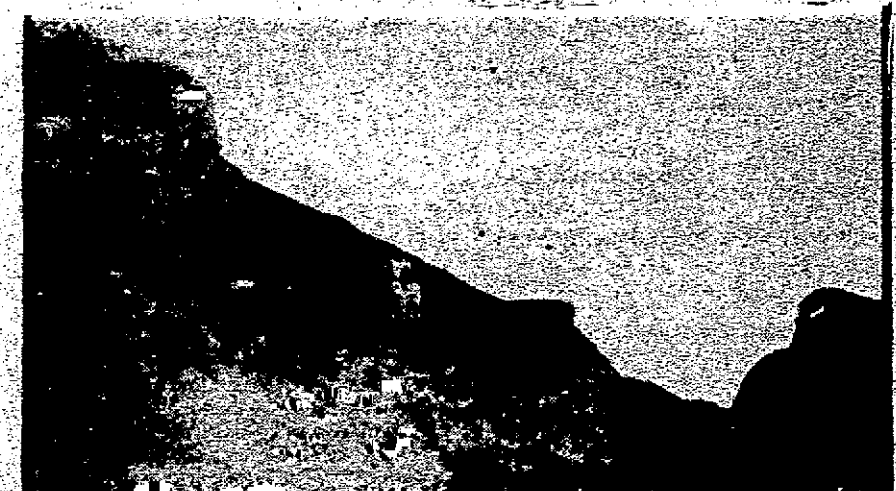
Automatic Electric Block Safety Signal Protection

All Pacific Coast Tickets Good by Way of Denver

R. S. RUBLE,
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104 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Direct Route to
Panama-Pacific Exposition

Novel
Photograph
Snapped
in
Pikes
Peak
Region



Mountain sheep caught by the camera by Attorney R. S. Ruble of the firm at the old Chautauque grounds, near Arvada, Colorado City. Mr. Edison came within 25 feet of the animal when it leisurely turned and trotted away. It is rarely that mountain sheep come down this far from the hills.



ON THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

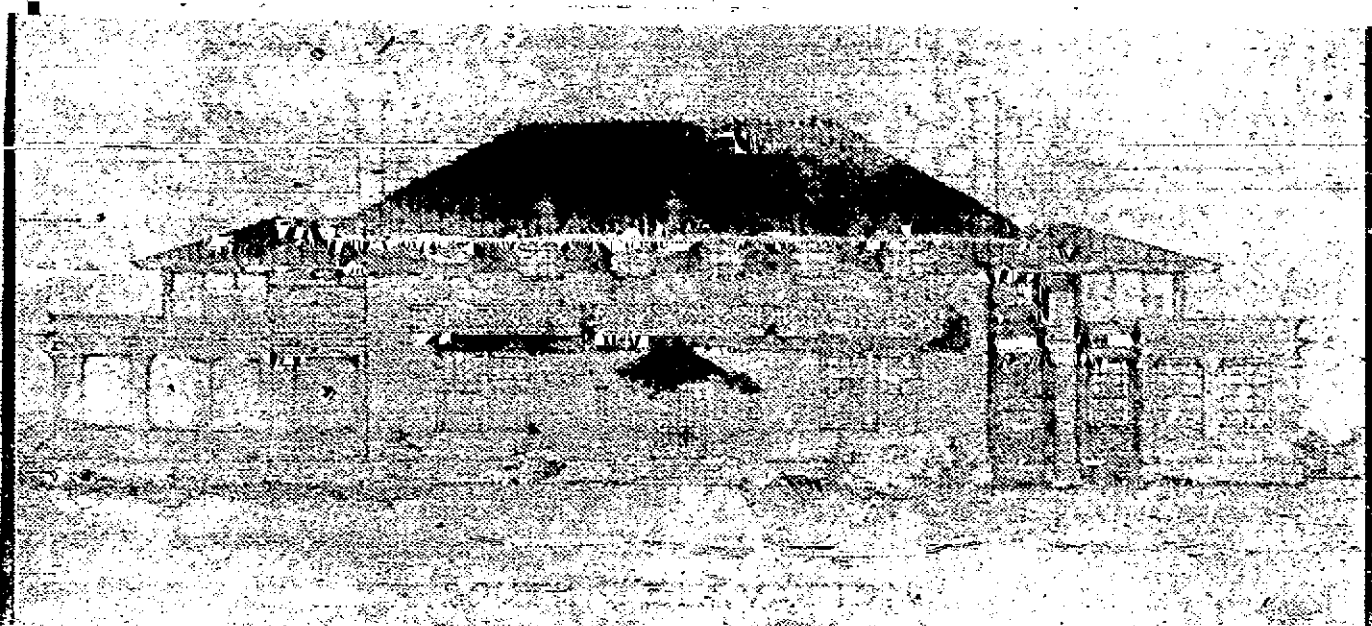
Stratton's Dream of Home for Poor to Be Realized

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

buildings in proper relation to each other and upon the site selected, it is necessary to consider not only such first construction and the second (of which we may be reasonably sure), but also the probable needs of the future. Otherwise, an economical whole may not even be hoped for. The arrangement of the buildings in the first construction will depend largely upon the second, and both in turn

regarded, or made to regard themselves as paupers—but should be helped to a condition of self-respect. His obvious intention, in addition to shelter and care, was that his beneficiaries should be so aided and instructed that they might become better from having entered the home. In the case of the aged, that they might rest in peace; in the case of the young, that they might be helped through that period in life which he himself found so difficult, and be sent

clothes, care of sick and certain phases of instruction and labor. Some will be common to the aged and the sick, some to the boys and girls and the first endeavor will be to give a general idea of the life of each class, then show wherein these converge and diverge, and so reach a point where may be seen not only each class, but its relation to the others. It can then be seen what will be necessary for each, and in general how the buildings must be arranged, especially as



DWELLING FOR SUPERINTENDENT, MYRON STRATTON HOME.

must not interfere with those which will be required later. To this end it is necessary to study the problem as a whole, to consider in the broadest way the location of departments and their necessary requirements and buildings in order that these departments and buildings shall not interfere with each other when it becomes wise to construct them; to allow for the changes and expansion of the future; to carry the study of what is

into the world equipped for the life before them. It does not appear to have been his intent that the home should be a floating place for the shiftless (the exempts from labor only), but a real home in which age would be cared for and youth encouraged.

The four classes of inmates—the aged, the sick, the boys and the girls, which represent four different problems—will be separated. Yet, though

the points of convergence, and what administration will be necessary for such disposition. The possible sites will then be compared. The requirements of those buildings advised for the first construction, as deduced from the above, will next be taken up more in detail, and finally, the consideration of the best method of proceeding with the work.

We conceive, not a group of large institutional buildings, but a farm,



BOYS' DORMITORY, TO BE COMPLETED SHORTLY.

called "the second construction" further, making sure of the amounts of space to be provided, etc., and then to take up the first construction in the ordinary manner.

To Aid Self-Respect.

Mr. Stratton's expressed intention was that the inmates should not be

different, there are certain conditions and requirements common to all, for however wide the points of divergence, however detached parts of each division may become, the home must be developed as a whole, for the economical administration of which the conditions common to all must be centralized. Such, for instance, are food,

This distinction includes not only the different types of buildings, but of life, of interests, of "atmosphere." We wish to provide a home for all the inmates. Elaborate and imposing buildings can never accomplish this, nor are they necessary.

More or less separated are the cottages of the families—as independent of each other as though they were the property of the occupant. To these come the more or less strong aged, who, through misfortune, can no longer maintain themselves. A fire has perhaps destroyed their all; the death of a son leaves his parents unable to support his children. They are given a cottage, rent free, which they must keep neat and clean both inside and out. They must do all household work without assistance. They are given a credit at the storehouse sufficient to cover easily the necessities of life, and some of its comforts. They must work to keep up their cottage, and the harder they work the more they should have to their credit. There will be an actual inducement to work in their little garden, for each bushel of potatoes grown there leaves their balance at the storehouse that much larger, as otherwise the potatoes would be drawn from it. That saving can be used for the further upbuilding of their place by the addition of a pig or a cow. By

their own efforts they may benefit themselves, lay up more comfort for the days when they can no longer work, or store up the credit as a little heritage to be paid to their children when those children leave the home.

The boys of each house (which should have a distinctive name), will form a "family" or a "company." Their individual standing or working, so far as the whole institution is concerned, will not be affected by the standing of their house as a whole and its consequent rating for special favors or restrictions will be determined by the rating of all its inmates. The rating of an individual will determine his authority in the house and company. The company will be divided into squads, each in charge of its corporal or sergeant, which will in turn take care of the house grounds, the "Turk" etc. A boy who shirks will consequently not be taken to task by the mother, but by his brother workers.

PIKES PEAK NOT THE HIGHEST

What is the highest mountain in Colorado? "Pikes Peak," 19 persons out of 20 will answer, and incorrectly. The twelfth may know that the two highest mountains in the state are Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, both in Lake county, in the Leadville district. The altitude of each of these mountains, according to the United States geological survey, is 14,402 feet above sea level. The height of Pikes Peak is 14,108 feet. Moreover, there are 50 or 60 other peaks in Colorado approximately as high—over 14,000 feet. The lowest point in Colorado is 3,350 feet above sea level. Of all the states Colorado has the highest average altitude, estimated by the geological survey at 6,800 feet.

Although not the highest mountain, Pikes Peak is probably the best-known peak in the United States. There was at one time a weather bureau station on its summit, and it now has a substantial railway station at the terminus of the highest railway line in North America. It can also be reached by an excellent wagon road and trail which connect the summit with Colorado Springs.

Dr. Albert Penyes of Pasadena, Cal., claims to have discovered a tiny insect which will kill off all mosquitoes.

Interesting Figures in Annual Water Report

Interesting figures are contained in the annual report of Superintendent B. R. McReynolds of the water department for 1913, which was finished for submission to the mayor about a week ago.

The report shows receipts from consumers during the year amounting to \$154,439.15 and other receipts of \$35,006.33, a total of \$189,445.48. Against this are expenditures of \$29,735.53 for

maintenance, \$64,320.00 for interest on bonds, \$68,219.44 for payment of bonds and \$22,914.52 for construction, a total of \$185,289.55. The net cost of the waterworks to date is given as \$3,179,024.42 and the present bonded debt, \$1,572,000, with 4 per cent the average rate of interest.

The statistics regarding consumption show that the estimated population supplied is 33,000; the total consumption for the year was 2,349,293,000

gallons, of which 15 per cent was metered. The average daily consumption was 5,435,400 and the average daily to each consumer 135 gallons. The cost of supplying water per million gallons, figured on total maintenance, is \$16.50 and on total maintenance and interest on bonds, \$45.90.

One hundred forty-two and four-fifths miles of water pipe is now in use, 5,591 feet was extended during the year and 2,170 feet discontinued. The leaks averaged in number .75 per mile or only one every one and one-third miles.

The storage at the end of the year amounted to 1,495,000,000 in the mountain reservoirs and 230,000,000 in Pike View and Prospect lake, a total of 1,685,000,000. The snow precipitation at Lake Moraine for the year was 162.75 inches; rain, 19.62 inches.



UTE INDIANS DANCING IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR FEATURES OF THE SHAN KIVE.

NEWTON LUMBER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DEALERS IN

Building Material, Hardware, Paints and Glass
Steam dry houses in connection with our mill.

We Make a Specialty
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OFFICE AND STORE, 15 WEST HUERFANO ST.

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COLO. SPRINGS, COLO.

The Baker Implement Co.

(Successor to the John Deere Plow Co.)

Will continue business in the old stand

17 WEST HUERFANO STREET

And will carry a full line of

DEERE TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
BUGGIES

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GASOLINE ENGINES, ETC.

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Colorado Springs, Colo.

I. G. POTTER

YALF MOTORCYCLES

1913

1913

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Horse Power

\$275

F. O. B. Factory

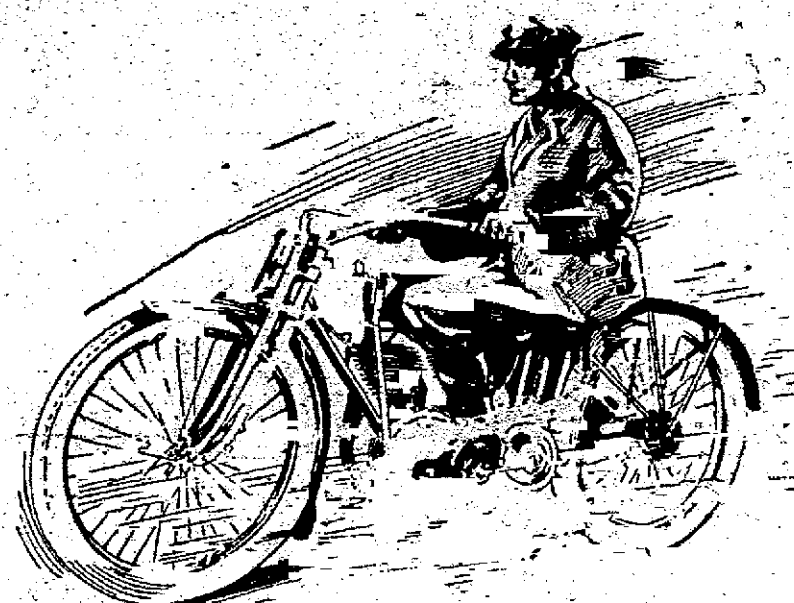
Sundries

Everything

for the

Motorcycle

and Bicycle



5 to 6

Horse Power

\$225

F. O. B. Factory

Expert

Motorcycle

and

Bicycle

Repairing

The Predominant Elements of the Yale Arc Power, Endurance, Speed and Positive Dependability.

17 East Kiowa St.

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Colorado Springs, Colo.

BUNGALOWS

321 E. UINTAH STREET

Another one of our attractive bungalow homes, in an ideal location. It has all modern conveniences—fireplace, furnace, laundry, sleeping porch, etc., and will be ready for occupancy in a few days. This is a very convenient little home at a reasonable price.

**Enjoy Your Home
While Paying for It**

15 EAST DEL NORTE STREET

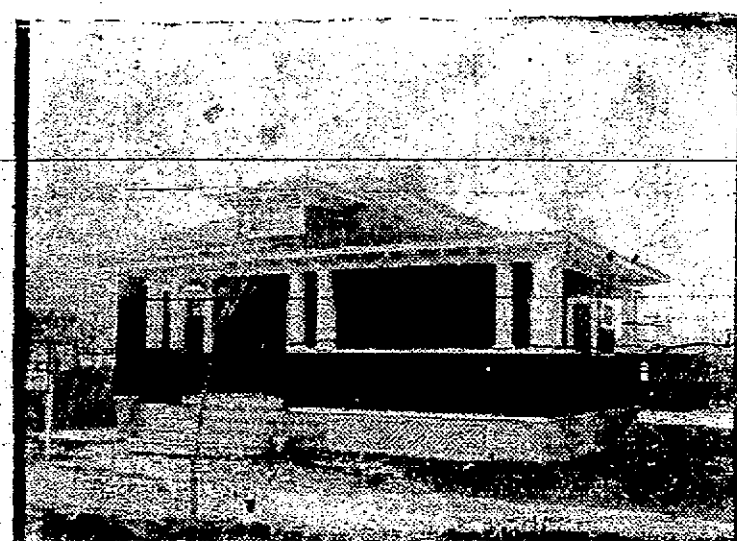
Five large rooms, everything strictly modern, large basement, fireplace, built-in buffet and refrigerator, large closets. A strictly high-grade home in a first-class location.

**Locations in All
Portions of the City**

1200 BLOCK NORTH CORONA STREET

Some time when out walking stroll over toward this block and note the many new bungalows we have built there. Come in and let us figure with you.

**Stop Paying Rent This Year
Own Your Home**



15 EAST DEL NORTE, DESCRIBED ABOVE.

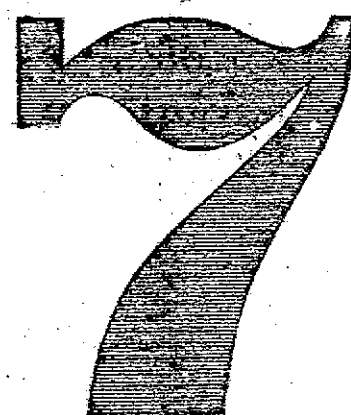
TIME PAYMENTS

1211 NORTH CORONA STREET

Having built sixteen bungalows in this block and all of them sold, we are now improving the last vacant lot with one of the most attractive bungalows. This home will be complete in every detail. The buffet is built in the dining room, chests of drawers in the bedrooms, exceptionally fine plumbing fixtures. The foundation is of the beautiful Manitou green stone and is very attractive. The front porch will be 28½ feet long and 8 feet deep and the whole house is laid out on the same liberal plan. The furnace is equipped with a Thermostat attachment, which is regulated by a thermometer so that one may have any degree of heat desired by setting the dial.

This bungalow is nearly ready for occupancy, and if interested in buying a home, we call your inspection as it will surely be worth your while to look the property over carefully before buying.

**The Best Recommendation:
Satisfied Home Owners**



LOOK FOR THE RED SEVEN

Desirable building lots in all sections of the City for sale on time payments, or we will build to your order on these lots with a small payment down, the balance a little more than rent.

The Colorado Investment and Realty Co.

7 North Tejon St.

Phone Main 7

319 EAST UINTAH STREET

(Note the Location)

This is a beautiful little home of four large rooms, vestibule and sleeping porch, fireplace, furnace (asbestos wrapped pipes), modern plumbing, including laundry tubs, quartered floors, oak borders, gas and coal ranges, shades, electric fixtures. A complete home at the very low price of \$3,200; \$300 cash, \$25 per month. Now complete and ready for occupancy.

**Our Payment Plan
Is a Reasonable One**

520 NORTH WALNUT STREET

Five rooms, fully modern, walking distance from the business section. The lot is curved, sidewalks, everything strictly modern about the house. Price, \$3,000; \$300 cash, \$20 per month.

**First-Class Material
in All Our Bungalows**

612 NORTH WALNUT STREET

A thoroughly modern five-room cottage, close to business section, well constructed, sidewalks, curb and gutter; the price is very low. \$250 cash, balance \$20 per month.

**Come in
and Talk Over the Details**

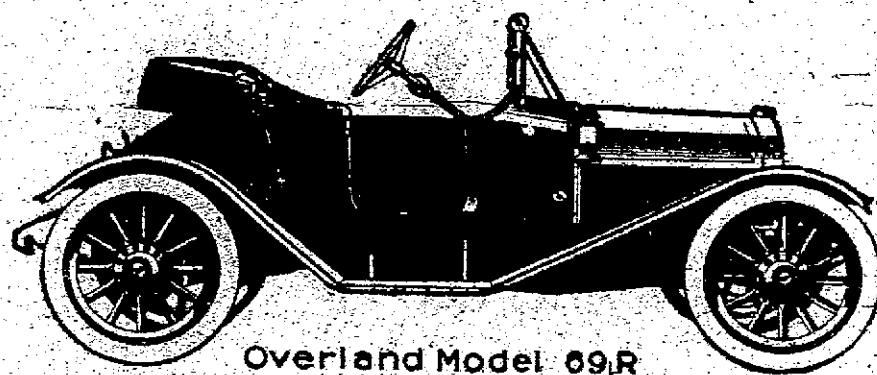


SHOWING ONE OF OUR COMPLETED BLOCKS. ALL SOLD.

Apperson Cars

1913 Overland Cars

Winton Cars



Overland Model 69R

Positively the Best Buy of the Season

More Car Value for Your Money Than You Get in Any Other 30 H. Power

Model 69, Roadster or Touring Car

30 H. P. Motor, 4x4½ cylinders, cast separately.
5-Bearing Crank Shaft.
Wheel base, 110 inches.
Transmission Selective Type—Annular Bearings.
Extra large and effective Brakes.
Rear Axle three-quarter floating.
Gas Starter, Presto Tank, full Lamp Equipment.
Mohair Top and Top Boot, Clear Vision Wind Shield.
\$50.00 Warner Speedometer, Horn, Robe Rail, Foot Rest, Tire Carriers.

Completely equipped, f. o. b. Colorado Springs..... \$1,080.00

Completely equipped, with 4-inch tires..... \$1,090.00

Completely equipped, with Positive and Silent Electric starter and Electric Lights..... \$1,285.00

Model 71, 45 H. P., fully equipped and delivered..... \$1,575.00

We will be pleased to demonstrate these cars at your convenience.

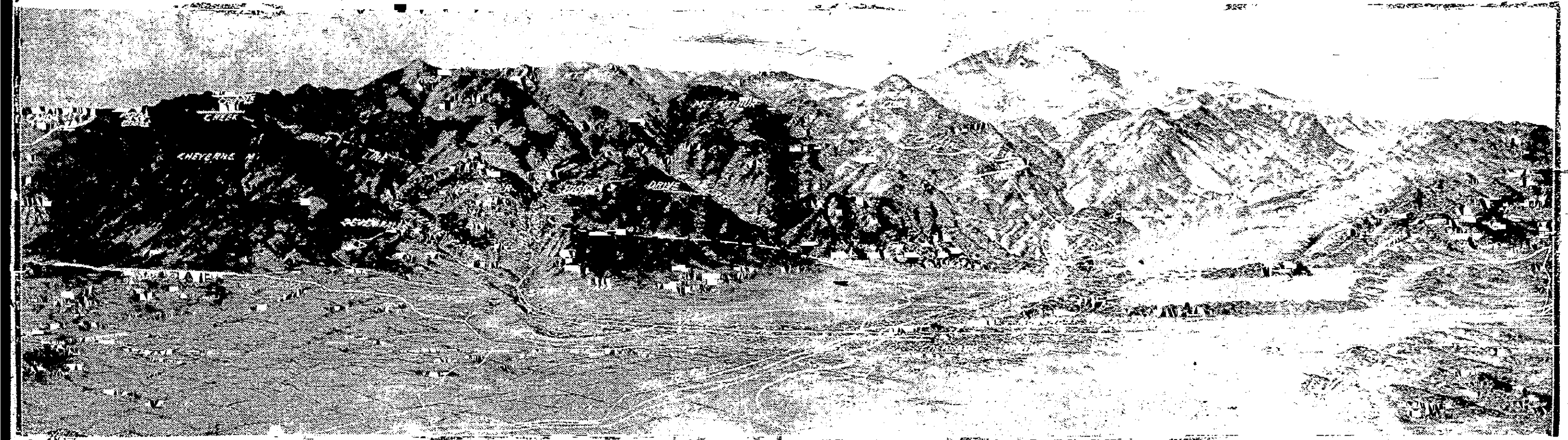
COMPLETE STOCK OF AUTO SUPPLIES, TIRES, GAS AND OILS; FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING AND STORAGE.

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Birdseye View Map of the Pikes Peak Region. America's Scenic Playground



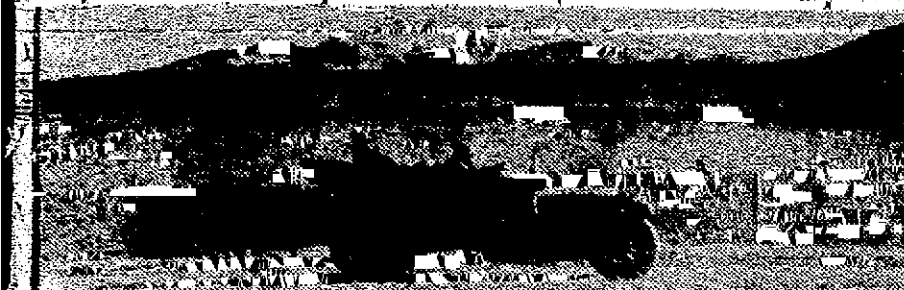
This map was prepared especially for the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce and shows graphically the many and varied attractions, roads, drives, and other points of interest immediately accessible from Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. It is an unanswerable proof of the oft-repeated statement that: "There is a greater variety of wonderful scenery, more easily accessible, in the Pikes Peak region than in any similar area on the American continent."

Value of Auto Traffic to Colorado Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS will be the destination of the summer motorist," is the way a well-known manufacturer of cars, who last summer drove all the way from Indianapolis to this city, tersely puts it. "You have everything here that an auto owner can desire for a few months' pleasure, and with the rapid development of good roads, this portion of the tourist business should develop with astonishing rapidity."

The Colorado Springs booster already has seen the advantage of making this region the greatest motoring section in the Rocky Mountain region, and concerted efforts have been made and are being made to increase this travel every year. In addition to the word that the autoist carries back to his friends of the wonderful scenery and motoring advantages in this section, the business man of the region can look upon another side of the auto business, that of the direct financial advantage.

Last year, according to a conservative estimate, 1,300 cars,



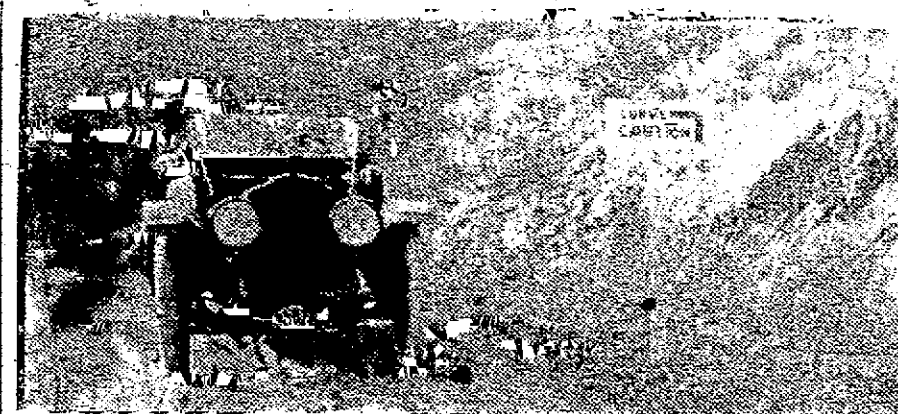
PIKES PEAK AS SEEN FROM NEAR DIVIDE.

carrying about 5,000 people, came to Colorado Springs. These autoists remained here from one day to three or four months.

The auto tourist is most desirable. He usually is well-to-do, stays at the best hotels and spends money for personal needs that the other summer visitor does not require. The motorist has a large personal expenditure and he has the expense of up-keep for his car.

Last summer the garages were filled with strange cars. There were heavy demands for gasoline, lubricating oil and tires. Mechanics were kept busy repairing machines, keeping them in good trim, and every day there was a steady stream of dollars going into the vaults of the garage and repair man.

The city boasts of some of the finest garages in the west, and is fitted to handle almost any number of cars. The auto industry in Colorado Springs has increased by leaps and bounds in



ALL THE ROADS NEAR THIS CITY ARE THOROUGHLY SIGNBOARDED BY THE COLORADO SPRINGS AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

the last few years, and promises to grow even more rapidly.

Colorado Springs has everything to please the autoist. Here within a few minutes' spin, the car owner is in the heart of the finest scenery in the Rockies, over smooth roads that are kept in the finest of condition by the county, the Colorado Springs Automobile club and other road associations.

The automobile club has been a big factor in the movement to make everything as pleasing for the auto visitors as possible. It has placed markers along the roads in and adjacent to the city, telling distances, bad curves, bridges, etc., information of great value to the traveler by the gasoline route.

Numerous Attractive Trips.

There are countless places to travel, scores of one-day trips that provide some of the grandest scenery in the entire United States. The good road movement has developed into a tremendous power, and plans are on foot to increase the various routes to points of interest. The smooth road to Canon City, built by convict labor, provides an excellent highway for the car driver that last year was taken advantage of daily by hundreds. The roads through the Garden of the Gods, up the pass to Cascade and Green Mountain Falls, provide beautiful one-day trips.

The offer of the Crystal Park Auto company to throw open its beautiful winding road along the mountainside ending in Crystal Park, to the visiting autoist, is bound to be taken advantage of by countless drivers. The plan

to improve the old stage line from this city to Cripple Creek for the benefit of the autoist has as its vantage point another one-day trip through the rugged fastnesses that will thrill every automobile man in the country.

The further scheme of the construction of an automobile road to the summit of Pikes Peak will make this region

vide, 24 miles out. The ascent is almost constant, but there were no grades above 10 per cent. The whole region up to this point is dotted with resorts located along Fountain creek, the more prominent, after leaving Manitou being Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Woodland Park.

From Divide the road is a gradual descent of about 1,000 feet into Florissant with a slight rise again to Hartzel in South park. The route after leaving Divide, although not having the magnificent scenery of some others we had been over, was a very picturesque trip and a part of what is known as the Lincoln highway.

Just west of Hartzel we joined in with our route out of Denver over which we came on our second day out, so that it was not necessary for us to go over Trout creek pass again. After returning to Hartzel, 10 miles, where we arrived at 5 o'clock, we had covered 170 miles and, considering the stops we had made at Florence, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, it shows pretty well the kind of roads we had been over.



MAGNIFICENT STRETCH OF THE CONVICT-BUILT ROAD BETWEEN COLORADO SPRINGS AND CANON CITY.

ion the section of starting auto trips. The city is within two hours' drive of Pueblo, and three from Denver, and hundreds of autoists from these two cities drive here to spend a few days' vacation, to get away from the smoke and grime of the larger manufacturing cities and rest under the shadows of the mountains.

John P. Dods Writes Columns of Praise About State Roads

John P. Dods, the road builder expert, who is quoted elsewhere in this issue, wrote several columns of highly complimentary matter about the magnificent scenery and roads in Colorado with especial reference to this region. Part of his article, as published in "Motor Age," follows:

John P. Dods in "Motor Age." Leaving Colorado Springs, the route is almost straight out Colorado avenue to Colorado City and into Manitou, thence up Ute pass, coming very close to Rainbow Falls. Colorado Springs is located so close to the Rampart range, which is really a part of the Front range, that the rise begins almost immediately from the city. However, the road conditions are so wonderful over Ute pass that we hardly realized we were going to an altitude of over 9,000 feet, which was reached at Divide.

Back to Florissant.

As we were very anxious to shorten the mileage on Saturday as much as possible, we declined to start back for Cripple Creek, so returned toward Colorado Springs as far as Florissant, which we reached after dark, then left the Colorado Springs road, going directly 19 miles southeast into Cripple Creek. This was the only night driving we did on our whole trip and needless to say we were sorry to miss even this small part. Nevertheless, it was quite a clear moonlight night and we were able to get a fair idea of what a beautiful ride it must be in daylight on a fine road all the way. We were especially sorry to miss the view from the top of the mountain just before coming down into Cripple Creek. Not that we were thinking much of it at that particular time, as there is no real fun driving at an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet after dark in October. The air was very chilly and sharp and we were all mighty glad to finish our day's run of 200 miles.

Before leaving Canon City, we had made considerable inquiry about the route between there and Cripple Creek, and although we had been told it was a very pretty trip and road conditions were all right, no one had any special praise for it as a scenic route so that we were much surprised. The next morning a little more than a mile out of Cripple Creek we drove into Phantom canon, which turned out to be one of the most wonderful canons on our whole trip.

On Typical Gorge Road.

We were on a typical gorge road again in a narrow canon, the rocks above from 600 to 1,000 feet high. The



BEAUTIFUL CLIFF ROAD, ALONG FOUR-MILE CREEK.

highway is quite narrow and cut into the rocks or ballasted out over the creek a considerable part of the distance, but not more than 20 feet above the creek at any point. The descent is almost constant out of Cripple Creek for nearly nine miles, though there are no sharp pitches. However, it should be driven carefully, as there are many narrow places with sharp turns.

No doubt thousands of people have

25 feet high. The valley is wide enough so that the vistas from each side are wonderful, although the very location and construction of the road itself able distance and from here on it is a gradual descent down into Canon City. Leaving here at 2 o'clock we headed for Denver by way of Colorado Springs on the last leg of our long-to-be-remembered trip.

We left Pueblo at 11 o'clock and went into Colorado Springs on a road that would be the envy of most eastern communities. It is 30 to 40 feet wide, surfaced with decomposed granite and no culverts less than 24 feet wide. We were now on the prairie again, following along the Front range with Pikes Peak in view all the way to Colorado Springs, where we arrived at 1 o'clock, 43 miles from Pueblo. We found all sorts of entertainment awaiting us here as in other places, but much as we would have liked to visit the many sights in the vicinity of this resort, we decided to push on to cover the 93 miles to Buena Vista.

The first part of the route is identical with the Pueblo road to Florence and thence through Penrose directly northeast into Colorado Springs. Some parts of it through Salt canon and Dead Man's gulch are very winding with sharp turns, but there are no grades to exceed 6 or 7 per cent at any point on the route, and without hard driving at any time we made the 43 miles into Colorado Springs by 4 o'clock.

As we still had 70 miles to cover, we left Colorado Springs at 4:15 with a desire to cover as much of the route as we could before dark. This, like the road from Pueblo, was part of what is known as the Great North-and-South highway, and follows closely along the foot of the Front range. This section of it is much closer to the mountains than at other points, Palmer Lake, 23 miles north of the Springs, being practically in the foothills.



UP UTE PASS, ON THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY, AT A POINT FIVE MILES OUT OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE SHAN KIVE

To provide its thousands of visitors during the summer months with some organized entertainment, Colorado Springs has given carnivals the last two years, the first in commemoration of the fortieth birthday of the city, and last year, the first Shan Kive, the Indian "festival of rejoicing." Both have been successes beyond all expectation, and the opinion of the residents of the entire section is unanimous that the carnival has come to stay as an institution of the Pikes Peak region.

Fred C. Matthews, who was chairman of the carnival committee last year and to whose efforts a great deal of the credit is due for its success, says that the Shan Kive is the most valuable tourist attraction the region has. Two years ago, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce were trying to find a method of securing publicity for the region, publicity that would reach the summer fun-seeker and that would not cost a great deal of money.

They hit upon the "carnival" scheme. Something unique, something to bring people here for entertainment, but something that would receive notice in the newspapers of the country, was what they wanted, and they busied themselves for the first carnival. Airplane flights, parades, open air mask promenades, wild west features, were the concrete ideas of the committee that were put into effect in 1911. Residents and tourists entered into the spirit of the affair and enjoyed themselves as they had never enjoyed summer features before, and when the week of festivity was over the opinion was unanimously in favor of another carnival.

Indian Festival Started.

Last spring the carnival committee hit upon the idea of making the carnival an Indian festival, building its features around the Ute Indian, the first resident of the Pikes Peak region. The old Ute tribe that had called this section its stamping grounds years ago, before civilization advanced this far, was brought from the reservation, headed by Buckskin Charlie, the aged chieftain.

The idea struck a bull's eye. Everywhere papers were commenting on the return of the Utes to their stamping

grounds, and the committee developed the plan to its fullest extent.

The weird dances of the tribe were staged in the Garden of the Gods, the place where, years before, the Indians celebrated their holidays, victories and entertainments.

The Utes considered the Pikes Peak

region a sacred portion of their domain. Here they came to dance of the mineral springs at the foot of the Great White Mountain, springs which they had named "Manitou" because they believed the bubbles to be the breath of the Great Spirit. To the garden of the Gods it was their custom to make pilgrimages, after a successful war or hunt, and among the fantastic and wonderfully-shaped sandstone formations, hold a festival of rejoicing.

So these customs were revived, and as a fitting climax the Ute Indians marked the old trail which their ancestors had worn over the hills, down through Ute Pass to the "Big Spring" at Manitou. It was an impressive sight and it carried the beholder, in imagination, back to the days before America was discovered—for historians say that this trail was in use many centuries before Columbus ventured forth on the unknown seas.

Pioneers Gather.

Another popular feature of the carnival that struck home in the hearts of the pioneers, was the gathering of the men and women, who, 20, 30, 40 and even 50 years ago, rode the range in this section and pioneered here, surviving against hardships and the perils of the wild country.

The Colorado Roundup was organized

by these old-timers, who entered into the spirit of the holiday. These people had their chuck wagons, their exhibitions of riding, roping and branding, and gave a parade that was one of the finest ever seen in Colorado. The balloon races, held from Washburn field, were the first ever held in the Rocky Mountain region. Three big gas bags, two of which later entered the international balloon races from Stuttgart, Germany, took part in the race, which was a novel feature of the affair.

The decorated automobile parade with hundreds of cars carefully designed; the civic and pioneer parade and the mask street carnival were features that were repeated from 1911 with great success and already have been adopted as annual institutions in the carnivals. The mask ball given on Kiowa street, which had been roped off and waxed, was probably the most novel dance ever given in Colorado Springs. Band concerts, fireworks displays, both day and night, and many other social features filled in for the little side shows.

Region in Holiday Attire.

During the week of the Shan Kive, Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou were in holiday attire. Yellow and white, the official colors of the carnival, fluttered everywhere. The business section was elaborately decorated and special attention was given to a window-trimming contest among the various branches of business activity.

The Shan Kive of 1912 was distinctly western in its makeup. It struck a responsive chord in the tourist from all parts of this United States and it revived interest in western life—that was characterized by the placing of its main features on moving picture films which were shown to millions all over the world.

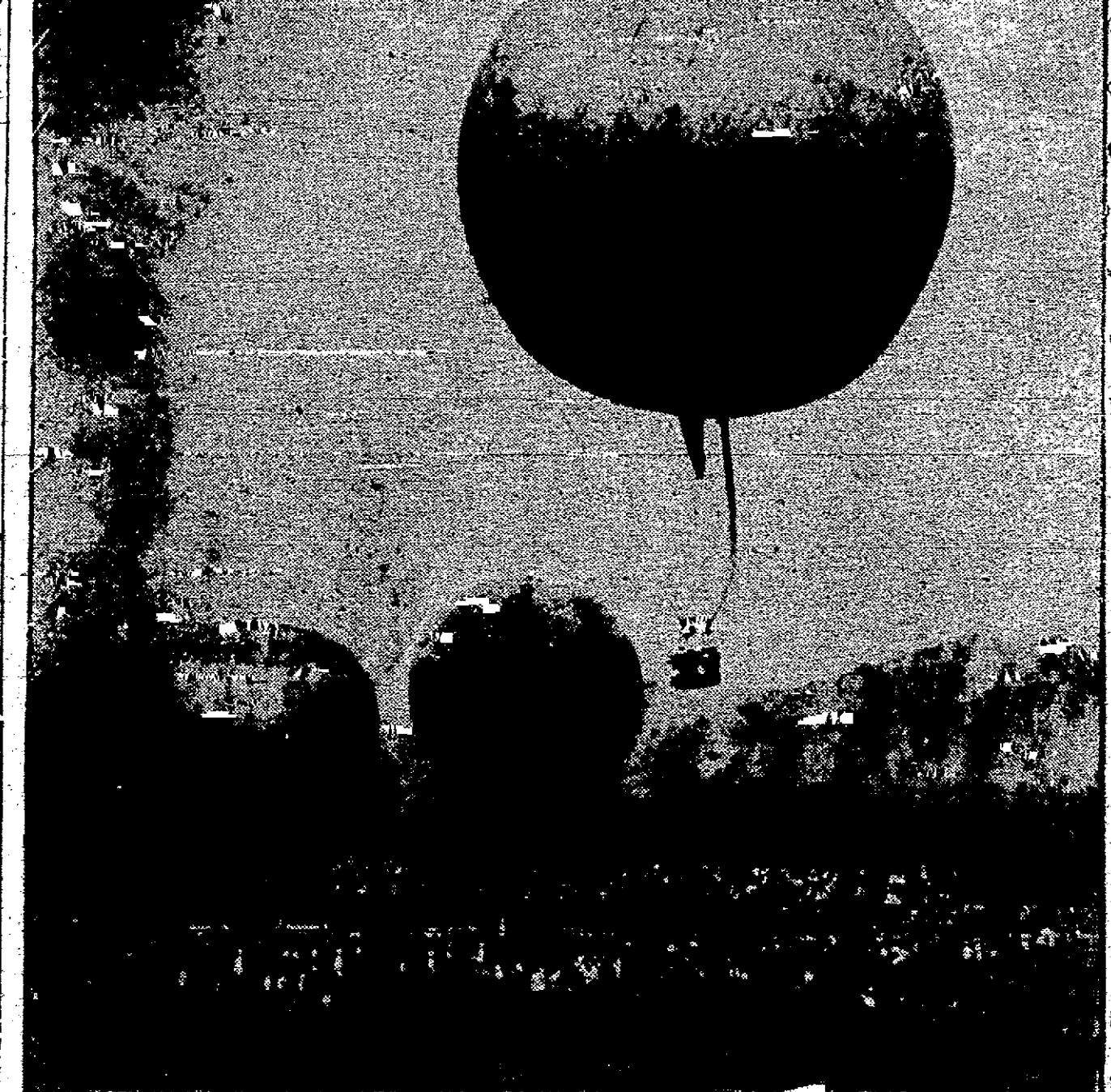
There is no doubt that the carnival has come to stay. The Chamber of Commerce committee in charge of the Shan Kive, which was a special one that worked with the advertising section, in its annual report advised strongly that the carnival be made an annual feature for Colorado Springs. They advised that a permanent carnival association be formed, either independent of the Chamber of Commerce or a branch similar to the merchants or real estate division. They further advised that a secretary or manager be employed to work the year around on the carnival. This matter is now before the Chamber of Commerce for action, and it is probable that the suggestions will be followed.

Considerable Cash Left.

There is \$1,712.55 left in the treasury from last summer's carnival. The showing made by the committee with the small amount of money it had to work with was remarkable, and the maximum fun for the minimum money was obtained. The citizens not behind the venture. It was the real Colorado Springs spirit that made the first annual Shan Kive a winner.

Now what for 1913? The way the entertainment is to be handled has not been determined by the Chamber of Commerce, but one thing is certain, that we are going to have Shan Kive II. The time of the big show has not even been determined, owing to the fact that definite plans for the conventions of the season has not been determined.

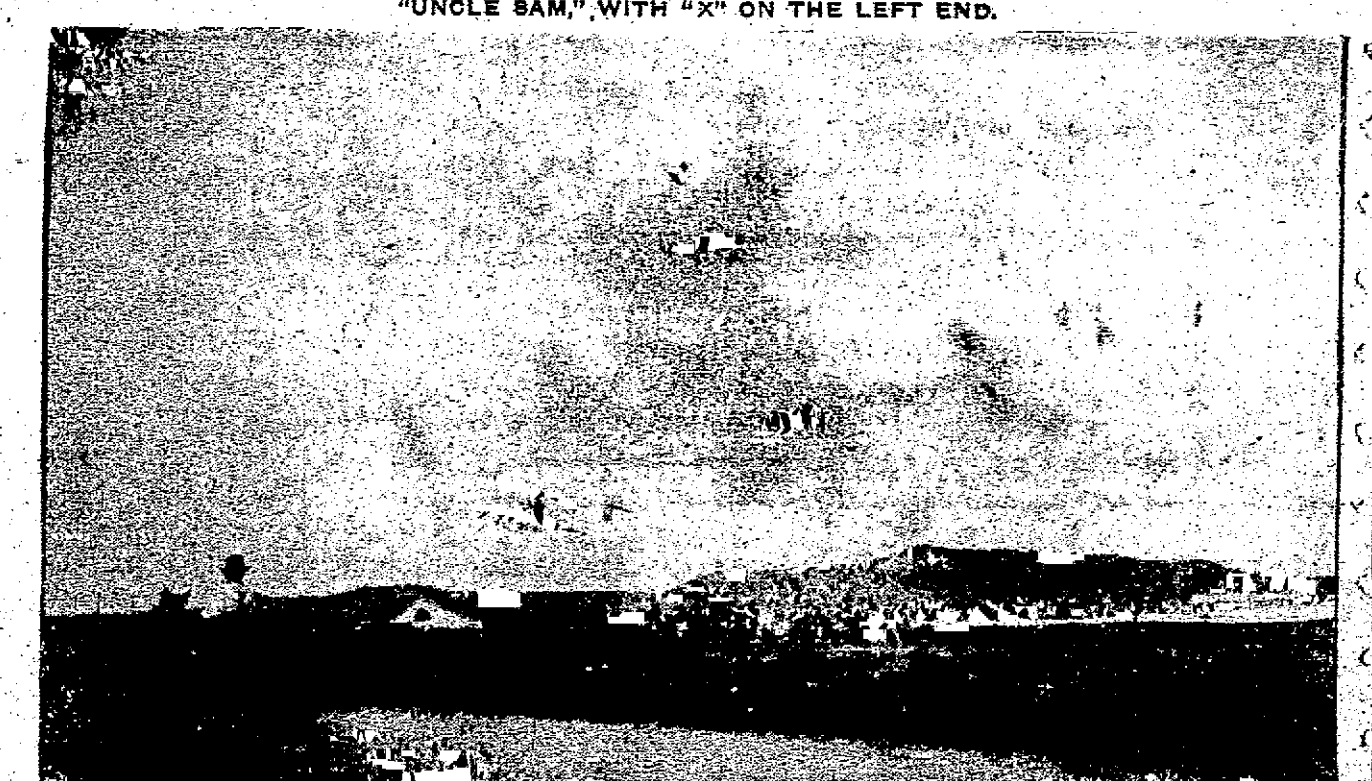
The conference of governors, the meeting of the chief executives of the various states of the nation, will be held here this summer, or the first week in September. There is considerable debate as to whether the carnival should be staged during this event. If it is, there may be some larger plans and different ones to be worked out. It has been the contention of many that some method should be



"KANSAS CITY II" RISING FROM THE GROUND AT WASHBURN FIELD, DURING THE BALLOON RACE WHICH FORMED PART OF LAST YEAR'S CARNIVAL. IN THE MIDDLE IS SHOWN "UNCLE SAM," WITH "X" ON THE LEFT END.



INDIANS GIVING A DANCE AT SODA SPRINGS, MANITOU, DURING CEREMONIES AT THE UTE TRAIL DEMONSTRATION LAST SUMMER. CHIEF BUCKSKIN CHARLEY IN THE FOREGROUND.



Turpin flying past the Roswell grandstand during the aviation meet at the first carnival, in 1911. A balloon race took the place of the aeroplane demonstration last year, and some equally attractive feature will be arranged for the 1913 Shan Kive.

found of lengthening the tourist season through the glorious Indian summer weather of September and October.

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GERMAN CATS WELL PROTECTED

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Germany is the paradise of cats. In no other country, except perhaps, ancient Egypt, where the cat used to be regarded as sacred, has pussy's well-being ever been cherished more carefully than it is in the Fatherland today.

Good Americans, it is said, go to Paris when they die, but American cats can desire no more blissful future state than to be transported to Germany after nine well-spent lives under the Stars and Stripes.

Jerome K. Jerome discovered how carefully cats are looked after in the Fatherland. In "Three Men on the Bummel" he tells how he hurried the usual footback and other mistries at some Berlin cats, whose yowls were disturbing his slumbers, and how he was promptly waited on by a German policeman who had carefully collected all his ammunition and demanded to know why the articles had been thrown. When told that they had been flung at cats he demanded "what cats?" evidently expecting Jerome to be able to furnish the name and address of each particular feline.

Then he informed the novelist that in Germany people are not permitted to throw things at cats, even when the animals are preventing them from sleeping. He said the proper course to pursue was to pursue the cat in other words, follow it home and thus having ascertained who the serenader belonged to, to make a complaint which, if unheeded, could be followed by legal proceedings.

Now German law has solemnly laid down the circumstances and the only ones—under which a cat may be shot. A lieutenant in the army who lives in Berlin shot two, and this is the penalty that has befallen him for thus destroying its lives. He has been mulcted,

as the legal phrase has it, in damages amounting to \$30, or \$15 per cat, besides having to pay all costs.

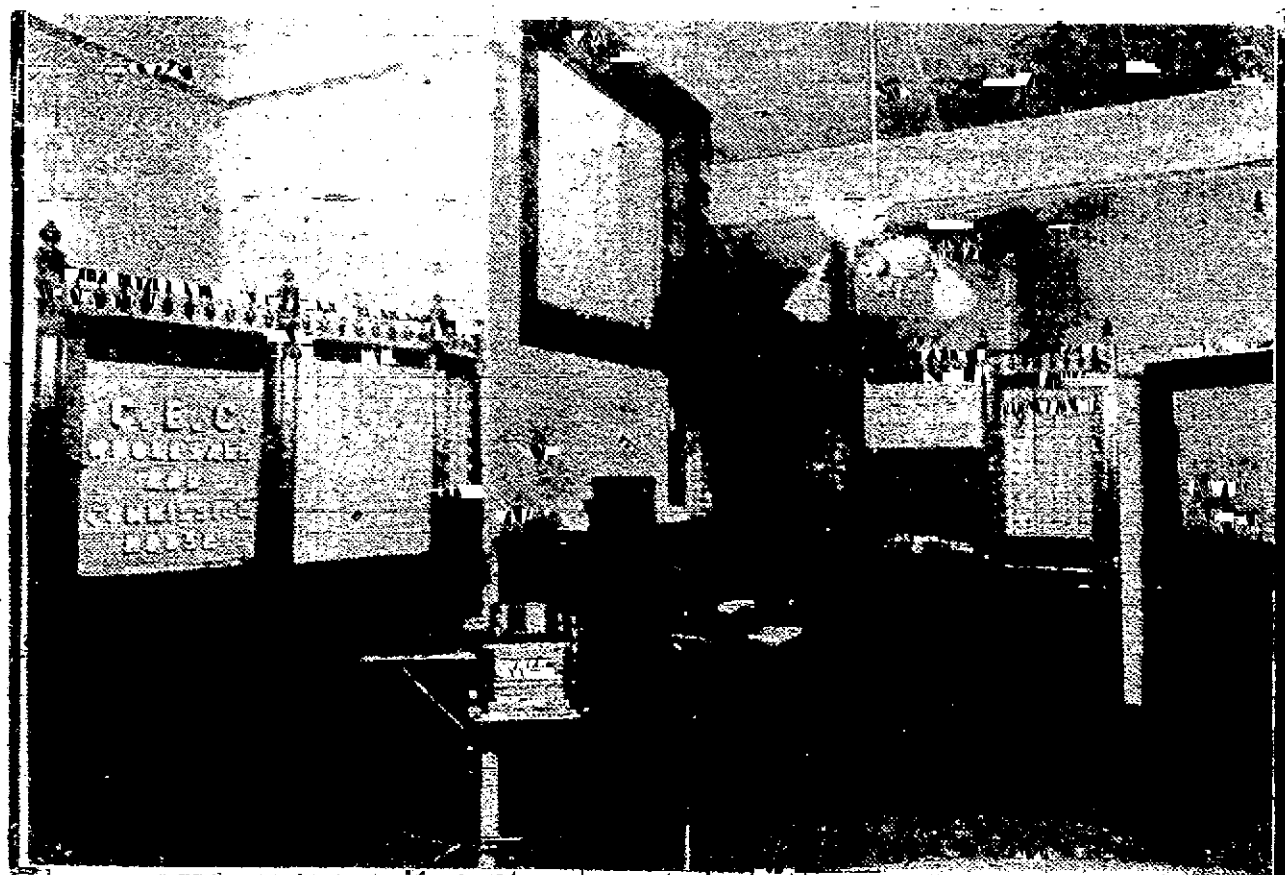
This lieutenant, whose name is Klotz, has a tame raven which spends most of its time in strutting about his garden. The lieutenant believed that two cats who kept prowling in the vicinity had designs on the raven and after "scatting" them a few times, he shot first one and then the other the latter when it was speaking along the garden path in the direction which the raven had taken on its morning promenade.

Now it seems that he acted precipitately. A Prussian judge has decreed that the owner of birds or any thing else, must wait until he catches the feline in the very act of pouncing on its prey. Then he may shoot it, but not otherwise, even though the yard may be strewn with the plumage of previous feathered victims of the assassin.

A cat may not be molested even if it is seen slinking away with your cat's paw in its mouth. That is not conclusive evidence, according to the recent judicial decision. The thing to be done is to arm yourself with a gun, lay in a good stock of patience, and lie in wait for the cat. If you actually see it about to spring on a bird then shoot, and a good aim to you, but if all these conditions are not fulfilled the cat may walk past you with peace in its heart and a mocking smile on its face, secure in its legal rights.

In deciding the Berlin case the judge severely condemned Lieutenant Klotz's action in massacring the cats without positive proof that they meditated the destruction of his raven. The learned magistrate held that the cats, having been "scatting" once, could have been "scatting" again without recourse to bloodshed, and he incidentally laid down the law for cat killing as set forth above.

Whether the cats of Berlin laughed or not when they heard the verdict is not known, but it certainly was enough to make them.



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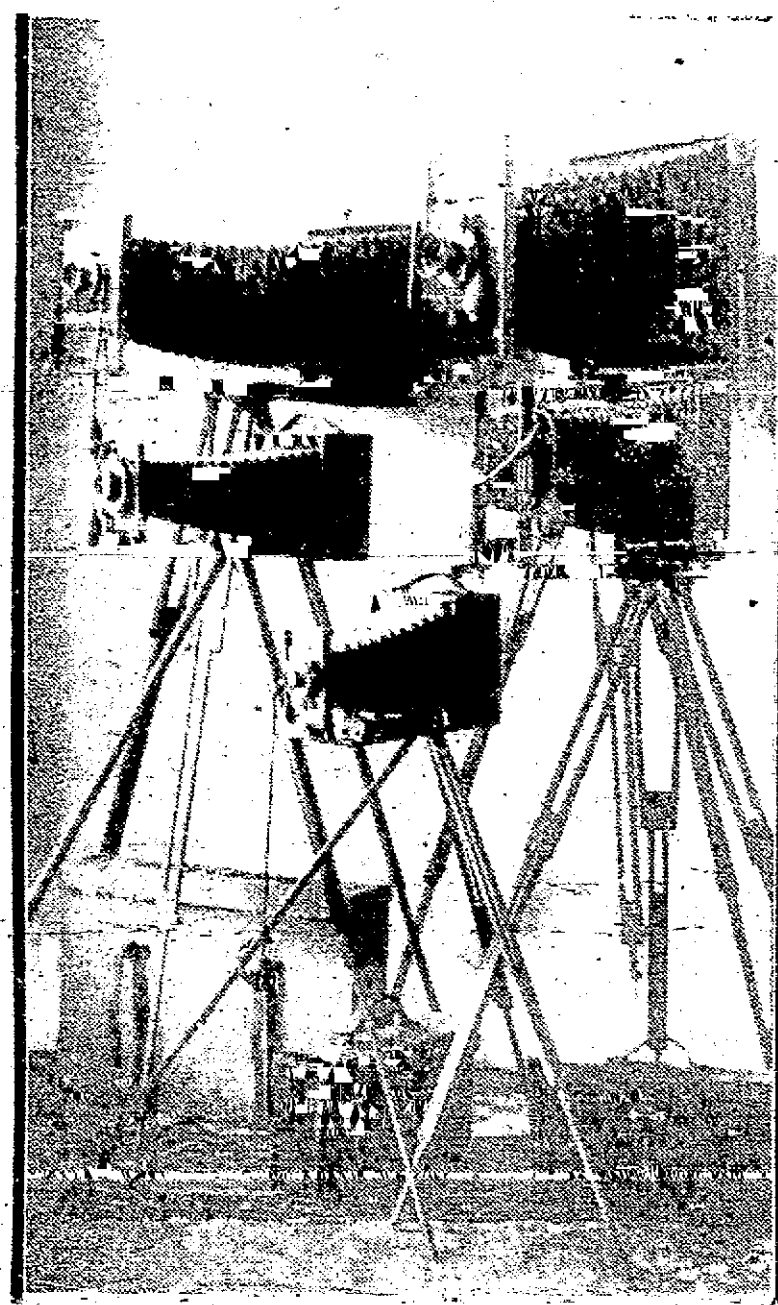
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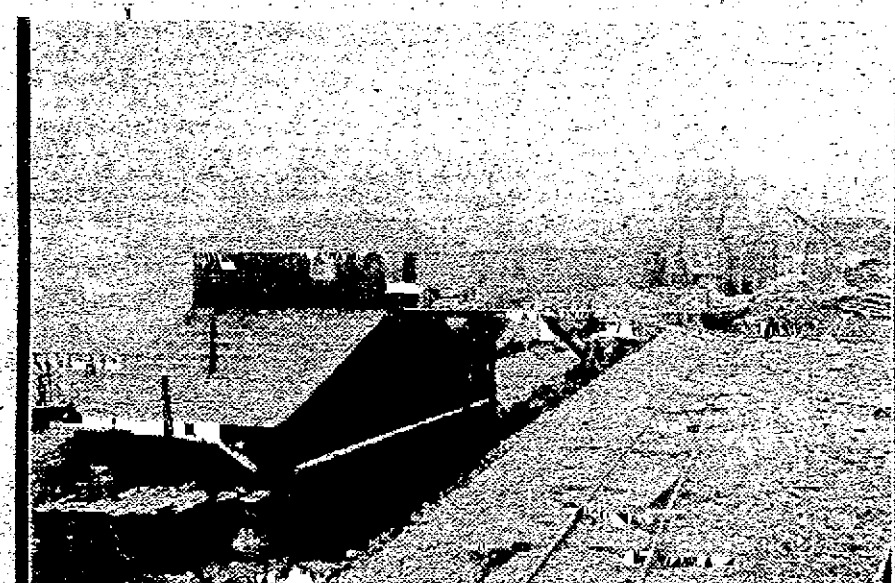
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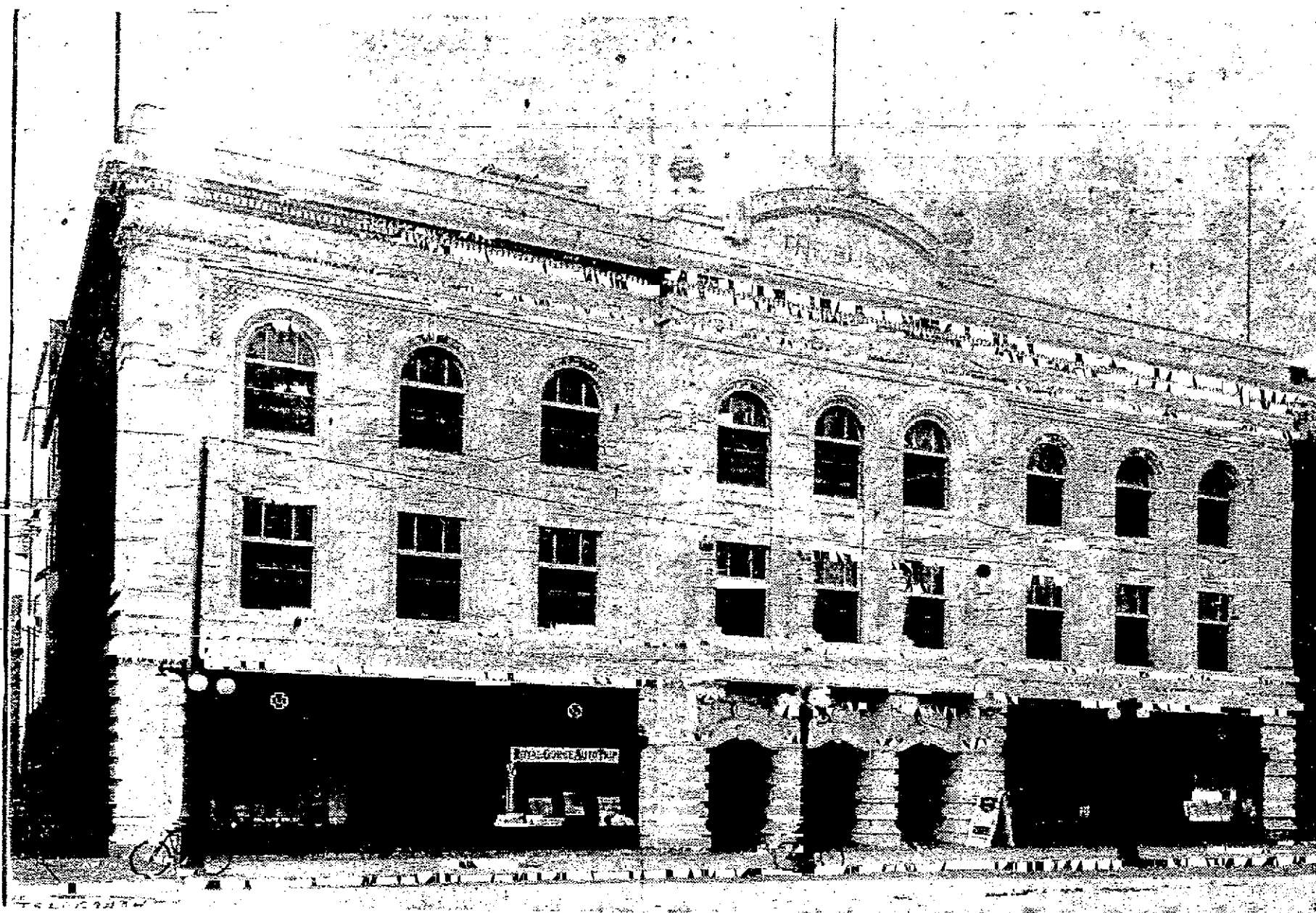
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Municipal Ownership for Colorado Springs

By R. M. MCCLINTOCK

OUR FOREFATHERS, with so many examples before them of the unjust exercise of power by monarchical governments, are not to be much blamed for believing that the less the power of the government the better the condition of the people. The men who wrote the constitution of the United States were very jealous of relinquishing to government any of the powers of the people. They were fearful lest the new federal government they were founding might assume too many powers; might become despotic.

Democracy is growing. The United States was established as a representative government. The people were not supposed to have sufficient ability to govern themselves directly; it was the idea of most of those who framed the constitution that the best that could be hoped was that they would be wise enough to elect men as their representatives who would govern them well. Each state modeled its government on the national government, and even the cities adopted the idea of representative government. And this is passing strange, too, in view of the fact that New England had governed itself, through its town meetings, from the first with remarkable success.

We are now getting back to the town meeting idea, not only for municipal, but for state and national, gov-

How are we going to get all these things? How are we going to increase our income? For that is very evidently what we must do, and we can't expect to do it by increasing taxes, for there is a limit to the amount of taxes the people can carry.

How would a business man go about this work? For this matter of municipal government is a purely business matter—business for the whole people. Would he not immediately set about acquiring those public utilities out of which private interests now make money, but which being purely public utilities, should turn their surplus into the city treasury?

If the city is to take up all the various nonremunerative work required of it, then it must add to its present income by taking over the public utilities. That, it would seem, is axiomatic. It is unfair to the city (and the city, under democratic government, is all the people) to expect it to go only into those activities that require expenditure, but bring no income.

Colorado Springs is in sore need of money. Yet the street railway system turns its profits, not to the city, but to the private interests owning it. Colorado Springs has power rights worth literally millions of dollars. They were given to private capital, without a cent's return to the people. The profits that come from the operation of the light and power system go to private parties. The city, with wealth of surplus power, pays an exorbitant price for the lighting of its own streets.

which interest of 5-13 per cent is paid, and it has paid 10 per cent on its \$500,000 of preferred stock. That's a little more than a 1-2 per cent on the actual value of the system—and that isn't a bad showing.

It may well be the system can be operated more cheaply than it is at present. The trustees refuse to make any public statement of earnings and expenses. The public does not know how much is spent, out of earnings, for extension and improvements, many of which have been made in the past few years. The fact that the trustees are supposed to hold the property at \$3,000,000 would seem to prove that its latent earning capacity is considerably larger than appears on the surface. The city will eventually come into possession of its water power and will then be able to produce power much more cheaply than the street railway now produces it.

As to the electric light plant, its earnings are known to be large and constant. And a large part of its profits come from the fact that it secures cheap electricity from the city's own water power, and resells that power to the city at a large advance.

Investigation Necessary.

There are many who urge that the city should quietly wait until the franchises now held by these utilities expire. This will be in 1926 for certain of the street railway franchise, in 1923 for the power franchise. If it were certain that on those dates the city could easily and without litigation take over those utilities there might be good ground in the argument that counsels delay.

But there is no certainty whatever that such would be the case. On the contrary there are only a few of the more unimportant branch lines of the present street railway system, the franchise of which will expire in 1926. For its more important lines the company is said to claim a perpetual franchise. Most lawyers agree that such a thing as a perpetual franchise is impossible under the Colorado constitution. But even so, the franchises are without limit, and therefore might be held to extend until the expiration of the company's original charter, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1940.

Even though the Jackson franchise, under which the electric company secures cheap power, and at the same time prevents the city from developing its own electricity, is definitely limited to 25 years from September 8, 1898, there promises to be litigation before the company surrenders the special privileges it now enjoys. For section 2 of the Jackson franchise thus provides:

"It is further provided that at the expiration of this grant, power, the term of 25 years, desired by the said George W. Jackson, his associates or assigns, to accept a new grant from the said city of Colorado Springs, Colo., of like and similar rights and privileges, and for a period which may then be agreed upon, a grant will then be given to the said George W. Jackson, his associates or assigns, in conformity with such conditions as the then city council may then provide, and which they may then conclude to be wise and for the best interests of the city of Colorado Springs."

This summary of existing conditions, therefore, would seem to show:

- (1) That the city's income must be increased, if improvements that are absolutely necessary to the up-building of the city are carried out.
- (2) That the only feasible way of increasing this income is through the acquisition by the city of those public utilities that are now taking money from the city and putting it into the pockets of private capital.
- (3) That steps must be taken at once to investigate the terms and conditions upon which these utilities may be taken over, and, failing the company's agreement to sell at a reasonable valuation, to test the city's right to condemn and purchase the properties.
- (4) That to delay all efforts to take over these properties until the present franchises expire will only

result in further delays after those expirations, in litigation, and in the holding back of needed municipal improvements because of the impoverished condition of the city treasury.

It is here assumed that these utilities could be operated profitably by the city. That most utilities do earn money—and good money—and that, usually, on watered stock—is proved by the fact that bond brokers generally contend that public utility bonds hold a steadier value than any other.

The stock objection to municipal ownership, of course, is that it is inefficient and wasteful. In a where a small ring controls the government this objection is valid. Colorado Springs, however, is not such a city. Colorado Springs has commission government; it has the initiative, referendum and recall. No group of men, therefore, can entrench themselves in the city hall, and exploit the city's property as their own, and against the people's wishes.

Of course a method for the carrying on by the city of those utilities would have to be devised. But that ought not to be an impossible task. All that is needed is provision for their management by a manager chosen through civil service, with regard solely to his qualifications, whether he be a resident of Colorado Springs or of some other city, and removable only for cause, after an open hearing before the city council. There is not the slightest reason why a manager so chosen should not conduct these utilities fully as efficiently as they are now conducted, and, of course, with far greater regard for the public interest.

There is one other reason why the city must not too long delay taking steps to acquire the street railway. That is, that the road is for sale, and the present trustees are required, by the terms of Mr. Stratton's will, to dispose of the property and convert the proceeds into interest-bearing bonds. The attorney-general of Colorado has been instructed by the state legislature to see to it that the trustees do carry out all the terms of Mr. Stratton's will.

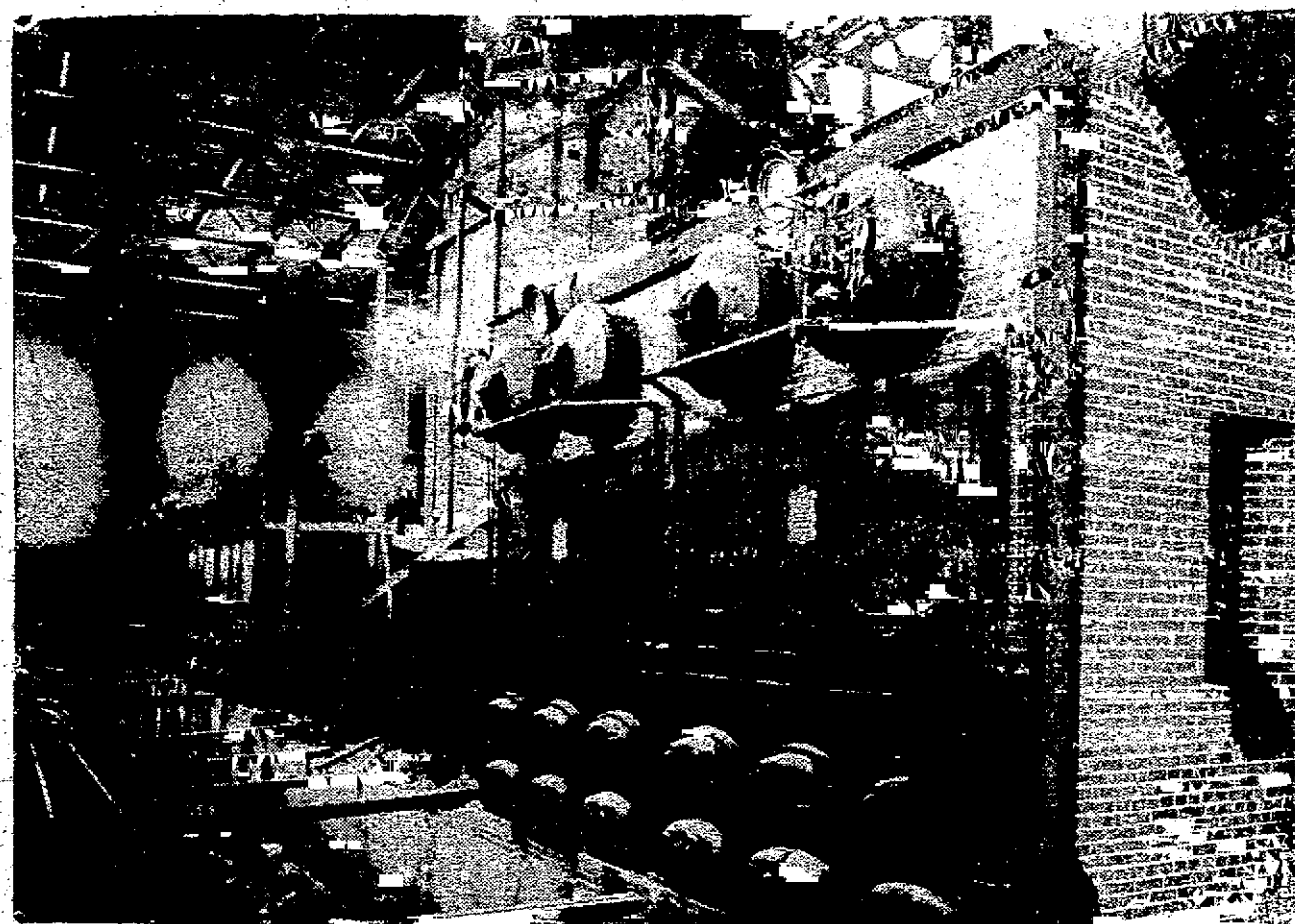
Is Short-Sighted View.

It is a short-sighted view indeed that would assume that, as long as the system is to remain in private hands, it makes little difference who the owners are. Mr. Stratton made the ownership of the system a matter of civic pride. It was his ambition to develop it to the utmost; to make it serve every need of Colorado Springs. The trustees have, to a large extent, followed Mr. Stratton's known wish in this matter. With all its faults, there are few cities of the size of Colorado Springs that have better street car service.

But could there be any guarantee that other owners would so carefully look after the interests of the city? Is it not at least possible that the system would pass into the ownership of narrow-minded men who would have but one idea, and that the earning of dividends? And, dependent as Colorado Springs is upon the street railway for the development of its tourist attractions, would not such short-sighted private ownership be an unmitigated calamity?

At the very best, it will take years to complete the business dickering, the probable legal contests, that stand between the city and ownership of these utilities. The first step cannot be taken, indeed, until a definite plan has been worked out until competent legal authority have agreed upon just what rights the city can reasonably hope to have upheld in the courts.

Can the city do a wiser thing than to take this first step at once, through the appointment of a committee composed of the very best talent, business, engineering and legal, to map out a policy upon which the city may immediately embark?



POWER PLANT, STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

ernment. We have found that a representative government too often doesn't represent the people. Cities and states are adopting democracy, by means of the initiative, referendum and recall. It will not be long until every where in the United States the government becomes, not representative of the people, but the people themselves. And this being the case, the cause for fear of a centralized government will disappear. The people will be the government, and will the people become despotic over themselves?

Coincident with the growth of democracy has come the development of a new social spirit. We are no longer content with the belief that if our government catches and punishes murderers and puts out fires it has accomplished all that might be expected of it. We expect it to provide playgrounds for the children, parks for all the people, swimming pools, band concerts, public amusements. We look to it for workmen's compensation acts, old age insurance, corporation regulation, and a thousand and one acts that a few years ago we did not even conceive.

Our municipal governments, especially are feeling the strain. The demand on most of them is heavier than can be borne. For most of our municipal charters, and most of our municipal laws, were written in the old days when the ideal still prevailed that the least government was the best government. And one of the ways in which the power of government was almost always restricted was through the limitation of the debt a city might contract.

That was a highly desirable measure in the days when the people had no control over their officials, once they took office. But its usefulness has ended, at least in those cities where the people, through the initiative, referendum and recall, have at all times direct power over their government.

It was also thought best, in the old individualistic days, to prevent the government from engaging in any business. Only about half the cities of the United States own their waterworks; very few own their electric and gas plants; almost none own their street railways. Yet these are the utilities upon which the people of cities are directly dependent.

Today every department of the city is crying for more money, and many of them need it. Certainly very much more should be spent in developing the parks, the people's playgrounds; the waterworks must be extended and improved; playgrounds are needed; swimming pools, a detention home, and dozens of other improvements ought to be made.

Is it any wonder, with such lax business methods in the past, that Colorado Springs now finds itself straitened for funds? Would not any business man plan as soon as possible to remedy this state of affairs by acquiring, for the city, the street railway system and the electric light and power system? Is there, indeed, any other way in which the city's income can be increased?

It may be the city cannot recover these utilities until the present franchises expire. That is the belief of many citizens. But there is a strong possibility that the city can condemn these utilities, and so acquire them immediately. Section 2 of the charter provides as among the city's powers:

"(a) Shall have the power, within or without its territorial limits, to construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, lease, add to, maintain, conduct and operate, waterworks, light plants, power plants, transportation systems, heating plants, and any other public utilities, works or ways local in use and extent, in whole or in part, and everything required therefor, for the use of said city and the inhabitants thereof, and any such systems, plants or works or ways, or any contracts in relation or connection therewith, that may exist and which said city may desire to purchase, in whole or in part, the same or any part thereof may be purchased by said city which may enforce such purchase by proceedings at law as in taking land for public use by right of eminent domain, and shall have the power to issue bonds upon the vote of the taxing electors, at any special or general election, in any amount necessary to carry out any of said powers or purposes."

Maybe, under the franchises held by the street railway and the electric company, the city cannot condemn these systems. But there are good lawyers who think otherwise. Ought not the city at least to test its rights?

Provided for in Charter.

It has been thought that the city would be unable to issue bonds for these systems, even if it should be held it has the legal right to buy them, because of the debt limit. But the charter seems to take care of this matter also. Section 47, which sets the debt limit of the city at 3 per cent of the assessed valuation, contains this limitation:

Provided, however, that in determining the limitation of the city's power to incur indebtedness there shall not be included bonds issued for the acquisition of water, light or other public utilities, works or ways from which the city will derive a revenue.

Timid citizens declare the city couldn't make money, even if it owned these systems. They point to the statement of the Stratton trustees, that the street railway system has never paid interest on its common stock. Why should it? The system cost its present owners only about \$1,500,000. It is valued now, by the trustees, under oath, at a hundred thousand or so dollars more than this amount. Yet it is bonded for \$1,500,000 on



BARN AND GENERAL OFFICES, STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR SPRINGS PARKS

By L. E. SLINGERLAND

COLORADO SPRINGS is noted for the beauty and magnitude of its parks, which form one of the most magnificent municipal park systems in the world. Richly as nature has endowed this city with scenic grandeur and salubrious climate, there is no attraction in this favored spot with stronger appeal for the resident, the homeseeker and the visitor than the beautiful parks inviting them with open hospitality.

The civic pride characteristic of Colorado Springs is reflected in the splendid municipal park system, which in aesthetic terms expresses the moral temperament and material achievement of the city, as parks, through the voice of nature, inspire to nobler and greater things in the love of the beautiful.

Colorado Springs is famed throughout all the world as the site of nature's most marvelous sculpture, the wonderful garden of the gods at the base of monumental Pikes Peak. The work of man in enhancing natural beauty and charm is evidenced in Monument Valley park, while there is not a park in the municipal system that does not hold distinctive claims as an attraction worthy a beautiful city.

Acres of Park System.

The splendid park system owned by the city comprises 2,615.9 acres. The acreage of each of the parks is as follows: Garden of the Gods, 450; Monument Valley park, 170.25; Palmer park, 715; and Boulevard, 218.89. Other parks: 7.11; Avenida park, 3.67; street parking, 157; Antlers park, 3.31; North Cheyenne canon, Bear Creek, Crystal park, Garden mountain section, 1,120; Prospect lake, 36.74.

Although owned by the Stratton estate, Stratton park, comprising about 90 acres, is free to the people. Also park in the heart of the city, the site of the beautiful El Paso county court house, was given to the city some years ago.

The gift of the wonderful Garden of the Gods to Colorado Springs as a Christmas present by the heirs of the late Charles J. Perkins, will make the year 1912 memorable in the development of the municipal park system. No city ever received a more magnificent Christmas present—a gift to posterity as well as the present generation—a gift that will stand monumental through the ages.

In nature's wondrous gallery the Garden of the Gods is unveiled to the mystery of its marvelous sculpture and in the charm of transcendent beauty. It is a masterpiece that is one

History of Garden.

The Garden of the Gods, said Mr. Hall, was first owned by Spain, then by France, and finally, through the Louisiana purchase, came into the possession of the United States, and until the early '70s was a part of the public domain. In 1870 Mr. Perkins, moved there by the influence of General Palmer, whose home, Glen Eyrie, was near by, bought a tract three-quarters of a mile long by one-half a mile wide with the intention of building a summer home. The plans were actually drawn but probably because of the lack of water were never carried out, and Mr. Perkins early conceived the idea of maintaining it and insuring its maintenance as a public park free to all the world.

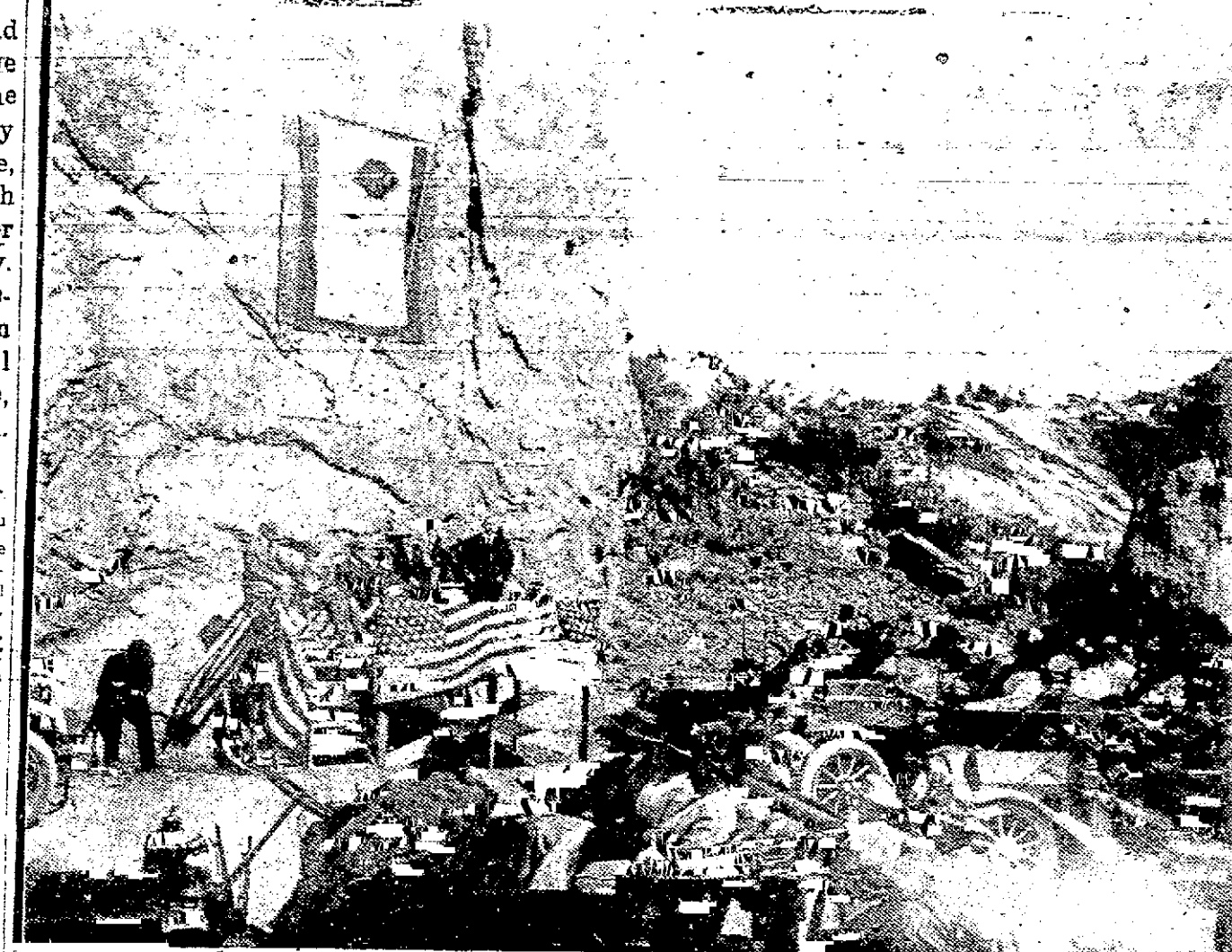
Later he bought more land, making a tract a mile long by three-quarters wide. In his will he made no express provision for its disposition, but his children, mindful of his wishes, conveyed it to the citizens of Colorado Springs.

The actual transfer was made through its acceptance by a city ordinance on Christmas day, 1910, and among the conditions imposed were that intoxicating liquors should never be made or sold in the Garden, no buildings should be erected in it except for park purposes, and the tract should always be maintained free.

Mr. Hall then gave a bit of interesting historical information, learned, he said, from an absolutely authentic source only, within the few days previous regarding the origin of the name, Garden of the Gods, concerning which there are many traditions.

Origin of Name.

The name was given it in 1859, said Mr. Hall, shortly after news had come



SCENE AT UNVEILING OF PERKINS MEMORIAL TABLET.

Former Mayor Henry C. Hall is shown delivering an address and the various members of the party on the platform are, from left to right: E. J. Ulrich, Irving Howbert, Robert E. Perkins, W. S. Jackson, D. V. Donaldson, H. G. Lunt and Mr. Hall. Mayor H. F. Avery is seated behind Mr. Hall. The unveiled tablet is shown, covered with the Colorado Springs flag.

out of the discovery of gold in the Tarryall district in South park. A young man, Melancthon F. Beach, organized a company in Denver with the idea of establishing a trading post at the mouth of the Pass, the only easy means of access to the region. In company with another young man, Rufus E. Cable, who acted as guide, Beach came here on horseback. On August 14 they struck out for Colorado City, just two hours before another party came. After some parley, the newcomers agreed to move on and proceeded to stake out a town where Roswell is now located, naming it Red Rocks, from the rocks composing the

entrance to the Garden, which were visible over the mesa. A day or two later Beach and Cable rode over to the red rocks and entered the amphitheater within.

They gazed about them in amazement, said Beach, who came from Milwaukee, exclaimed:

"What a place this would be for a Milwaukee beer garden."

To which Cable replied with feeling: "Have you no poetry in your soul?"

This place is fit to a vision of the gods.

Beach had some poetry in his soul, and they then and there decided to give it the name it has since borne and always will bear. Mr. Cable, said Mr. Hall, now is a lawyer in Kansas City, and Mr. Beach lives in Iyewild, a suburb of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Hall then talked entertainingly of the successive geological processes, covering probably tens of millions of years, which had produced the gigantic pedestals of red sandstone which mark the gateway and are scattered throughout the garden.

Processes of Creation.

"The great rock behind me," said the speaker, "may once have been 3,000 feet high instead of 200, as now. In the making it dates back to a time probably before there existed the conception of God in this world of ours. This garden stood here when the Savior stood in the Garden of Gethsemane, and this brings home to us 'poor creatures of today how eternal are the processes of the Creator.'"

"Ten thousand years hence it will be here, and it may be that some archaeologist may decipher the strange characters on this tablet and say to his pupils that even in this primitive age, when the social and industrial system was yet so crude and legal processes absurdly cumbersome, there were here and there traces of human sympathy and the besting, as shown by this tablet, of the feeling of brotherly fellowship."

Mr. Hall concluded with a high tribute to Mr. Perkins, who was for 25 years head of the Burlington system and knew every employee of the road; and said that the memorial tablet would outlive even the memory of his busy and useful life.

Judge Lunt, in concluding his ac-

General Beauty Scheme Will Enhance Already Magnificent Chain of Beauty Spots That Aid in Making the Pikes Peak Region Famous

Park Improvements in View

Beautifying of Prospect lake, with buildings for boating, bathing, etc.

Pioneer association cabin in Monument Valley park, with other structures, including casino, etc., outlined for future. Better facilities for flooding lakes for skating, etc.; more shady walks, comfort stations, etc.; more rip-rapping of creek banks.

Additional walks, seats and other conveniences at Stratton park.

Road improvements on various drives and trails. Circle drive around Springs, with connecting links to Stratton park and Garden of Gods, taking in all other outlying attractions.

Additional conveniences for visitors at Garden of Gods.

to us, and we shall strive in the future to be worthy of this great gift. We shall strive to hold it religiously for the purpose for which you gave it, and which this tablet so aptly expresses. As you leave us we ask that you carry with you our friendship, our honor for you, and our gratitude."

Presented With Photo.

Before the ceremony the park commission presented Mrs. Perkins with a large, mounted sepia print, showing the entrance to the garden, with Pikes Peak in the distance, and with a picture of Mr. Perkins and of the memorial tablet inserted in the lower corners.

Monument Valley park is the gift to Colorado Springs by the late General William J. Palmer, who spent much time and money in perfecting the site, anticipating the development of a magnificent municipal park system. He reclaimed the strip of land extending from the Denver & Rio Grande railroad station north along the banks of Monument creek for a distance of two miles, at a cost of \$750,000. This work was begun in 1903 and finished in 1907.

This park and other park area, comprising 1,500 acres of parks, drive-ways and trails and worth approximately \$1,500,000, was tendered shortly afterward by General Palmer to the city of Colorado Springs.

The tracts embraced within this gift include Monument Valley park, Palmer park, the High Drive, the Paseo, the Boulevard, and many trails leading off

from North Cheyenne canon and the High Drive.

The maintenance of these parks and drives costs annually about \$10,000. General Palmer agreed to pay all the expenses for the year 1907, and in addition to donate for maintenance the sum of \$45,000 in annual installments. He gave \$5,000 in 1908, and the remainder is being paid in amounts of \$500 less each year until the amount is completed.

Monument Valley Park.

Monument Valley park is one of the most notable achievements in the city park system. An unsightly creek bed has been transformed into an ornament to the city, with lakes, springs, lawns, and flower plots, greeting visitors to the city immediately upon their arrival. The park has its own irrigation system, and a fine mineral springs whose waters possess curative properties.

Stratton park, at the entrance to the famous Cheyenne canons, corresponds in general plan to Monument Valley park. The late W. S. Stratton spent more than \$100,000 in improving this beautiful natural park.

He spared trees and shrubs, and displaced heavy growths of underbrush with artificial lakes, grass plots and beds of wild and domestic flowers. In the lakes he placed thousands of gold fish and mountain trout; over the rushing stream of mountain water he built rustic bridges, supplied the park with swings and benches, laid out



LAKE IN MONUMENT VALLEY PARK, SHOWING SNOW-CRESTED PIKES PEAK IN DISTANCE, IN SHARP CONTRAST TO LUXURIANT FOLIAGE IN PARK.

of the most treasured possessions of the community.

The gift of the Garden to Colorado Springs was formally celebrated by impressive ceremonies Thursday, October 8, 1912, when a bronze tablet commemorating the presentation was unveiled. The deed of transfer was signed on Christmas day. The tablet was inserted in the face of a massive rock, which rises 300 feet above the roadway on the north side of the entrance.

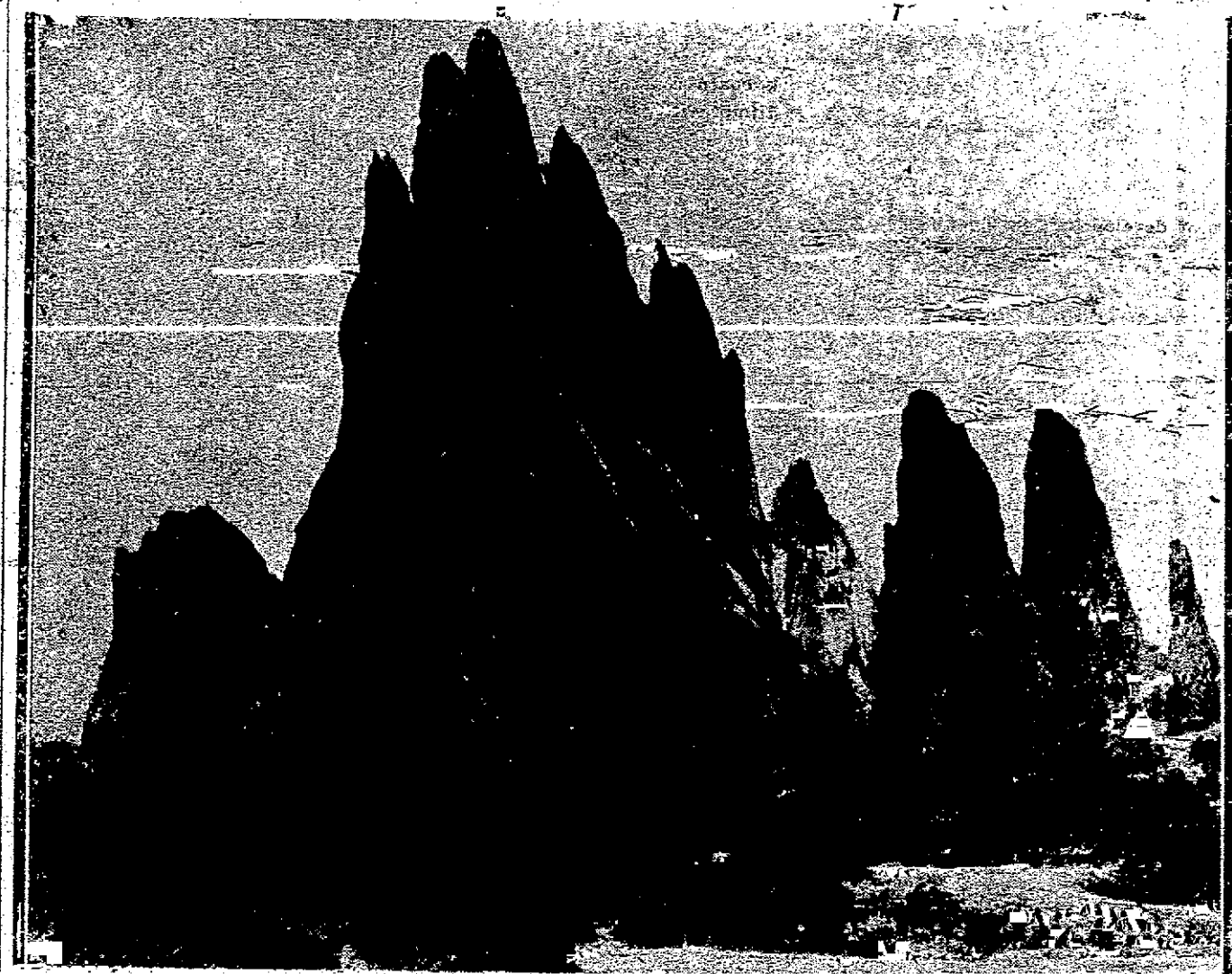
City Flag Over Tablet.

Over the tablet was draped the flag of Colorado Springs, and beneath it were the members of the park board and the speakers. More than 200 representative citizens of Colorado Springs were grouped in a semicircle in the entrance.

Judge Horace G. Lunt, president of the park commission, introduced former Mayor Henry C. Hall, one of the trustees of the Garden before its final transfer to the city. In the course of an impressive address on the significance of the gift to the city, Mr. Hall related an incident which gave the Garden of the Gods its name.

Robert E. Perkins, son of the late C. E. Perkins, and one of the donors, brought from other members of the family a message of greeting to the people of Colorado Springs. He expressed his pleasure at the close association in which as a result of this gift the Perkins family has been brought with Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak region. Mr. Perkins then unveiled the tablet, Mayor Avery, on behalf of the city, accepted the gift and turned it over to the park commission.

In his address Judge Lunt related interesting incidents of the early history of the Pikes Peak region.



TOWERING ROCKS SEEN LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE GATEWAY, GARDEN OF THE GODS.

winding footpaths, erected pavilions, constructed a large band stand and a costly waiting station, where lunch and refreshments are served.

Just beyond Stratton park are to be found the far-famed Cheyenne canons, of which the South canon is private property, while the North belongs to the city of Colorado Springs and is a part of its park system. In all the region there is no section more frequently visited. North Cheyenne canon has bold and striking characteristics peculiarly its own. Nature has carved its walls more wisely apart and rent its chasms deeper than its sister canon, giving a display of wonder on a still more gigantic scale. Its immense granite walls and towering cliffs fill the mind with awe; their grandeur never diminishes; their moods and passions vary with the changing lights and shadows.

Palmer Park.

Palmer park, northeast of the city, is a magnificent natural park that needs not the work of man to enhance its beauty. The park contains 715 acres, and embraces a series of precipitous bluffs that rise from the prairie to a height of 500 feet above the level of the city, with which it is joined by two fine automobile boulevards built by General Palmer.

These boulevards connect at the north and south ends of the park with a road which starts at the base of the bluffs and winds gracefully to the summit, and thence to its confines on the north, south, east and west, through scenes of ever changing beauty.

The view from the park is magnificent. One sees the crest of the snowy range, 300 miles to the west, the many-hued mountains of the front range, the snowcapped heads of the famous

PALMER PARK, WHICH ABOUNDS IN REMARKABLE ROCK FORMATIONS AND DELIGHTFUL SCENERY.

(Continued on Next Page.)

Improvements to Attractive Tourist Resorts

EVERY year sees something new to attract the tourists in the Pikes Peak region, and every year the tourist attractions are adding something to their projects to make them more modern, more beautiful and greater assets to the region.

Colorado Springs is known from coast to coast for attractions. To keep up the pace set by tourist resorts in various parts of the country, additions and improvements have been made that increase the attendance of those who come here to spend from a few days to the entire summer.

This year something will be attempted by all of the attractions on a greater scale than ever before. Experienced men in the tourist business realize that they must lag behind, and as a result the local resorts and places of interest and amusement will open the season the latter part of May with all modern conveniences.

One of the most important announcements from a tourist standpoint is that made by the Crystal Park company to the effect that its private road, winding along mountain side and providing one of the most wonderful views in the entire state, which has never been opened to the public since it was built, will be thrown open for touring motorists. This will undoubtedly prove a strong attraction for car owners. This will be effective in June, and a registration scheme will be adopted whereby motorists can obtain tickets admitting them to the road on a wonderful trip over a route that has been called one of the finest mountainside trips in the country.

Other Improvements.

The Crystal Park people are also making plans for other work on their road and property. The pavilion in the heart of Crystal park is to be improved, as well as the roadway, although it already is smooth and well planned. The big automobiles that carry thousands of visitors annually over this road will be renovated and painted for the 1913 season.

The Pikes Peak Cog road, that wonderful railroad that puffs up the most famous mountain in the United States to an altitude of 14,109 feet, each year makes additions and improvements that make the trip such a popular one. The roadway is always kept in the finest possible condition, and the rolling stock, the sturdy little engines that seem to nose their way into the clouds, and the coaches are always in the best of condition. This year the rolling stock is to be thoroughly overhauled and painted to be ready for lively times when the vanguard of spring visitors comes. The buildings on top of the mountain will be improved and some additions are already planned that will be built when the weather will allow workmen on the Peak. A device to stop the pitching of the cars makes them much more comfortable than formerly.

The Mount Manitou Incline railway that shoots you up into the air, as it seems, in cars suspended on cables that are strong enough to stand any strain, will make improvements that cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. New cars, an enlarged station at the foot of the mountain and a pavilion and eating house at the top, are some

of the things the management of the company is looking forward to add to this attraction before June 1.

Ancient Cliff Dwellings.

Right in the limits of Manitou at the head of beautiful Phantom cliff canon are the Ancient Cliff Dwellings, of over one hundred rooms and a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five feet. Built under an immense overhanging ledge of rock from stone rough hewn into shape centuries ago by an ancient American race, the ruins are aptly styled "The Mystery of America," and are a wonderful and interesting sight in their unique location and splendid setting. Here also are the priceless Cliff Dweller relics, the quaint Indian Pueblo and ever fascinating Indians of the great southwest.

Entrance to Phantom cliff canon and its wonderful rock formations is had on the east from the main boulevard to the Garden of the Gods near Manitou, making it naturally a part of that famous trip. The new company, owning this property now announces the completion in the near future of a magnificent new drive accessible for both autos and carriages from the Plaza in front of the Cliff Dwellings to the west through Little Switzerland addition to Manitou and over the Alpine trail into Williams canon and Temple drive. This new road, known as "The Manitou Sky Line Drive," will soon be open for visitors to the Cliff Dwellings and Indians, and will afford rare vistas of Manitou and her world-famed scenic attractions and of her sister cities and the plains beyond. Other substantial improvements are being planned in the development of these splendid attractions and in keeping with their high rank among the leading points of interest in the Pikes Peak region.

At Seven Falls.

The South Cheyenne Canon and Seven Falls company, with its attraction hemmed in by gigantic granite walls and forming a most beautiful trip, is planning to spend several hundred dollars this spring to make its property more valuable as a tourist resort. This trip provides the visitor with one of the best views of the majesty of the majestic mountain Cheyenne, and as nature cannot be improved on, the little details that are attractive for the tourist will be improved.

Stratton park, owned and managed by the Colorado Springs and Interurban railway, is distinctly a public place, where thousands and tens of thousands of people visit from the time when the trees are green in the spring through the balmy summer and autumn. Such a large park demands annual improvements and additions, and the company is lavish with its money in making this more attractive every summer. The shaded walks are all kept free from litter, the trees pruned carefully, the lawns kept neat, the benches, stands, playground apparatus, pavilions, all are cared for by a competent force of gardeners and overseers. The main pavilion where band and orchestra concerts are given and dances held several times a week, is kept in the best condition. It is estimated that the company expends more than \$25,000 annually in keeping up this part of its property.

The Cave of the Winds, a famous natural formation that has thrilled geologists with its wonderful formations, stalactites, stalagmites, sparkling walls and caverns, is another attraction that is to feel the touch of money spent for improvement this year. A more elaborate electric lighting system will be installed, and the pavilion and entrance will be improved.

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR SPRINGS PARKS

(Continued from preceding page.)

ish peaks, 120 miles to the south, to the east an expanse of plain extends to the horizon. Rochester park is situated on Fountain creek between South Tejon street and South Nevada avenue. This city spot embraces seven acres of grassy plots, attractive flower beds and winding paths among a growth of trees.

The partial completion of the Sky-drive was an important feature of the year. The drive extends from boulevard west of Colorado City, thence by way of the hogback to a point near the entrance to the Garden of the Gods. This new highway is ready for travel, and when finally perfected will be one of the most attractive scenic roads in the Pikes Peak region.

Plan of development includes this as a link in a highway that will connect the Garden of the Gods with Stratton park.

Improvements Planned.

Lack of funds has hampered to some extent the plans of the park commission to carry out all its plans in perfecting the park system. Comprehensive plans have been arranged for improvement that may take many years to carry out, but it is expected that much may be done this year, at comparatively small cost to complete the plan of connecting roads from one park to another.

For one thing, the proposed Circle drive will be pushed. It can be completed at a cost of only a few hundred dollars, it is estimated. The route circles Colorado Springs on its eastern and northern boundaries, connecting links to Stratton park, the Garden of the Gods. From Stratton park it will extend by way of Printers Home, northward to the northern boundary of Palmer park, then around the Curtis and Rapson mines to Pike View, and, by a new road, westward to the road leading to the Modern Woodmen sanatorium at Glen Eyrie.

From the return to the city can be made by the Mesa road or the autoist can

run by the other route over the Garden of the Gods and Colorado City or Manitou. The part of the road leading from Prospect lake northward to Pike View and thence to the Woodman road is the part which the park board and motorists in general are desirous of completing first. The section from Manitou along the foothills to Stratton park and from there to Prospect lake may be built later, but the other portion should be constructed at once as it will open a great new field for the motorists at little cost.

Extensive Repairs.

The park board constantly is beautifying and improving the parks, making them more inviting each year. Extensive repairs will be made this year on damage resulting to Monument Valley park from a flood last summer.

Prospect lake forms a part of the city's water system, but plans are being formulated to transform its environs into a public park. It is located southeast of the city, and is the largest body of water in the vicinity, and, accordingly, affords many opportunities for boating in summer and skating in winter.

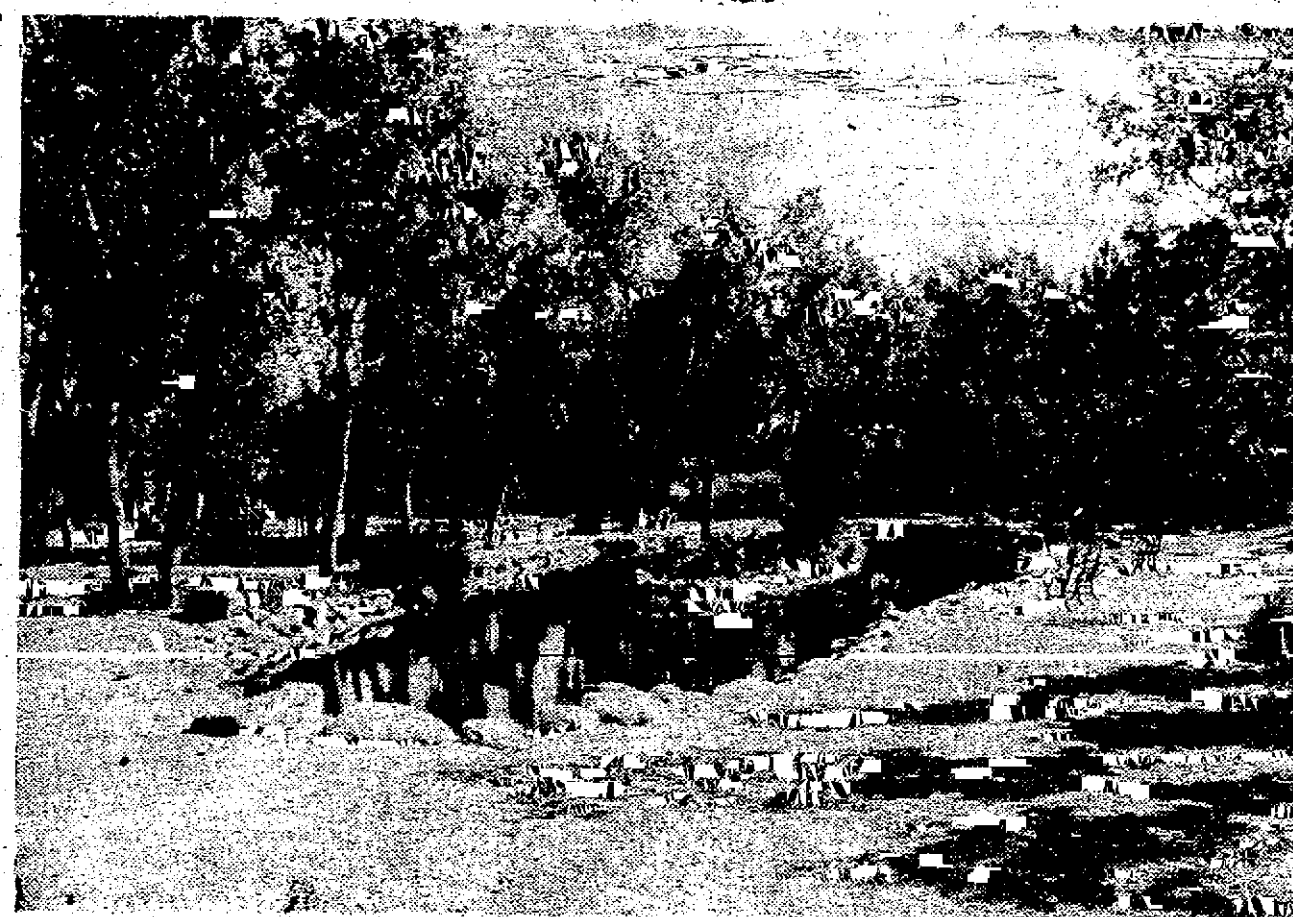
Within the business section of the city are two squares: Acacia park, more commonly known as North park, and South park, in which has been built the El Paso county court house. Antlers park adjoins the Public library and the Antlers hotel. These breathing spots are popular and add to the attractiveness of the city.

There are many driveways, boulevards and trails and, in many instances, these roadways form an integral part of the park system. Picturesque driveways and bridge paths are woven in the mountains leading to scenes of grandeur unsurpassed in all the world.

For months one may literally ride or drive to points of interest around this city and each day take an entirely new route.

Roads Well Kept.

The roads themselves are kept in the best of condition, a task made the easier by the ideal climatic conditions.



ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTS IN STRATTON PARK.

Seldom comes a rain sufficient to wash out the granite roadbeds, and a snow blockade sufficient to suspend traffic on these pleasure ways is an unheard-of occurrence. Largely through the efforts of General Palmer, many of the drives in and about Colorado Springs were made possible, and by the untiring efforts of the authorities of El Paso county, the roads and boulevards have since been maintained in perfect condition at all seasons.

One of the most attractive little journeys is to Palmer park by way of the Paseo, entering the park at the west-

ern entrance and returning to Cache la Poudre street via the boulevard. The entire drive, every rod of the way, is full of interest. A bridle path of ample width has been laid out alongside the boulevard connecting with the trails and bridge paths in Palmer park, and thereby affords an opportunity of reaching many points otherwise inaccessible.

The High Drive is unsurpassed for scenic beauty, and the trip is taken by almost every visitor to the city. The wondering tourist gazes in awe at the impressive grandeur on every side.

above and below, and looks silently at the greatness of the mountains one moment only to exclaim in admiration of a mountain wildflower growing from a rocky crevice at the next turn of the road. The High Drive leads through the Bear creek canon over the mountain and down through beautiful Cheyenne canon. The drive may be taken in about five hours.

Other Wonderful Drives.

Another trip famed for its beauty is the drive to the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie by way of the Mesa and returning along the Manitou boulevard.

Then there are the drives to Manitou, up Ute Pass, to Monument park, Blair Athol, Gilpin ranch, Broadmoor and the Casino, and to any one of the scores of canons within a few miles of Colorado Springs, Colorado City or Manitou.

Trails offer some of the most delightful trips. Chief among all these probably is that afforded by the path from Manitou to Bear creek canon by way of Crystal park. There are many others, some of the best of which are

in the neighborhood of St. Peter's Home and other Short Line points. The trip to the Seven Lakes is especially fine, while the country in the neighborhood of Glen Eyrie and Blair Athol offers numerous delightful rides and walks. Then there are hundreds of mountain trails that are off the beaten paths. Great opportunity for transformation into a spot unsurpassed for beauty as well as of wide utility as a public recreation ground is offered by Monument Valley park, which is located between two principal residence sections. Among the plans which will eventually be carried out are additional shady walks, pavilions and rest houses, playgrounds, drinking fountains, tennis and basketball courts, comfort stations, better facilities for flooding the lakes, boats, toboggan slides, artistic entrances, etc.

Casino May Be Built.

The large open area of the park to the south of Lake No. 1, offers an opportunity and a position for the erection of a casino, which, in the opinion of those who have studied the situation, should be ample for the use desired and which should furnish pleasure and amusement to the people. This casino should be circular or oblong, covering the entire space from the Monument creek to the railroad; upon the east side possibly the main entrance; upon the west a bandstand and west of that upon the westerly line an auditorium. In the center there should be an electric fountain. One side of the casino should be devoted to the women and playgrounds for the smaller children, rest houses, etc. Upon the northerly side there should be a tea room, which could be made extremely popular not only for the citizens but for the tourists.

Boating in Park.

Across the path to the north is the lake, upon which there should be boats and swans, ducks, etc., including fishes in the water.

The path on the easterly side of the Monument creek, on the path on the westerly side should be paved with white marble from the marble quarries in the western part of the state.

It is hoped to have new drives and trails; an appropriate rest room and more water for the Garden of the Gods, with more accommodations for tourists in North Cheyenne canon, together with trails parallel to the main drive, space for passing automobiles, better facilities for camp fires, etc.

Wild flowers in greater profusion in the outer parks, and more electric lights for the inside parks; touches here and there—all costing money, but which will more than repay the expenditure in attractiveness—are included in the commission's plan of improvement.

WHITE SEAWEED

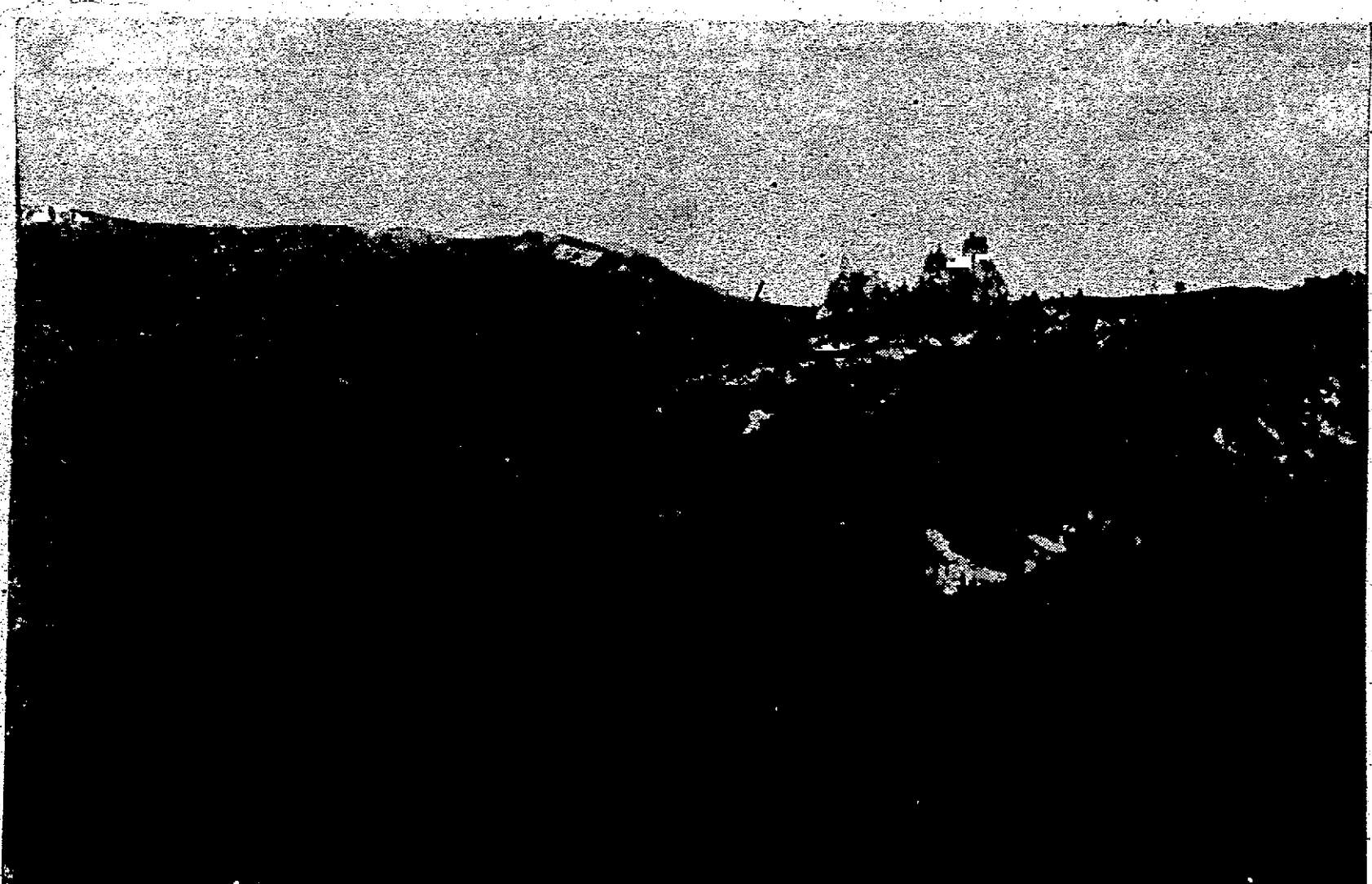
Collected on Isle of Grain for Trimming Ladies' Hats.

From the New York Sun.

Sad to say, another ancient, if exceptional, industry in England is now threatened by the march of progress. It appears that for many years the inhabitants of the Isle of Grain and other districts of the east coast of Kent have found profitable work in collecting a white seaweed which is washed up along shore which is used by milliners in London and elsewhere as trimming for women's hats. This has proved a paying industry during the winter months when agricultural labor is not in demand; but its future existence is threatened by the trawl boats.

The complaining seaweed gatherers have lodged a complaint with the Kent and Essex sea fisheries committee, reciting their grievances and asking, among other things, for relief in the form of a closed season for white seaweed. This request seems wholly reasonable, inasmuch as the trawlers have ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed their means of livelihood in their greedy desire to pick up anything of the slightest value which the sea may hold, merely as an accessory to their own regular industry.

The matter may be found to be of more than local interest. The news about the white seaweed will come as a great illumination to many persons who have wondered where in all the world British milliners have been able to find the trimming which has long distinguished their local product. No such hats, and no such trimmings, have ever come out of any country but Albion. Indeed, some persons have declared that Albion's historic haughtiness was rooted and grounded in the unmatched distinction and individuality exhibited in the hats of her women. The fisheries committee will do well to look deeply into this matter. It may easily become another national question.



VIEW SHOWING GATEWAY ROCKS, GARDEN OF THE GODS.



VIEW OF SECTION OF MONUMENT CREEK VALLEY BEFORE PARKING WORK WAS STARTED.

Springs to Reap Huge Benefits From Conventions Here and in Denver

By T. W. ROSS

There are going to be 300,000 visitors in Colorado this summer, exclusive of those that will come primarily to Colorado Springs. Two of the greatest conventions in the country will be held in Denver, only 75 miles north of this city. These are the Knights Templar triennial convocation and the American Turnverein. Already plans have been made for their elaborate entertainment, and included will be side trips to Colorado Springs, the scenic spot of the Rocky mountains. Most of these visitors will come down to Colorado Springs, because, as the railroads advertise, "A visit to Colorado is not complete without a visit to Colorado Springs." These people are going to spend money—much of it in this city, because free entertainment is provided in Denver.

Both of these two monster organizations represent the highest class of the traveler from a tourist standpoint. They come from all parts of the country. Denver is going to entertain some 30 national conventions this year, and delegates and their families from every meeting will come to Colorado Springs. Add to these those bound directly for Colorado Springs—what does it spell?

A Banner Year.

Since the first centenary of the Territory, almost 100 years ago, they have been known to be the most liberal spenders of any organization and it is estimated that they will have not less than \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in the state. At the next meeting, it means that each person will spend \$50 during his visit to Colorado.

During the centenary in Chicago three years ago, it is estimated that the Templars spent about \$100,000, or eight times the small estimate that has been made for Denver and this region. Many of the greatest and most wealthy men in the nation are members of the organization, and that many times \$5,000,000 will be spent in Colorado by them this year is certain. Ten thousand ex-soldiers and their families are expected to attend the national convention of the Army of the Philippines National society, which will hold forth for one week in Denver, and later the delegates will visit here. All of these men have seen active service in the Philippine islands and may parade the streets in uniform.

Other Conventions.

Other conventions in Denver, whose delegates will spend an equal time or more in the Pikes Peak region, are those of the National association of Elks, Elks, Postmasters' Association, International Brotherhood of Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Manufacturers' association of the United States, National association of Military Surgeons, National Hardware Jobsbers association, and many others. Denver also is working hard to land the following conventions, which would result in thousands of visitors here: American Association of Great Manufacturers and Jobbers, Grand Army of the Republic, and International Photographers association.

Public will certainly find the following meetings: Colorado Retail Dry Goods and Implement association, State Y. M. C. A., State Baptist association, Rocky Mountain Interstate Spectator and Knights of Columbus, Salt Lake city will be the 1913 meeting place of the National Educational association, and from the thousands of delegates will flock to the thousands to Colorado Springs, to spend from a few days to several weeks in the Pikes Peak region.

A modern municipal publicity expert has said that a city is judged by the character of its conventions, its entertainments and the way it entertains them. Taking this as a text, the Colorado Springs booster can find much to be proud of in his city, for Colorado Springs has entertained, and royally, scores of meetings, national, state and sectional, during the last 10 years, that would do credit to a city many times its population. Natural scenic advantages, good hotel accommodations and a spirit of hospitality among the residents has brought the community into the forefront of convention cities.

Delegates Good Boosters.

Convention delegates are usually good boosters, and what the city has done in the past has returned like bread upon the waters a dozen-fold. The conventions that the city has entertained in the past, such as the International Typographical union, the National Irrigation congress, the Railway Signal association, the P. O. K. K. and the International Dry Packing congress, have indicated Colorado Springs as the queen convention city.

Competing so where the delegates can enjoy themselves, and the Pikes Peak region has these advantages: natural scenery, theaters, beautiful drives and mountains that are famed from coast to coast. The city is well situated to take care of any convention. The hotels have accommodations sufficient to take care of any number of delegates at any time, and this does not take into account the hundreds of rooms available in boarding houses and private homes. It has splendid meeting halls. Each of the larger hotels has its own convention hall, while the Chamber of Commerce, assembly room, and the local opera house and the local theater, some new Burns theater can take care of the meetings ranging from 500 to 2,000 delegates, while the Stratton pavilion, picturesquely located on a seat from 4,000 to 5,000 people, and is splendidly equipped for meetings and social gatherings.

Colorado Springs also is a modern city. Paved streets, an ornamental lighting system, a street car system that covers the entire region, bringing the mountains to the visitor, automobile and garage service of the most up-to-date sort, make up the



Railway advertising agents at top of Royal Gorge, during their week's entertainment here as guests of the advertising committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Those shown in the above picture, reading from left to right, are: J. R. Carter, Chicago & Northwestern; J. W. Booth, Missouri Pacific; H. E. Erickson, Rock Island; T. T. Maxey, Union Pacific; F. C. Matthews, Colorado Springs, representing Florence & Cripple Creek railway; R. A. Smith, Union Pacific; and S. D. Roberts, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. These advertising agents are enthusiastic boosters for the Pikes Peak region as a result of their entertainment here, during which they formed a national association with P. C. Matthews, president.

most important advantages of prime importance as a convention city, and an attraction that is a permanent feature of the city. It is this that has made the city a favorite spot for the winter days and usually sunny and bright. The outdoor lovers, charmed with the beautiful drives, the long walks through beautiful canyons, the charming spots, and the charms of the region, are drawn to the city back again. Many return to spend the summer in a cottage near the city, and others at Manitou. The automobile tourist finds the city a mecca for hundreds of other car owners. Fine mountain roads, making points of interest accessible to the

motorist, and scenic attractions that provide trips that can be made in a day, are bringing hundreds of families here that spend most of their time in their automobiles. Last summer thousands of motorists from Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Missouri and eastern states journeyed here to spend time in the city or in the Pikes Peak region. In the past conventions have been held in the Pikes Peak region largely during the tourist season. A determined effort is being made by the Chamber of Commerce to exploit the winter attractions here and secure meetings during the autumn, winter and spring. P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington railroad system, in a speech before the

Chamber of Commerce, said that the tourist-plant here was idle six months of the year, and that his railroad and the local bodies should launch a wide advertising scheme to boost the winter attractions for tourists and meetings. This matter is under consideration at the present time. The city is favored by excellent railroad accommodations. Six railroads run into the city, and all are energetic in boosting local advantages. The Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Colorado & Southern, Santa Fe, Rock Island, and the Cripple Creek lines all conduct a campaign of publicity, boosting traffic for the "Play-ground of America," as this region was so characteristically styled by Theodore Roosevelt.

Banner Year for Pikes Peak Region Predicted: Delegates Hearty Boosters for This City; Many Important Meetings in 1913.

The railroads estimate that the Pikes Peak region is visited annually during the tourist season by from 100,000 to 150,000 tourists.

No community is better equipped to handle them than is that composed of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Its central location makes the Pikes Peak region the headquarters for the tourist desiring to visit any part of Colorado, and this is the starting place for trips in every direction across and through the state. The people of this section are friendly to all sections of the state and believe in the development of a "Greater Colorado." The Pikes Peak region is in reality the gateway to nature's great picture gallery of the Rockies.

This year promises to be a banner year from the standpoint of high-class meetings. Among the first conventions acquainted with Scott, had never seen will be the state council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which will be held in May. This will attract about 350 visitors and, of greater importance, is the influence it will have in securing the national council of the same organization for a year hence, a fight for which has been opened by the convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The first national meeting of the year will be the American Association of General Baggage Agents, the last week in May. More than 1,000 delegates will be here from all points in the United States, and they will carry the Pikes Peak region atmosphere back with them, because railroad men are essentially boosters. The National Press association, a body of newspapermen and magazine writers from all over the country, will hold its annual session here, June 17-23. This will result in publicity of the very highest kind, as these newspapermen will carry their message back to their millions of readers.

Other Big Conventions.

Of great importance in the lodge world will be the meeting of the Pacific Jurisdiction of the Woodmen of the World. This will bring more than 1,000 Woodmen, with their families, here for a week's visit.

The Rocky Mountain Association of Master Plumbers have determined upon this city as their next meeting place, but the date has not been announced. It probably will be during the summer.

Of great interest and benefit to the entire region will be the American Health association meeting here in June. This body met in Washington last year, and through the efforts of the local committee, the 1913 convention was secured for Colorado Springs. The Pikes Peak region, one of the most famous health resorts in the country, is particularly adapted for such a gathering, and the wonderful advantages of the section as a health resort will be spread throughout the world by this association.

Probably the most important of all gatherings will be the Conference of Governors, to be held here, September 2-14. Men of prominence from every state in the union will come to discuss matters of legislation that are a source of great interest to all who keep in touch with the movement of politics. The governors will be here for five days. There will be banquets, speeches and sightseeing, and much time will be taken up with the serious consideration of the nation's business. The local entertainment committee already is at work on plans to keep the governors busy. Automobile trips over convict-built roads and to the various scenic attractions have been outlined.

Manitou, nestled in the mountains,

has a far-reaching fame as a tourist resort, because of its beauty and mineral springs, then which there none better in the country. This aggressive little town has unique summer affairs, styled state days. The state days are built around the door picnic idea, the people from different sections of the country spend a day together.

Success of "State Days."

Almost every state in the union scores of citizens here during summer, but there naturally is a preponderance from such states as Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Iowa, Illinois and the nearer states.

To the people of Manitou, ever anxious to extend the hospitality of the state and to plan for the comfort and entertainment of their guests, conceived a plan of arranging picnics and set aside days in honor of visitors from certain of the states.

"Texas day," "Missouri day," "Kansas day," "Oklahoma day," and of state days have become a set feature of July and August and as a climax to these is arranged the "All-State day," at which the representatives of the various states vie with each other in proclaiming the advantages of their commonwealth.

Various state organizations for many years have held such reunions at Stratton park and at Manitou, but years ago an organized effort made by Manitou people to stimulate interest in this feature, and so intense was the success that it have been carried out in a systematic way ever since.

To give residents of the region a chance to visit all the scenic attractions at a lower rate, in order they may become better acquainted with their own beauty spots, "Pikes Peak Region day" has been established. This day, usually early in May, proved a great success, and thousands of citizens take advantage of the opportunity to visit all the points of interest.

Much Benefit Results.

From a financial standpoint the region also enjoys much from all these gatherings.

Nineteen conventions were held in Colorado Springs in 1912. The convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce reported that these conventions brought a total of 4,835 visitors, whose total expenditures were approximately \$74,146. Among the most important of these were the state Republican and Democratic meetings, Knights of Columbus supreme council, and the visit of the American Association of Passenger Agents.

Chairman W. C. Defferer of the first travel committee of the Chamber of Commerce says: "The tourist travel to the Pikes Peak region means an annual revenue estimated at \$1,500,000, which is an average of \$50 to every man, woman and child. It is worth cultivating and developing. Proper advertising, proper treatment of visitors, and general operation can build up this business three or four times its present volume. What we need is a big, strong pull together, for a Greater Pikes Peak region."

Probably the most important asset of the region is its position as a convention-getting-in this region is organized effort of the convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce, headed last year by L. A. J. Fer. This body made determined efforts to secure gatherings, and, in addition to securing those for this year, handling the work on those successfully conducted last year, has started campaigns for meetings that will hold within the next two or three years.

Financial Status of Colorado Springs

The six banks of Colorado Springs, solid and conservative, but ready to lend a hand in the development of the community, have a total deposit ranging between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, as shown by reports issued approximately every three months in response to the call of the controller of the currency.

LOCAL BANKS.

The Exchange National bank has a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$200,000. Its officers and directors are as follows: A. G. Sharp, president; E. W. Goldings, vice president; S. J. Glick, cashier; C. G. Graham, assistant cashier; W. L. Jones, assistant cashier; William Linnex, Frank P. Castello, D. H. Hux, W. H. Sturgeon.

Following are the officers and directors of the First National bank, which has a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of \$400,000: J. A. Hayes, president; Irving Huxbert, vice president; A. H. Hunt, cashier; William I. Herbert, assistant cashier; Jay B. Merritt, assistant cashier; William A. Otis, R. W. Chisholm, Charles M. MacNeill, Spencer Penrose, James F. Burns, Richard F. Howe.

The officers and directors of the El Paso National bank are as follows: President, E. P. Shore, vice president, R. S. Brownlie, cashier, O. D. Hemming, assistant cashier; Harry Jackson, B. E. Lovell, Thomas J. Fisher and H. Alexander Smith. The bank has a capital of \$200,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$250,000.

The Colorado Title and Trust company, which has a capital and surplus of \$400,000, is managed by the following officers and directors: J. Arthur Connell, president; Horace G. Lunt, Eugene P. Shove, Leonard E. Curtis, Wilfrid M. Hagel, vice president; William R. Waterson, secretary and trust officer; George E. Nello, treasurer; P. B. Stewart, R. P. Davis, Henry Hine, H. G. Hall, C. P. Dodge, George A. Fowler, George M. Irvine, W. A. Otis, Richard F. Howe.

The Colorado Springs National bank

Bank clearings in Colorado Springs increased \$1,365,672 during 1912 over the showing of 1911, according to the report of clearings recently issued by R. G. Dun & Co. This is a net gain of \$4,244 a day over the previous 12 months, and a yearly average gain of \$513 for every resident in the city. The figures for the last five years are as follows:

1908	\$33,593,494
1909	35,500,691
1910	37,013,827
1911	33,683,566
1912	35,249,238

has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$80,000. Its officers and directors are: S. B. Macken, president; W. P. Richards, O. E. Hemenway, vice presidents; W. R. Armstrong, cashier; Carl F. Finkel, assistant cashier; George S. Elston, M. C. Hile, L. N. Heizer, W. W. Flora, H. C. Harmon, George C. Holden, C. B. Selmdridge. The Colorado Savings bank, with a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$200,000, is conducted by the following officers and directors: J. J. Eaton, president; O. H. Shoup, vice president; P. F. Evans, cashier; T. C. Strachan, assistant cashier; F. F. Castello, Frank A. Vorhes, John Carr, Joseph G. Dorn, E. C. Sharer, William Strachan.

What Local Men Have Done.

Individually, also, Colorado Springs men have put this city on the financial map of the country in red letters, some of the undertakings backed by Springs men having attracted the attention of capitalists noted the nation over. Verne Z. Reed and associates, including O. H. Shoup, R. H. Hopkins and others, are rapidly developing a large tract in Wyoming, and, incidentally, making big profits for themselves, with considerable beneficial results to the community. Irrigation and road projects are also being developed by these men.

In Wyoming, while they are heavily interested in fruit lands on the western slope, this state, and in irrigated lands and the sugar industry in Arizona.

Charles M. MacNeill, with whom is associated Spencer Penrose, is rated at \$25,000,000 in New York. With Hayden, Stone and company of New York and Boston, he organized the Utah Copper company, whose profits, including those of its subsidiary corporations, including the Utah Copper company of New Mexico, amount to several millions annually. Mr. MacNeill was one of the organizers of the Alaska Gold Mines company and controls the United States Sugar and Land company of Garden City, Kan.

Richard J. Bolles, until comparatively recently a resident of this city, has been a big factor in the reclamation of the Florida swamps, including the Everglades, and is credited with making millions out of the proposition. R. P. Shove is one of the heaviest stockholders of the Ray Consolidated Copper company of Arizona, and also is interested in copper companies in other states.

Other Big Operators.

L. D. McKinnis, who is largely interested in California oil operations, also is a heavy holder of real estate

in Los Angeles and vicinity. He was one of the first big land operators in Florida, owns much coal land in Wyoming and this state, and has large sugar holdings in Arizona. He is one of the heaviest owners of the Western Sugar and Land company, operating on the western slope, Colorado. R. P. Davis and E. C. Sharer, also of Colorado Springs, are associated with him.

William F. Bonbright and company, for many years in the brokerage business here, is one of the best-known establishments of its kind in the country. It was recently incorporated in New York for \$3,000,000, and has a branch house in London, England, in addition to several in the United States.

W. A. Otis and company, another local brokerage concern, also is well known all over this country and abroad, and has branch houses in several cities.

The operations of the engineering firm of Curtis & Hine, composed of Leonard E. Curtis and Henry Hine, have attracted the attention of engineers from all points of the United States. They are large operators of electric power plants in Old Mexico and in mining camps of Canada. They promoted the Central Colorado Power company and other well-known power companies in this state.

BOULDER COUNTY

Boulder county's agricultural and horticultural output for 1912 has brought the farmers about \$5,000,000. The yields of all crops for the year were far above the average and the acreage was greater than for the preceding year in most cases. Sugar beets were the banner crop from the standpoint of revenue, the growers receiving about \$1,200,000 for about 180,000 tons, grown on 15,000 acres of land. The yield was a little above 12 tons to the acre and the sugar content was very high.

Wheat came second, with a yield of 1,312,500 bushels from 43,750 acres,

which brought the farmers about \$800,000. The oats crop brought about \$882,000 and barley \$815,000. The alfalfa crop was unusually large, the average yield being close to four tons per acre, about 35,000 acres of land was cultivated in this crop. Though the prevailing prices last year were considerably lower than for 1911, the total revenue to farmers was greater, because of the record breaking crop.

FREMONT COUNTY

Fremont county farms and orchards

brought about \$900,000 revenue to the county in 1912. Conditions are unusually favorable for the 1913 crop and the acreage cultivated will be much larger than any previous year. The hay and grain crops, especially fine, the yield of oats in the Beaver park district being in some cases as high as 90 bushels to the acre. The fruit crop was hardly so good as that of 1911, but the apple shipments alone brought about \$250,000.

The celery and vegetable crop was the best on record. It netted the gardeners about \$200,000. Strawberries

and other small fruits brought about \$100,000. The hay crop was much better than that of 1911. The Beaver park district had 4,840 acres of irrigated land under cultivation in 1912. Of this amount 3,000 acres is in orchards, not all of which are bearing.

From the Baltimore American.

Boarder—Are these flannel cakes, Mrs. Jobem?

Landlady (glaring)—No, sir, are not flannel cakes. What do you think they were?

Boarder (meekly)—I merely jud by the taste.



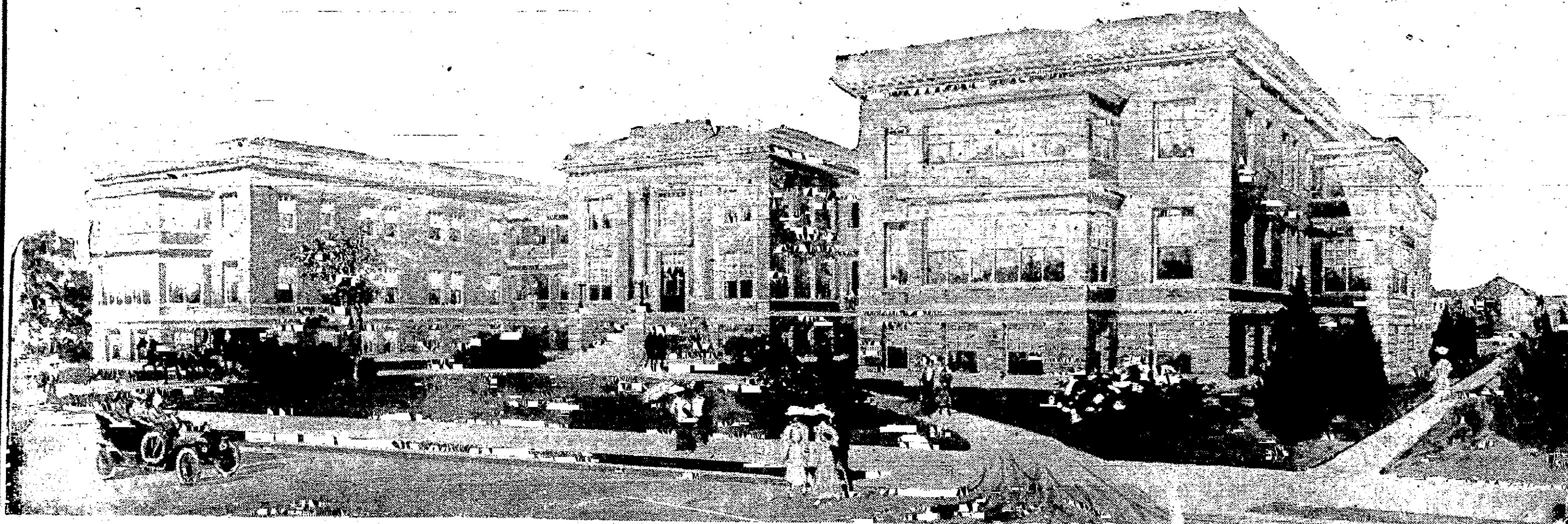
COLORADO AVENUE, COLORADO CITY, LOOKING WEST.

"If we cannot capture humanity by our doctrines perhaps we can by our doctoring. The basin and the towel are the insignia of our religion as well as the cross."—Dr. George P. Eckman

BETH-EL HOSPITAL

JOHN Z. MOORE, Supt.

MISS BETTY H. GARDNER, Supt. of Nurses



WEST WING YET TO BUILD A GIFT OF \$50,000 WILL BUILD AND NAME IT

WHAT IS BETH-EL?

The only Protestant hospital in Colorado Springs.

Beth-El is owned by the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. This church conducts a large number of hospitals throughout the United States; the two largest are the Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Wesley of Chicago. Each have over \$1,000,000 endowment. This church also conducts several large hospitals in foreign lands.

The management is advised and ably assisted in all local matters by a group of Colorado Springs men—William Lennox, E. W. Goodings, E. W. Kent, M. C. Gile, J. G. Dorn, J. A. Hayes and L. E. Curtis. This organization is known as the Advisory Committee. They give freely of their time and ability to the consideration of all local problems.

The local Woman's Board is composed of a

can, nose and throat surgery. A dressing room with shower bath for the surgeons makes this one of the most complete operating suites in the west.

The Maternity Department is something of which Beth-El is justly proud. Many little lives have first seen daylight on the third floor. Many mothers have gone out not soon to forget the tender care of nurses given both to mother and baby. Not long ago a prominent physician of a sister city spoke in highest praise of this department. Especially was he pleased with the well equipped delivery room.

AS TO PATIENTS

The aim of Beth-El is to treat each patient not as a "case" but as a guest of the household. If we succeed in so doing our satisfied guests will be better advertisements, even than this page in The Gazette. For the accommodation of patients Beth-El has wards, private rooms and suites with bath

pital but with the people of the community. This brings us to the

NEEDS

Notwithstanding the splendid equipment, there are still great needs. First, a Nurses' Home. If the hospital is the applied end of Christianity the nurse is the applied end of the hospital. What better directly helps the efficiency of the hospital's service. The present rooms for the nurses are anything but satisfactory. We need a home where they can have quietness, for rest and study, somewhat removed from the sights and sounds of their exacting duties. Twenty-five thousand dollars will build the home. The present nurses' rooms will make a very desirable addition to the capacity of the hospital. This should appeal to those interested in education. The Nurses' Training school is a direct preparation of young ladies for a most worthy life work.

either increase rates to the point of shutting out all but the rich and well-to-do, or get endowments. The hospital, especially the Christian hospital—and all hospitals are the direct product of Christianity—is built and equipped to care for all alike. In fact the rich, in times of sickness can often have all needful equipment in their own homes. It is the great middle class and the poor who most need a hospital. The poor man may have a heart to help but there are times when sympathy is useless if not backed by substantial aid. Without endowment the sympathy of a hospital is useless. In a Christian land of overflowing abundance there is no real reason why a Christian institution doing a Christ-like service should not be endowed. The needs of Beth-El are: Ten endowments of \$10,000 each for rooms in perpetuity; 10 endowments of \$5,000 each for beds in perpetuity; \$1,000 for the annual endowment of rooms; \$500 for the annual endowment of beds; \$1 per day endows a bed in

DONATIONS IN KIND

This is one of the very best and most convenient ways for many people to help the hospital. Very desirable gifts include: Lipen and blankets, canned fruit, jelly, apples, oranges, vegetables, chickens, eggs, etc.

Without endowment, or money gifts to the general support fund, Beth-El should have no room for which a less charge than \$20 per week was made. At what first-class hotel can a person get room and board, without nurse's care, at that rate? Yet many of the people who are in greatest need of hospital service cannot afford to pay such prices. There is surely no greater work of mercy than that of bringing a tired, sick, broken body back to health, thus putting the owner of that body back to his place in the world's work. Without donations, gifts and endowment, the hospital



THE ONLY AUTOMATIC ELEVATOR IN THE CITY.

group of consecrated, self-sacrificing women, representing various denominations. They meet the first Wednesday of each month at the hospital. This board is very active in good works and during the past year has provided many hundred dollars' worth of improvement.

Beth-El has a modern fireproof building. The construction and equipment so far provided is up-to-date in every respect. Beth-El is a general hospital with medical, surgical and maternity departments. There is also a well equipped Children's Department. This is conducted in cooperation with the Visiting Nurses association of Colorado Springs.

The operating suite consists of a large sterilizing room, equipped with the most modern sterilizing apparatus with large, well lighted operating rooms on either side. There is also a room for anesthetizing, which is especially equipped for eye,

Patients are received without regard to color, creed, or nationality. Jews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, as well as those who make no profession of religion have been cared for at Beth-El. The black as well as the white have found comfort and care on their "white beds of pain." Even India and Korea have been represented on the Beth-El registry, but not by "heathen."

Beth-El must refuse admission to two classes of patients—the insane and those suffering from contagious diseases. Beth-El is not an endowed hospital. However, free and discount work is being done for the worthy sick poor. During the present winter no patient has been turned away because of the lack of money. How long this can be kept up depends on how much those who have more than their need, support the hospital. The amount of free and discount work done rests not with the hos-

The West Pavilion—The West Pavilion is needed and when built will enable us to enlarge the scope of the institution. Not the least of our needs is a chapel and lecture room. The entire plant could be operated with but little greater expense than at present. Fifty thousand dollars will build this addition. It could be named as a memorial.

ENDOWMENT

Since Johns Hopkins Hospital opened 23 years ago, they have treated \$2,000 patients. The total cost of this treatment has been \$5,210,794 and the receipts from all sources outside of endowment, \$2,294,352. The difference \$3,025,442—has been derived from the endowment fund. Because of the increased demands of the public, increased cost of all supplies, and the more thorough and scientific methods, hospital expenses must increase rather than decrease. There are but two alternatives—

the Children's Department or endows in part other beds or rooms; \$25,000 to endow the Nurses' Training school.

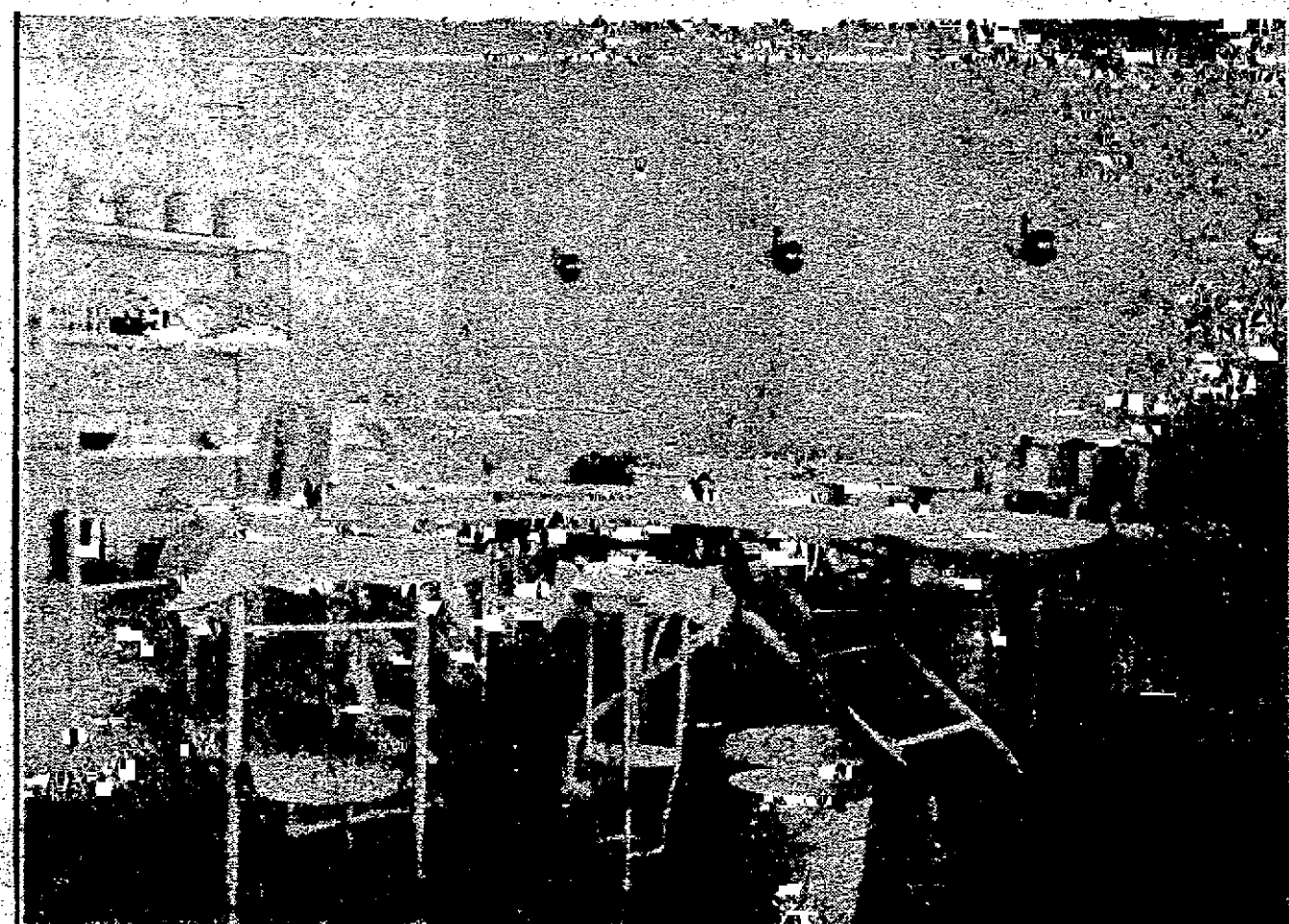
OTHER NEEDS

Three thousand dollars for complete steam laundry equipment; \$2,500 for X-ray equipment; \$1,200 for refrigerating plant; \$1,000 for needed improvements in the engine room; an adding machine for the accounting department.

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND

Until that time when the hospital has large endowment we will require annual subscribers to the general support fund. A large number of supporters, giving from \$5 to \$200 per year must be secured.

cannot extend the service the community needs. Few persons not intimately associated with hospital work have a correct understanding of the cost of operating a modern hospital. Yet these are the ones who are often most ready to criticize and offer suggestions. It would be well for such to study the following figures selected from a long list of the average cost per day per patient: Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, \$3.61; Wesley, Chicago, \$2.51; Presbyterian, Philadelphia, \$2.31; General Hospital, Pittsburgh, \$2.51; St. Luke's, Kansas City, \$2.42. The average cost per day per patient for the first year at Beth-El was close to \$3.00. For the month of November, 1912, counting children and all, the cost at Beth-El was \$2.75. During the month of January, 1913, the average cost per patient was \$2.46. The man who says he will not help Beth-El because the charges \$15 per week for a fine room and board and nurses' care, does not know the facts or knowing, does not think.



ONE OF THE FINEST OPERATING ROOMS IN THE WEST.

Greatest Needs

- \$25,000 FOR A NURSES' HOME
- \$50,000 FOR THE WEST PAVILION
- \$3,000 FOR STEAM LAUNDRY
- \$1,200 FOR REFRIGERATING PLANT
- \$870 FOR ELEVATOR FUND
- \$3,000 TO MEET DEFICIT OF FIRST YEAR'S OPERATIONS
- \$350 FOR A MULTIGRAPH
- ANY AMOUNT FOR ENDOWMENT

NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL

A Nurses Training school with 20 nurses in training is maintained by the hospital. A thorough three years' course is given and at graduation the degree of R. N. bestowed. No graduate of Beth-El has ever failed to pass the state examination. Young women of Christian character and thorough preparation are wanted to enter the training school. An allowance of \$4 per month the first year and \$6 per month the last two years is given each pupil nurse. Books for the entire course will cost from \$12 to \$15. There is no finer opportunity to fit oneself for a life work. Write the superintendent of the training school.

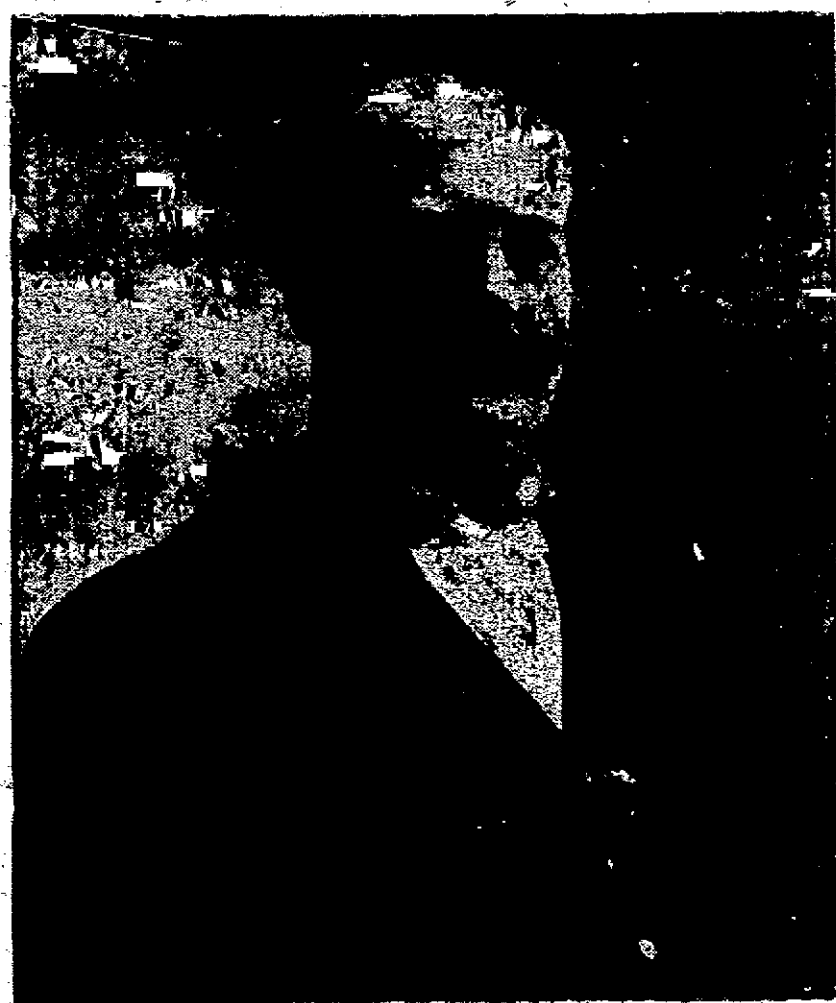
ELEVATOR

During the past year Beth-El has installed an automatic electric elevator. This was much needed, and made possible by the generosity of Colorado Springs people. The total cost was \$2,740. The last payment, amounting to \$870, is still due. Gifts to cover the same would be appreciated.

At the recent meeting of the American Hospital Association, held at Detroit, one of the leading experts on Hospitals said: "We find that the people are the real source of all things to a hospital. Its creator, its life, its source of sustenance, in fact, everything that makes the Hospital possible of birth and continued life, is derived from its parents—the people." The people of Colorado Springs have made Beth-El Hospital possible by their generous gifts. The future of the Hospital depends on the people of the community she serves. We desire the honest criticism of those who know our problems. We despise the carping criticisms of those who know not what they are talking about. We welcome the boosts of the boosters, especially do we crave the substantial sympathy of the open-handed, open-hearted people of the community. We believe that the prayers of the Christians will help for one of our mottoes is the words of a saint of mighty deeds. "Work as though all depended on your own effort and there was no God to help, but pray as as though absolutely everything depended on God Himself."

COLORADO COLLEGE

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GROWTH



DR. WILLIAM F. SLOCUM
President Colorado College.

College Growth Is Due to President W. F. Slocum

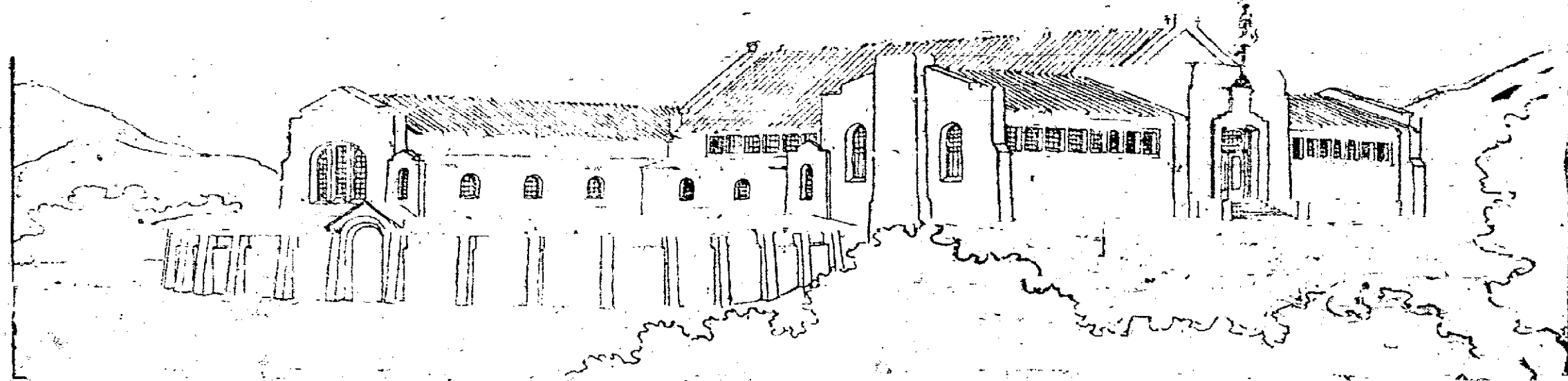
The commencement exercises of Colorado college in June, 1913, will mark the completion of 25 years of service on the part of Dr. William Frederick Slocum as president of the institution. The development of the college during the last 25 years is above all else the work of Dr. Slocum. It is he who has chosen the efficient faculty of the college, through whose cooperation the college has attained its high reputation for scholarship among the educational institutions of the country. It is his initiative which has undertaken every forward movement for an increase in the endowment of the college and the enlargement of the college plant. It is by his unwavering devotion and perseverance that every forward movement for the college has been carried to a successful conclusion, and the college has attained its present place of usefulness to the Rocky Mountain region.

The year 1913 will ever stand out as a milestone in the history of Colorado college. This year the endowment of the college will pass the million-dollar mark, and this year there will be added to the college equipment the one building that has long been needed to enable the college to give its young men the complete development needed for a well-rounded manhood.

Colorado college has always been true to the fundamental principle on which it was founded; it has always stood strongly for thorough scholarship and the development of a genuinely religious attitude towards life. In its relation to the social life of its students and their physical development the college has done all that was possible with an inadequate equipment. The two things needed, however, have been

a hall which should serve as a center for the social life of the men of the college, and a properly equipped gymnasium for the systematic development of their bodies. These two needs are met by the new men's building, the Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial hall.

This building unites in one structure the much-needed improvements, and will enable Colorado college to care for its young men in a way unequalled by any college of its standing in the entire country. The dining hall and college commons will each accommodate nearly four hundred students, the indoor and outdoor gymnasiums will provide adequate facilities for physical training at all seasons of the year. The increased endowment will provide for a competent physical director under whose guidance the



THE FREDERICK H. COSSITT MEMORIAL HALL, THE GIFT OF MRS. A. D. JUILLIARD OF NEW YORK CITY.

facilities for physical development offered by the new building will realize their fullest usefulness.

From henceforth Colorado college will stand out preeminent as the leading college of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and in a far greater degree than in the past students will come from all sections of the country to receive their college training in an educational institution known for its high scholarship, its sound social life and its unusual facilities for a well-rounded de-

velopment of manhood in body, mind, and spirit. As the city has grown it has followed along just the lines laid out by General Palmer; this has been the line of least resistance because it has been above all else the natural and spontaneous line of growth. As it has grown it has attracted men and women of culture from all America and even from Europe. These people have brought with them to the city traditions of culture and refinement, and in continuing these traditions in their new home have built institutions and formed societies for the satisfaction of the

institution; generous men have given liberally for its endowment and the erection and equipment of its buildings. Colorado college is thus peculiarly a product of Colorado Springs and the ideals of Colorado Springs.

And as the college is so peculiarly a product of the city and its ideals, so its future is almost wholly dependent upon the city and the love of the city for it, this greatest and most beneficial of its institutions. As the college has grown its contributions to the best in the life of the city have grown. As it develops and prospers its contributions will become greater. This growth will of necessity, however, be conditioned on the devotion of the city to the college, devotion and sacrifice along both ideal and material lines. If the community realizes its responsibility and privilege in this matter, Colorado Springs will some day stand out in the nation as a city of cultural advantages and educational facilities unequalled in the land.

EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY IS THE AIM OF COLORADO COLLEGE

One of the aims constantly before every great leader of industry in the present day is efficiency. Greater efficiency is the dream of the inventor and the aim of the captain of industry, and on its attainment depends the ability of both manufacturer and laborer to hold their place in the industrial world.

Within the last few years an effort has been made to establish a standard of efficiency for the educational institutions of our land. The establishment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was, in part, an expression of this desire on the part of Andrew Carnegie. Only institutions of a certain reasonably academic rank have been accepted on the pension list of this foundation. The general education board of New York city is in its aim a similar institution.

Colleges that have shown high efficiency, but whose sphere of usefulness would be greatly enlarged by an increase of endowment funds receive recognition and reasonable financial support from this organization.

A third organization that stands for scholarly ideals and increased educational efficiency is the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. Only the best students in the best schools are eligible to membership in this fraternity.

It goes without saying, of course, that the standards of efficiency in the world of industry and in that of education are two absolutely different things. The essential factor in educational efficiency is the quality of the output. It demands that the men and women going out from college shall have shown themselves able to meet successfully a certain

along with religion, can alone save both man and society from falling prey to the materialism, the basest or most refined, that has ever been man's most unrelenting foe.

Colorado college has ever aimed at high educational efficiency. The organizations named above, the Carnegie foundation, the general education board, and the Phi Beta Kappa society, have all recognized the aims and the attainments of Colorado college by entering into relations with it.

The college has won an enviable name for itself among the colleges and universities of the country. The oldest institution of higher education in the state, it has established a record of which not only Colorado but the entire west may well be proud. The two last Colorado Cecil Rhodes scholarships have been won by graduates of the local institution,

Growth in Endowment and Registration of Representative American Institutions During the Last 15 Years.

	1897	1912
Columbia university	\$9,400,000	1,921
Yale university	5,000,000	1,112
Harvard university	5,000,000	1,112
Chicago university	5,000,000	1,112
Cornell university	5,000,000	1,112
Northwestern university	5,000,000	1,112
Princeton university	5,000,000	1,112
Dartmouth college	5,000,000	1,112
Brown university	5,000,000	1,112
Amherst college	5,000,000	1,112
Oberlin university	5,000,000	1,112
Williams college	5,000,000	1,112
Swarthmore college	5,000,000	1,112

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLORADO COLLEGE WORKING PLANT.

1888	The president's residence, acquired and enlarged	\$13,500
1889	Hagerman hall and equipment	34,600
1891	Montgomery hall and equipment	21,950
1894	Woleott Astronomical observatory and equipment	6,150
1894	The N. P. Coburn library	50,000
1898	Ticknor hall and equipment	31,700
1900	Perkins Fine Arts hall, organ and equipment	49,500
1903	McGregor hall and equipment	33,400
1903	Palmer hall and equipment	247,000
1908	Bemis hall and equipment	109,900
	Books and equipment of the N. P. Coburn library	58,750
	Mechanical laboratory and equipment	12,100
	College heating and lighting plant	68,000
	Campus improvements	9,800
1913	Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial hall, to cost	100,000
	Total	\$937,350

SPRINGS' FUTURE LIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF HOME IDEA

The future of Colorado Springs lies in its development as a city of homes. Its logical development is indicated at once by its past history, by its natural surroundings and by its unequalled facilities as a place for rest, recreation and healthful outdoor sport all the year round.

Gen. William J. Palmer founded the community as a residence city. He saw at the very outset that the mission of the city lay in its becoming the most desirable residence city in the United States.

needs which their education and tastes demand. As a result there is probably nowhere in our country a city of the size of Colorado Springs that offers within its own corporate limits as much in the way of art and music, the pleasure of books, and in schools and college as does our city.

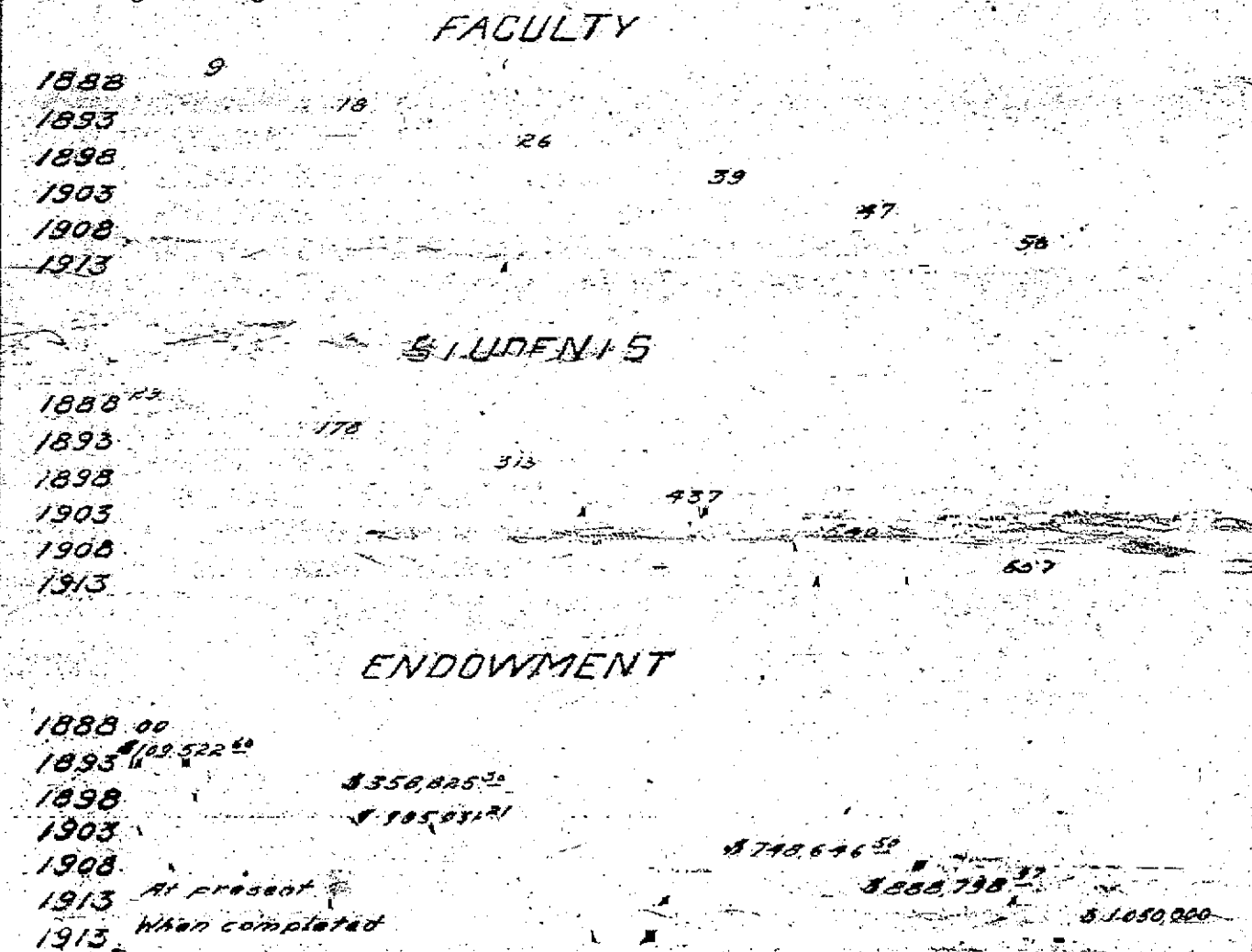
Devotion to Ideals. These many cultural advantages have been called into being by devotion to ideals, often by the sacrifice of other things for their attainment. Of none of the cultural advantages of the community is this more true than with regard to Colorado college. The president and instructors of the college have in many cases given the best of their lives to the

Diagram Showing the Increasing Annual Value of Colorado College to Colorado Springs.

The financial value of Colorado college to the community is of necessity to some extent a matter of estimate rather than of absolute figures. The expenses of running the institution and the cost of developing the college plant can readily be obtained. The annual expenditures of the students is a factor of fairly accurate estimate. The number of families that have moved to Colorado Springs temporarily or permanently during the last 25 years for the sake of educating their children in this city is, however, an element in the development of the community concerning which it is not possible to even hazard a guess; there is no attempt made, therefore, to include in the following figures the income to the community from this source:

1888	1893	1898	1903	1908	1913

Diagrams Showing the Increase in Faculty, Students and Endowment Funds of Colorado College During the Administration of Dr. Slocum as President of the Institution.



THEIR GOOD DEEDS LIVE AFTER THEM.

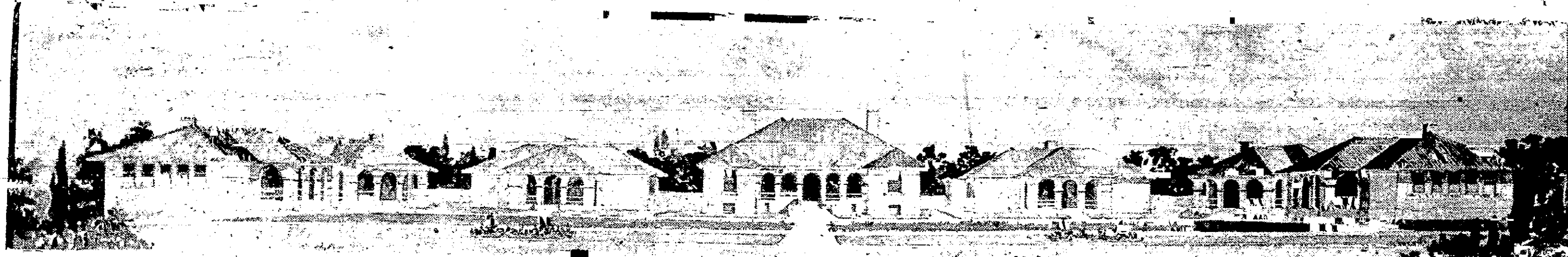
Colorado college has in the past received a number of legacies from its friends. The following are the most important ones:

William B. Clark (books)	\$10,000
Albert Curtis	10,000
F. A. Fairbanks	1,700
Mary R. Hawley	21,500
Willard B. Parsons	24,000
Joseph L. Shipley	1,200
Elizabeth Stark	3,000
William C. Todd	1,000

The legacies of deceased friends are an element of greatest importance in providing buildings and in increasing the endowment funds for our eastern institutions of higher learning. Those who remember Colorado college by legacy may establish a permanent monument to some friend or relative and perform an undying service to those who come after them.

Springs Public Schools Unexcelled

Courses of Study Carefully Mapped Out.
Sanitation, Recreation and Surroundings
the Best Plans for New High School



SYSTEM OF COLIAGE SCHOOLS AT THE LILLER; THE MIDDLE BUILDING IS ALREADY COMPLETED.

By CARLOS M. COLE, Superintendent of Schools.

The Colorado Springs public schools have always been known as examples of excellence. Many cities have established great High schools, but have failed in maintaining grade schools of equal merit. A visitor to such a city is apt to judge the whole system by the High school. The boards of education and school officials of Colorado Springs have been wise in giving emphasis both to grade and High schools. From the kindergarten to the twelfth grade, no part has been neglected. Buildings and equipment have been provided, and teachers selected with the idea of giving the very best to the children of Colorado Springs. A large majority of the teachers in the grade schools are graduates of colleges, universities and normal schools of established standing. One might visit many cities which have schools of excellent reputation, without finding a corps of teachers and principals equal in personality, training and teaching ability to those of Colorado Springs.



SEWING ROOM, DOMESTIC SCIENCE COLIAGE, HIGH SCHOOL.

The school board members having had a broad view in educational matters. The High school prepares pupils splendidly for the leading universities and colleges in America. It is upon the certificate lists of many eastern colleges as well as being honored by a membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and High Schools. This alone causes its credentials to be recognized by the best educational institutions of the middle west. In addition to college preparation, the public schools offer training that leads to commercial and industrial pursuits.

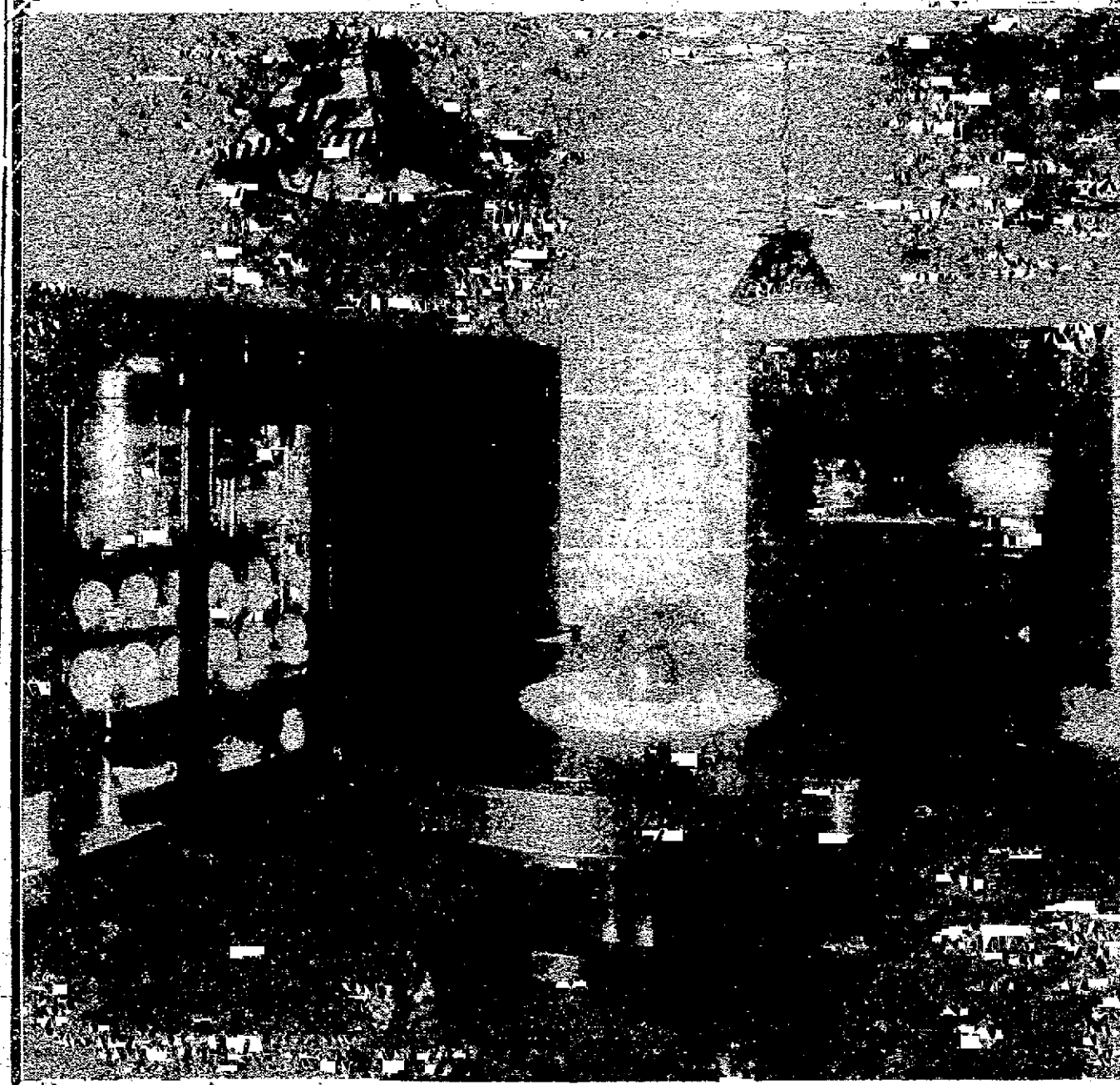
Buildings.

There are 17 school plants in district No. 11. Fifteen of these are devoted to grade schools. These include buildings ranging in size from the Lowell, a school of 21 rooms, to the school at Pike View with its one teacher. The schools are situated in 10 rooms each. Among the new buildings are the cottage schools at Buena Vista, and the central building of the similar plant at the Liller school. The cottage schools have attracted attention among educators and school officials, and delegations have come to inspect them. It is the universal opinion of school superintendents and those interested in the welfare of children that the cottage type of school is peculiarly fitted for such a climate as that of Colorado Springs. Leading educational magazines have given attention to the Buena Vista and Liller plants, and Colorado Springs has received much recognition because of the cottage schools.

The school buildings of the city are not only well located, but also are attractive, the rooms and halls being decorated with pictures and statuary. A German inspector recently visiting some of the larger buildings remarked that he had never seen such a splendid selection of good pictures and statuary in grade schools of any country. He mentioned the fact that the teachers and principals seem to impart a love for things in literature and art that are worth while. He was surprised to see good examples of the classical pictures and statuary shown in the upper grades. Much of the inspiration is due to the excellent instruction in art throughout the city.

Much Attention to Exercise.

Although no regular playground supervisor is employed by district No. 11, much attention is given to recreation and the physical exercise of the



DINING ROOM, DOMESTIC SCIENCE COLIAGE, HIGH SCHOOL.

that the whole 500 children are enjoying the game. Other schools are organized and play basketball and indoor baseball, taking delight in the competition among the different buildings. In the lower grades there is interest in folk games. The little people are very happy and the teachers manage to keep them in the open air and sunshine as much as possible. It has been found satisfactory to have the supervision of play under the management of the regular teachers. In no department of the school is shown a keener interest.

Colorado Springs has eight kindergarten schools. These are maintained at the larger buildings. They are under the direction of graduate kindergarten teachers, and the popularity of the kindergarten work is proven by the interest of the parents in all schools of the city.

Manual training is taught to the boys of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, each pupil devoting a half day every two weeks to this work. Sewing



CARLOS M. COLE.

is taught to the girls of the fifth and sixth grades, and cooking to those of the seventh and eighth. In every case one half day every two weeks is devoted to this kind of work. Special instruction is given to the pupils in music and drawing throughout all the grades, and expert supervisors have charge of these departments.

Sanitation a Feature.

The people of Colorado Springs are very careful about the health of their children. Sanitary conditions are closely watched. Modern drinking fountains have been placed in all the buildings and upon all play grounds in district No. 11, and modern toilets have been installed throughout the city. Close attention is given to ventilation. It is the idea of school authorities that the first consideration of the public schools is health. The children of all grades are given thorough instruction in hygiene both from the standpoint of personal health, and of the city.

In order that the children may be

better safe guarded, teachers are required to pass a rigid physical examination, before being employed.

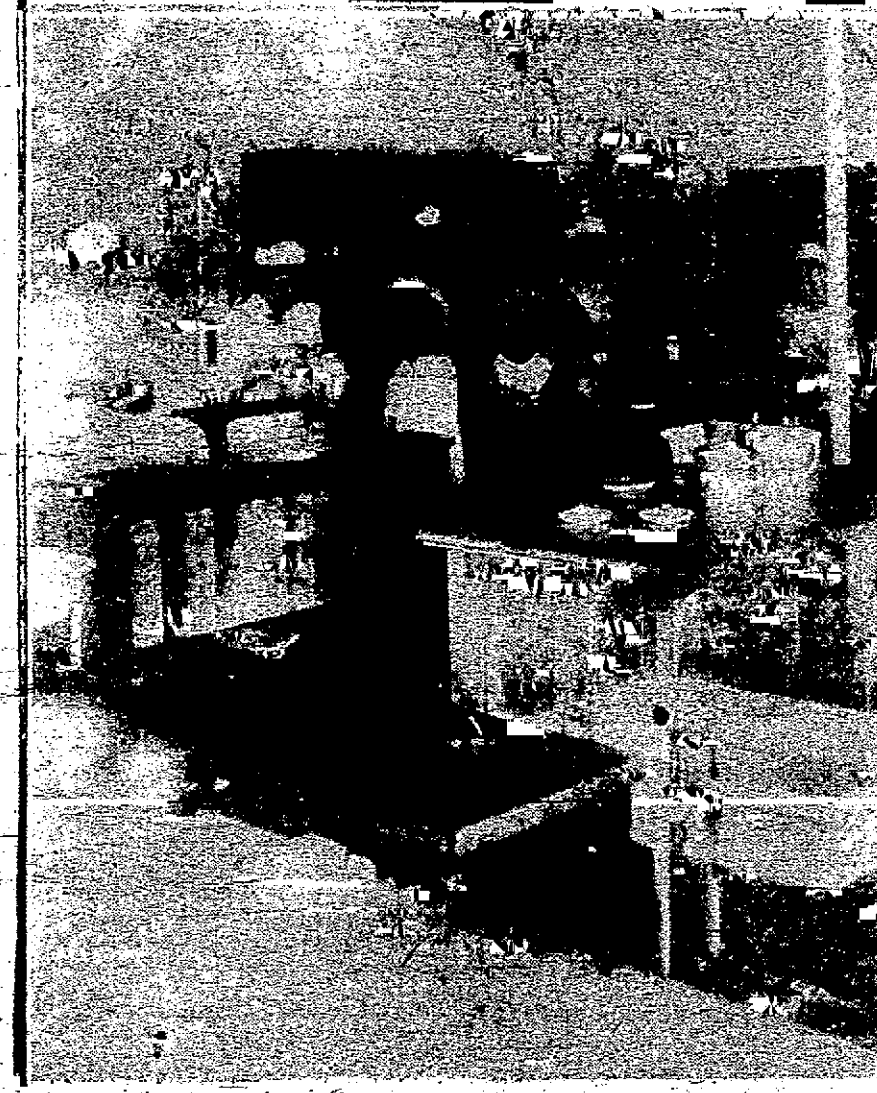
The total enrollment of the public schools of Colorado Springs is about 6,000. Of this number about 900 attend the High school. During the year 1912-1913, 500 pupils entered the beginning grades in the schools of district No. 11, while in the same time, 350 entered the High school. There has been much discussion about the number of children passing from the grades to the High school. From these figures it may be seen that the criticism justly made in many cities, that a very few comparatively reach the High school, does not apply to Colorado Springs. This is a remarkable showing, and proves the interest of the people in public education.

High School Plans.

At the present time the board of education has under consideration the development of the High school. Plans

A new course of study has been adopted, embracing every department of a modern High school. The old requirement of six years of language for graduation has been abandoned. Under the present system a certain amount of English, mathematics, language, history and science is required of every pupil as a basis of a liberal education. The rest of the course may be elected by the student with the assistance of the principal, and may include language, science, history, manual training, domestic art or commercial subjects. In this way a pupil may prepare for college and at the same time take additional work in domestic art, manual training or commercial branches, or preparation may be made for any other line of work.

The commercial course has been extended and now includes in addition to the usual requirements for any course in the High school, courses in typewriting, shorthand, commercial geography, commercial law and book-



A CORNER OF THE KITCHEN, DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL.

for the completed scheme have been adopted, and details are being worked out for a part of the construction in the near future. It is the idea to build upon the present site of the High school and also upon the triangle just opposite, which has been acquired recently.

keeping. The best talent available has been employed to take charge of this work, and the department has been thoroughly equipped with typewriters and modern appliances. The idea of the commercial course is to give the student a thorough foundation in the essentials of a liberal education, including mathematics, history literature and science. These subjects in connection with the regular commercial branches thoroughly taught, will develop students capable of taking important positions in society.

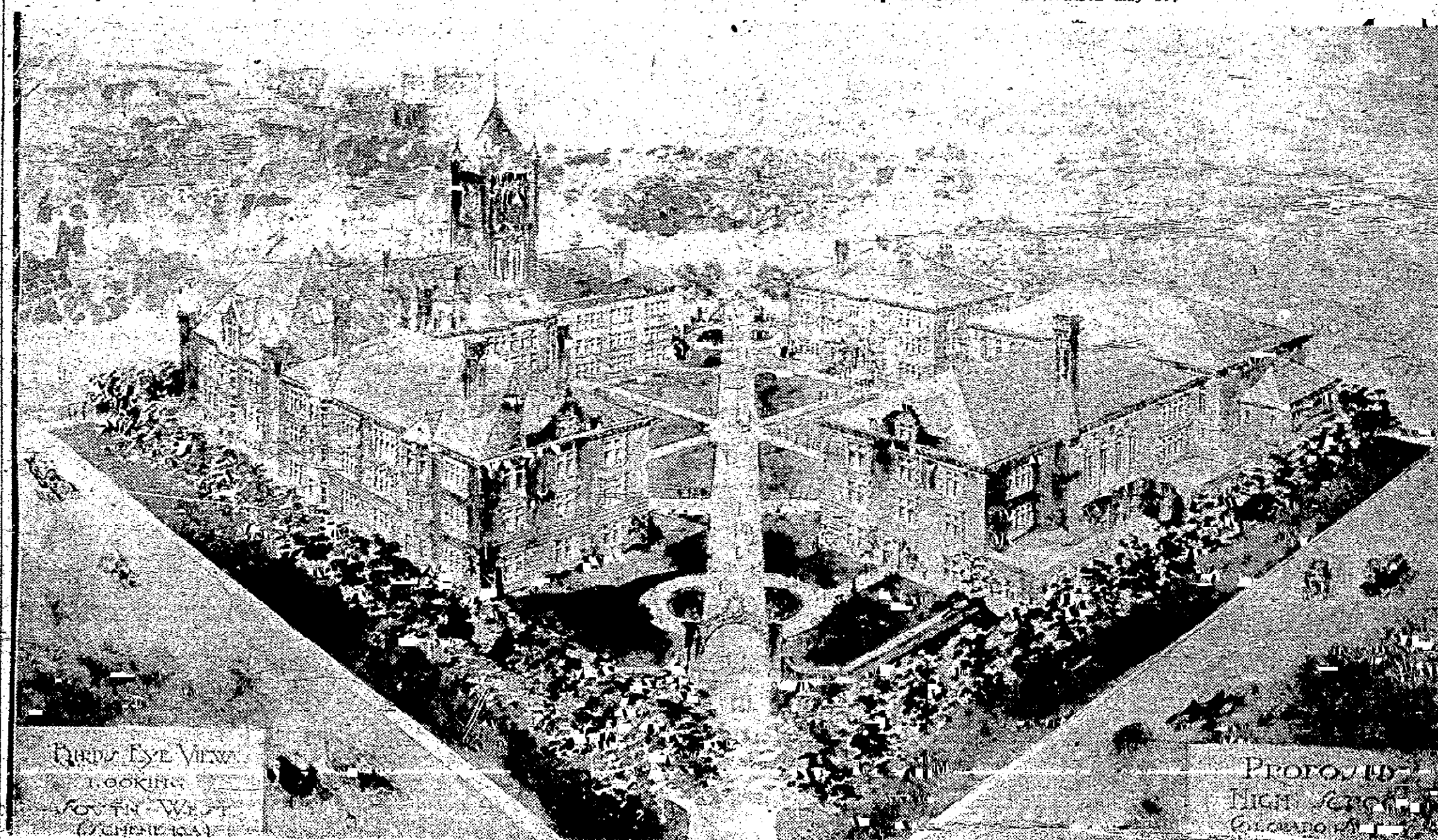
Science Courses Extended.

The courses in science have been extended. A course in physiography which emphasizes geology has been adopted and a thoroughly competent man employed to take charge of it. Our location for physiography is unusually advantageous owing to the fact that we have both the mountains and the plains, with all the varied conditions caused by them. This course is offered to freshmen, and it is hoped that through this work students may acquire a love for scientific investigation. The second year of science will include a course in biology, one-half year botany and one-half year zoology. Owing to the lack of room as yet this has not been established, but it is hoped that the students may have the opportunity to enter this department in the near future. The third year of science is chemistry, one-fourth year, physics. Both of these courses are well established in the Colorado Springs High school, and already have a reputation for efficiency.

It is proposed to give courses in manual training covering four years. The first year includes joinery and design; the second year, wood turning, pattern making and modeling; the third year, forge work, arts and crafts or advanced wood work; the fourth year, machine work. The boys taking manual training will devote one and one-half hours daily, five days a week for four years. This work will be accepted as a substitute for Latin or any other study, provided the required studies are maintained. Already the shops for the first year's work have been equipped, including modern wood working machines, benches and tools. It is hoped to install all of the machinery and equipment for each year's work as the present classes advance.

Domestic Art.

For the purpose of teaching domestic art, one of the old residences upon the triangle recently acquired for the



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL GROUP OF BUILDINGS, AS NOW PROPOSED, LOOKING FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE GROUNDS TOWARD NORTH PARK.

Colorado School for Deaf and Blind

One of the most interesting places to visit in Colorado Springs, and at the same time one of which the people of Colorado Springs probably know the least, is the School for the Deaf and Blind, located at the end of Kiowa street. Just as people who live nearest Mammoth cave and Niagara falls are least curious to see those wonders of nature, so there are crowds of people who have lived for years almost within the shadow of the school who know less of its aims and its methods than they do of what is going on in educational circles India or China.

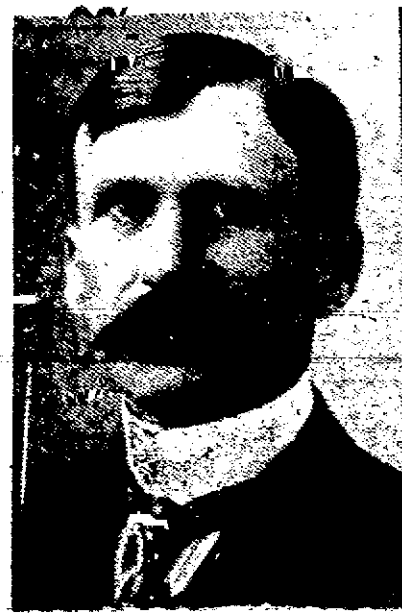
and the superintendent, indifference is, after all, more than real. There is in Colorado Springs a goodly number of people who know something of the work of the school and who are in sympathy with what is being done because they know. Hardly a day passes without some evidence of interest in some way that tends to make the school life of the young less burdensome and monotonous. Through the kindness of the Colorado Springs Musical club, the pupils of the blind department heard every noted musician visit the city since the club came into existence and have enjoyed mercurial musical entertainments of the highest order by local talent. T. M. C. A. has for years admitted the winter courses free all who enjoy them, and have extended courtesy possible in the use of building, gymnasium, etc.; the agencies of the various places of entertainment in the city are constantly doing something to add to the pleasure of the little folks, and number of private individuals are ap- plying always on the lookout to fill gaps that might have been over- looked. The fact is that the pupils of

Growth.

At the first meeting of the board of trustees the Colorado Springs company donated 10 acres of ground, part of the present site, later adding three acres, and in 1904, with very substan- tial help from General Palmer, 11 more acres were acquired, making 24 acres all in one tract. In 1904 the school purchased from the state 120 acres of land three-quarters of a mile east of the school, and in 1912 acquired 80 acres more, making the total area 234 acres. In 1876 the little school was removed from down town to a small stone building on the new site, the nucleus of the present plant. The build- ings now number eight, including the barn and hospital, built substantially of stone or brick, the larger ones uni- form as to style of architecture. The visitor wonders what use can be made of so much room, and is surprised to be told that all the buildings are full. To house the two classes, practically separately, with pupils of both sexes and all ages from 6 to 21, requires more space than one would suppose.

The School.

Another source of surprise to the visitor is the completeness of the plant and the up-to-dateness, so to speak, of its equipment and work in all de-



W. K. ARGO
Superintendent State School for Deaf and Blind.

The former undertakes to teach the child wholly by the use of speech, lip reading and writing, forbidding the use of signs or the manual alphabet, while the latter contends that there are deaf children who cannot learn to read the lips or to speak intelligently, and that these at least should have the benefit of all methods, including the manual alphabet and signs in lectures and outside of school. The Colorado school is known as a combined system school. All deaf children, upon ad- mission, are placed under pure oral instruction by teachers expert in that method. If, after a careful trial of at least a year, usually longer, the pupil shows any ability in speech and lip reading, that method is continued

science and domestic art. As long as eight years ago, the board set apart a cottage in which the training in domes- tic science should be given, and ex- perience has shown the experiment a great success. The cottage is fin- ished throughout, as far as possible with the handwork of the pupils, and both gas and coal ranges for cooking and a neat little laundry with electric irons, etc. The girls take great pride in the little house, and keep it beauti- fully.

Poultry Raising.

The latest addition to the industrial department of the school is poultry raising, in charge of the older pupils. There are at present four separate stations, two for each department and both boys and girls are taking the greatest interest in the work. In all this it is the hope of the management to so correlate the work outside and the work of the school room that the educational feature may predominate.

The Sick.

A trained nurse is always on duty to look after eyes and ears needing at- tention and to take care of the sick. The hospital, while not large, is al- most perfect in its appointments, and so attractive that the patients who are not very ill really enjoy it.

Playgrounds.

All the pupils are required to take physical culture, with special emphasis upon proper breathing and walking. Baseball, basket ball, football and tennis all have their turn and all are thoroughly enjoyed. For free play there are provided swings, teeters, parallel bars and horizontal bars in such abundance for each of six groups that almost every child can be in ac- tion at the same time. This, with lots of out of doors exercise and plenty of drinking fountains, has given the school a wonderful record as to health.

The Ranch.

The 200 acres mentioned elsewhere is used for dairy purposes. Here are kept a herd of Holsteins capable of producing milk enough to give every child an he wants three times a day. Everything about the dairy is kept sanitary, clean and the milk is handled with the greatest care from the cow to the table. That used in the hospital is delivered in half pint bottles, and no bottle once opened is used for a second time.

A Happy Group.

But best of all to the visitor is the atmosphere of the school, which is so manifest that it cannot be mis- taken. The faces of the youngsters show happiness and contentment in every line, and every one, from the tiniest tot to the dignified senior, seems imbued with the spirit of work. "There are few laggards," says the su- perintendent, "and as for discipline, I think we have it, but I don't know much about it."

And when play time comes every fellow is strictly on to the job. No need of further proof of the statement that the deaf have perfect vocal organs.

Whatever success the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind may have attained is due largely to the fact that politics has never interfered in the least, and the board of trustees and superintendent have been able to look ahead and formulate a policy, then carry it out. The present mem- bership of the board is J. F. Hum- phreys, Colorado Springs, president; Mrs. M. S. McDonald, Pueblo, secre- tary; A. J. Layton, Colorado Springs, treasurer; George Dunbaugh, Pueblo, and Lyndon R. Hubbard, Denver. Of these, one is now completing his eighteenth year of service, and another has been a member for more than 14 years.

The superintendent, W. K. Argo, has been connected with the school since 1884, and has been in charge since No- vember, 1898. To his able and effi- cient management is due much credit for the remarkable success of the in- stitution. It is a decided asset to Colorado Springs, spending some \$80,000 here annually, and resulting in favorable advertising of the entire region.

BENT COUNTY

The crops of Bent county were far above the average in 1912. About 50,000 acres of land was cultivated and the farmers realized close to \$1,000,000 for their crops and an additional \$300,000 from stock raising and feeding. As usual, alfalfa took the lead among agri- cultural crops. About 35,000 acres was cultivated, with an average yield per acre of more than three tons. At pre- vailing prices the output brought \$700,000.

The wheat crop was the best on re- cord for farmers who cultivated their land carefully. The yield on some farms went as high as 76 bushels to the acre and the average yield was above 40 bushels. The wheat crop brought farm- ers about \$175,000. The sugar beet yield was hardly so large as in some sections of the state, but the growers received \$300,000 from the 5,000 acres.

Bent county has 500,000 acres of government land open for filing, most of which is first-class grazing land and a considerable part of which is suitable for agriculture. There is about 40,000 acres of irrigated land in the county.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

Arapahoe's agricultural output for 1912 brought the farmers, gardeners and fruit growers about \$1,250,000. Crops of all kinds produced much bet- ter than the average yields and the acreage was considerably larger than for 1911. The outlook for 1913 is ex- cellent and farmers are planning to in- crease their acreage by at least 15 per cent.

Most of Arapahoe county is in the "dry-farming" belt. A portion of its farms are irrigated from the High Line canal. Irrigated and nonirrigated farms alike produced record-breaking crops. The wheat crop, most of which was raised on nonirrigated land, brought \$172,000. Hay was the banner output, the yield being worth \$451,250. The oats crop brought \$28,850; barley, \$15,000; corn, \$112,500; rye, \$4,050; rough forage, \$50,000; fruit, \$55,000; garden truck, \$95,100, and sugar beets, \$62,300. Milk and dairy products brought \$100,000 and livestock was shipped to the value of \$25,000.

St. Francis, Pioneer Hospital of Colorado Springs

Friend of Rich and Poor Alike

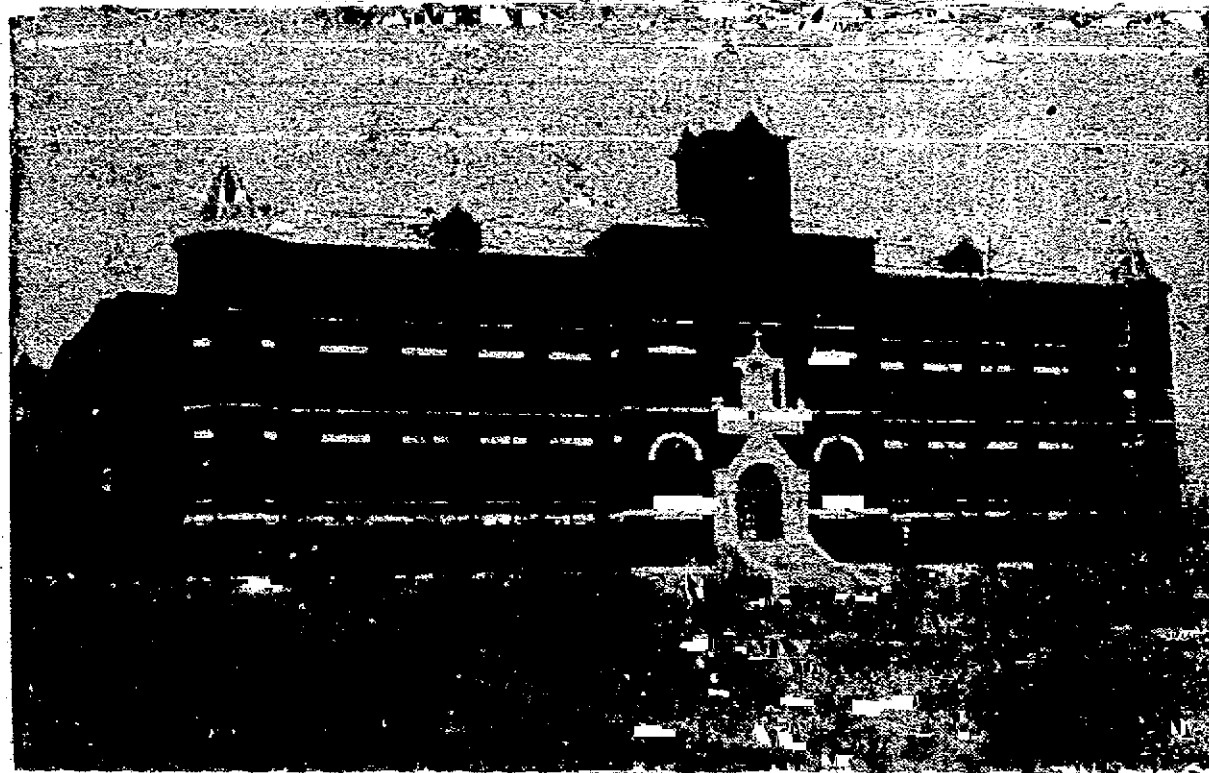


AMONG the institutions of the Pikes Peak region of which Colorado Springs may well be proud is St. Francis hospital. Not alone for the latest and best equipment, for the excellent care taken of patients and for the efficient management of the hospital, but for its enormous and comparatively unknown charity work, does St. Francis hospital maintain a

amount for all count, cases, these cases are not listed as belonging to the county unless the patient has been a resident of El Paso county for at least six months.

St. Francis Their Refuge.

Tramps and other destitute persons traveling from one place to another, who fall ill or are in- jured in accidents, form the bulk of the charity



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

standard which would set a high mark in cities many times the size of the Springs.

The institution was founded here in 1887 by the Sisters of St. Francis. It comprised at that time only a small building, capable of taking care of between 60 and 70 patients. The first improve- ment was made in 1896, when an addition was built to accommodate approximately 40 more patients. The second and last improvement was in 1903, when the handsome wing to the north- west was added, and now the hospital can hold about 150 patients. This last addition cost nearly \$100,000, and, with the best equipment obtain- able, the institution is the last word in structures of its kind.

The surgical department especially is note- worthy. There are two operating rooms, a septic room and an aseptic room, while a well-equipped X-ray room and a laboratory, fitted up with up-to-date appliances, make the institution much in demand among physicians and surgeons of the region.

St. Francis takes care of about 1,000 patients a year, and approximately one-third of this num- ber, an unusually large percentage, are charity cases. Although the Associated Charities pays a nominal sum, less than the cost, for cases sent by that organization, it does not stand responsible for patients who enter the hospital without being sent by the Charities. Inasmuch as by far the greatest number of poor patients admitted are emergency cases, and are taken to the hospital in the city ambulance, it is readily seen that the aid of the Associated Charities figures in but few poor cases. Again, while the county pays a nominal

sum, these cases are not listed as belonging to the county unless the patient has been a resident of El Paso county for at least six months.

The hospital is working under another handi- cap, the lack of street car service. When the im- provements were made, it was with the under- standing that the car service past the building, on Pikes Peak avenue, would be maintained indefi- nitely, and the action of the street railway com- pany in changing its line proves a serious detriment to the institution. This is especially a hardship on poor patients, many of whom, living at the hospital, cannot afford to take a carriage or auto down town, and are unable to walk the distance to the street car. Many friends of St. Francis are be- stirring themselves to the end that the street car service be resumed.

Sister Superior Emerentia, the friend of rich and poor alike, and to whose able management is due much credit for the efficacy of the hospital, came to St. Francis in 1893. She acted as a nurse for a time, and for 10 years was in the operating room. She has been sister superior for three years. There are 24 other sisters at the hospital, each having graduated from the mother school at Lafayette, Ind., before coming here. Two internes, or house physicians, are part of the hospital staff.

Springs Public Schools 'Inexcelled'

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

High school site, has been developed into a model home. This house has a kitchen with equipment for 20 girls. The equipment is modern in every respect. There is a sewing room with sewing machines and tables for 20 girls. In addition to these, the building has a reception room, dining room, bathroom and bedroom. The girls taking domestic art spend daily one and one-half hours in this department five days a week for four years. Two days of each week are devoted to the sewing department and two days to the department of cooking, and one day to the art department. In this department, are taught also the hygiene of food, the chemistry of food, laundry work, and everything pertain- ing to good housekeeping. In the sewing department the girls are taught plain sewing, dressmaking, coat- making, millinery work and scientific instruction is given with regard to dif- ferent fabrics.

In the art department the girls are taught design and excellent taste in the selection of rugs, draperies, wall

decorations, and all the equipment of a modern home. The house is kept completely by the girls, including the cleaning and arrangement of every part. It has been the thought of the board of education to have the equip- ment of this house simple but in ex- cellent taste. The domestic art is ac- cepted for graduation in the same way as manual training, and it is expected that the department will be filled from the first, owing to the fact that many of our people feel that it is essential for every woman to understand this subject without regard to the future. At the present time 120 girls are en- rolled in the department.

Art Department.

There has been established in the High school an art department which has attracted a great deal of atten- tion. A teacher of unusual ability has been secured to teach mechanical drawing, free hand drawing, color work and crafts. She has a large class in crafts work. These pupils are do- ing work in metal, and the efficiency of the department and the real edu- cational value of the subject as pre-

sented have attracted many visitors. The environment of Colorado Springs and its unique location in the vicinity of the most beautiful scenery of the Rocky mountains, visited by many thousands of tourists annually, have made it a desirable place for work in arts and crafts.

The people of Colorado Springs have always insisted upon the best for their children, both in equipment and in- struction. The public schools have been a growth because of this deter- mination on the part of the citizens, and the work of the splendid boards of education has been reflected in the system. The great secret of the ef- ficiency of the public schools is the remarkable corps of teachers and principals. These people have been employed from every part of the country and of the nation, and have received their training in the best schools of America. After all, it is not the splendid buildings and equipment of Colorado Springs that makes her schools of value; it is because of the splendid service rendered by the men and women who are devoting their lives to this work.

The Park Bakery and Lunch Room

DAINTY LUNCHES DELICIOUS COFFEE LIGHT BREAKFASTS

A CONVENIENT AND DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO EAT

JACOB SCHAFFER, PROP.

214 N. TEJON ST.

DELICATESSEN AND CAFETERIA

Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Prop.

128-130-132 East Cucharas St.

25,000
TOURISTS
DINED
HERE
LAST
SEASON.
THERE'S
A
REASON

HOM-
COOKED
MEATS
THE
BEST
SERVICE

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

Nine Years Successful Business

ASK YOUR DRIVER TO STOP HERE FOR MEALS

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA



BUILDING MANITOU'S NEW RESERVOIR, NEAR FRENCH CREEK

Photo by Stewart

AT the foot of Pikes Peak, surrounded by lofty mountains and embracing some of the most famous mineral springs in the United States, Manitou, which has been termed the Switzerland of America, has a most novel and favorable position. Manitou Springs, the real name of the town, was the best-known Indian gathering place in America before any white man had pushed his way west. The Utes held the region sacred, owing to the bubbling springs that they worshiped as the dwelling place of Indian spirits.

Manitou itself is one of the most beautiful spots of the many in Colorado. Bungalows perched on mountainsides, a sparkling stream ripples down through the city; handsome hotels take care of the tourists, and located there are some of the most famous tourist attractions in the west. The Pikes Peak Cog road, the incline up Mount Manitou, one of the starting points of the Crystal Park auto road, the Cave of the Winds, the Ancient Cliff Dwellings ruins, Williams canon and Ute pass are haunted dur-

ing the summer months by thousands of visitors.

With its scenic and climatic assets, Manitou has become one of the most famous resorts of the country. It is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 tourists visit there during the summer months, many taking mountainside cottages and spending the entire season there. The residents of Manitou are essentially boosters, and the Hot Iron club, their organization, has done wonders in getting publicity for the region. Every summer Manitou has "state days," when residents from states get together, picnic almost in the clouds, and talk over affairs back home on the sizzling hot farm or the sweaty city, while they are inhaling cool, fresh air from the mountains.

Manitou citizens are progressive. Just this winter they are completing a \$60,000 reservoir for their water system that will make it one of the finest in the country. This water system, owned by the town, gets pure, melted snow from the slopes of Pikes Peak, enough to furnish many times the pop-

ulation. With the assured passage of the land bill in congress, giving Colorado Springs and Manitou the right to fence and patrol 15,000 acres of land on the Peak, the future of the water system is assured.

Manitou's mineral springs probably are the greatest assets of that community. People flock there to drink the waters that bubble up unceasingly. There are located the famous Ute Chief soda springs, the waters of which are bottled and shipped all over the world. The iron springs, soda springs and the Mansions mixed iron and soda springs are all improved, being covered with pavilions.

Manitou has plenty of entertainment to offer the tourists. Band concerts are given three times a week, the larger hotels give dances and there are theaters and parties of various kinds going all the time.

The town has an ornamental lighting system which makes it look at night like a diadem of light against the towering black background of mountains. There isn't a prettier sight of the kind in the world than the heart of Manitou of a summer's evening, with the brilliant lamps gleaming among the huge trees which line the streets and canopy the parks, while thousands, drawn from every corner of the

globe and with minds bent solely on pleasure, in the mountains echo with their mirth.

And, realizing that the more shade trees merrier, particularly in a country where trees, few and far between, the city is planting half a dozen trees for every light, much to the enhancement of the city's appearance. Incidentally, streets are being improved, new curbs and gutters laid, and everything done to improve the picket fence, neat and nifty appearance of the place. This, private residents vie with the municipal authorities, and there is keen competition as to who shall have the most attractive looking property.

Furnishing justification for all this pride and this improvement is the building activity of the town. During the last year four or five additions have been platted and streets laid out, and these are rapidly being built up. In no single year previously in city's history has there been more building activity than in 1912, the total investment of which runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and never there been such an increase in population, which is significant of the increasing understanding of Manitou is not only a summer resort but an ideal place in which to live 12 months in the year.



A FAMILIAR STREET SCENE IN MANITOU DURING THE TOURIST SEASON.



MANITOU SODA SPRINGS.



THE MANITOU MINERAL SPRINGS CO.

Ask for and insist on getting the Original "Manitou" Table Water and Ginger Champagne. Natural and pure and contains none but its own Carbonic Acid Gas. A most palatable table water and highly recommended for stomach trouble. Write for list of agents and literature. Beware of substitutes and see that each label carries facsimile signature

Wm. Henderson Mineral Springs Co.



Phantom Cliff Canon

so named from the Indian legends of long ago, lies within the limits of Manitou. Flying Eagle rock, Little Balanced rock, Indian Fox Head and the rare glacial gardens are only a few of its wonderful rock formations.

The Manitou Sky Line Drive

is a magnificent new road soon to be open for our visitors connecting Phantom Cliff Canon with the well-known "Temple Drive" in Williams Canon. Wonderful vistas of Manitou and her world famed attractions, of Colorado Springs and the plains beyond, will inspire and ever dwell in the mind of the traveller on this portion of the trip to the Ruins and Indians.

This splendid trip is naturally part of your drive from Colorado Springs or Manitou via the Garden of the Gods, the "Temple Drive" or Ute Pass points.

Phantom Cliff Canon and the Manitou-Sky Line Drive are of easy grade and accessible the year round by auto, carriage or burro.



"The Mystery of America"

ANCIENT

CLIFF DWELLINGS

In Beautiful Phantom Cliff Canon, Manitou, Colo.

Built from rocks, hewn into shape centuries and centuries ago, these ruins are the finest type of Cliff Dwellings in America. They comprise portions of the Spruce Tree House, the picturesque Cliff Palace and the far famed Balcony House as originally built in the Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado. Only the legend or malicious mind will tell you that a visit to these Ruins is not worth while because the prehistoric Cliff Dwellers did not build



them here personally! We frankly say that only those untutored of mind or dull of comprehension can fail to yield to the wonder and mystery of these monuments of a vanished race whose mute evidences from "out the night of time" reveal an ancient American civilization differing only in degree from that of older Egypt or buried Pompeii.

In the MUSEUM OF CLIFF DWELLER RELICS are mummies, pottery, implements, and other priceless relics of this vanished American race, over 1,700 perfect pieces, no two alike.

ADMISSION \$1.00, including Phantom Cliff Canon, Manitou Sky Line Road, Ancient Cliff Dwellings, Indian Pueblo, Indians, Museum, and special guide service.

Any visitor not fully satisfied with these attractions should inform our gate man and he will give an order on the general office at Colorado Springs where admission will be cheerfully refunded.

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND

READ OUR FREE BOOKLET



INDIAN FAMILY AT INDIAN PUEBLO
PHANTOM CLIFF CANON

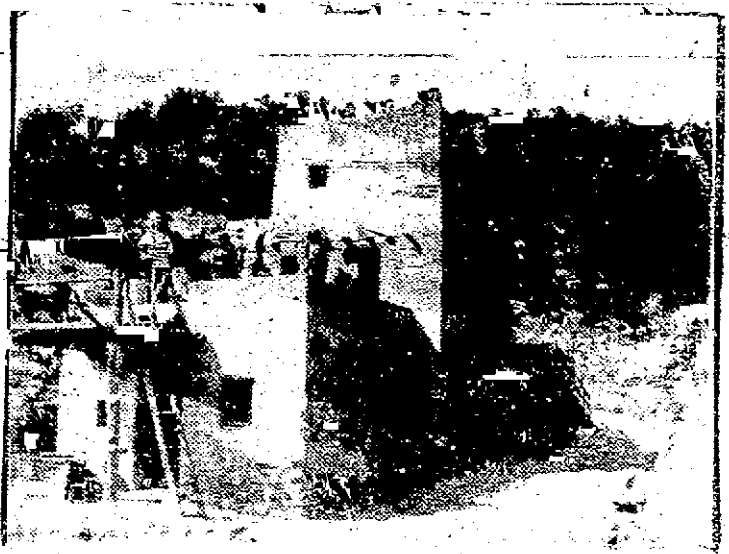
INDIANS

Every day in the year, Indians from the great southwest can be seen in our Taos Indian Pueblo engaged in pottery making, bead work, or other native crafts. In the busier seasons, a large band of Indian warriors and then tribal chief, with their squaws and papooses, leave their reservation in New Mexico, and daily give weird and fascinating dances to the delight and entertainment of our throngs of visiting pale faces.

THE INDIAN PUEBLO, fashioned as those in the little town of Taos, N. M., with the native tapers or wigwams, and hogans provide the Indians their accustomed dwelling place.

Pueblo Building

The Pueblo building also affords a splendid showroom for the display and sale of genuine Indian handicraft, consisting of choicest weaves of Navajo and Chinayo blankets or rugs, baskets, pottery, moccasins, silverwork, etc., as well as other attractive curios and souvenirs. This quaint structure is near the Ancient Cliff Dwellings at the head of Beautiful Phantom Cliff Canon.



COLORADO CITY, UP AND GOING

It has long been the boast of Colorado City that it is the industrial center of El Paso county. This boast is substantiated in a very practical way by the \$100,000 payroll that is monthly distributed among its wage workers from the reduction plants, railroad yards, brick plants and various manufacturing establishments in the vicinity and mainly tributary to this bustling, wide-awake city.

It is expected that the special charter, framed largely after the Durango charter, will be adopted, thus placing this community in the front rank of progressive, commission-governed cities.

The organization of a Business Men's association, and renewed interest in the chamber of commerce, have resulted in increased business and energy in the town.

Because of this substantial foundation upon which it bases its life, Colorado City is always prosperous. At the present time it is experiencing a period of activity which manifests itself most clearly in the renewal of building operations and the increased strength of the realty market. Buildings which have been erected during the last year, together with those now under way or contemplated for 1913, amount to an extraordinary \$1,000,000. Real estate men are unanimous in the opinion that property values are increasing and all report a steady, active market. This

is simply one indication—and a very good one—of the conditions which prevail in Colorado City. Its present population exceeds 5,000 and is increasing at a steady rate.

Residence Attractions.

Not alone does Colorado City excel as an industrial center. As a residence center it offers not only those attractions which are common to the entire Pikes Peak region, but many that are peculiarly its own. The town is compactly built, and is so sheltered by surrounding hills that it enjoys a climate that is particularly mild and pleasant, being sheltered from the colder winds of the winter, but, favored with cool mountain breezes in the summer. Its broad, shaded streets, lined with modest and neat little cottages and improved with 16 miles of cement sidewalks and curbing, add materially to the attractiveness of the city.

As regards scenic attractions, Colorado City is centrally located, and this fact is becoming more and more recognized by the summer tourist. The famous Garden of the Gods and the cliff drive are at its very door, while Manitou with the many canons and scenic points of interest radiating therefrom is a ride of only 10 minutes on the street railway from the center of Colorado City. Bear Creek canon and the trail to Crystal Park are from Colorado City.

Excellent School System.

Colorado City has a right to be proud

of its excellent public school system. The board of education has planned wisely and well. The policy of the administration is to be liberal and progressive, but at the same time conservative. Several handsome and substantial school buildings with commodious grounds, are the pride of Colorado City taxpayers. In the furnishing of supplies, in inaugurating an up-to-date course of study, in everything pertaining to the making of good schools, the board has been wide awake.

The residents of Colorado City are privileged to enjoy every modern convenience. The city is supplied with gas and electric light, its water comes from high in the mountains and is at all times pure and cold. The street car service between Colorado Springs and Manitou is adequate the year round. In addition to the service of the Mountain States Telephone company, with connections in Colorado Springs and toll lines to all parts of the state, Colorado City has an independent system of its own. Colorado City has 12 miles of well-graded streets and avenues, and four miles of sewers which drain the town thoroughly. Its fire and police departments are wide awake and effective.

In the territory immediately tributary to Colorado City are opportunities for the development of new industries which when fully realized will make the city one to be proud of. The residents are hunters, they have undertaken the task of seeing to it that these virgin industries are developed.

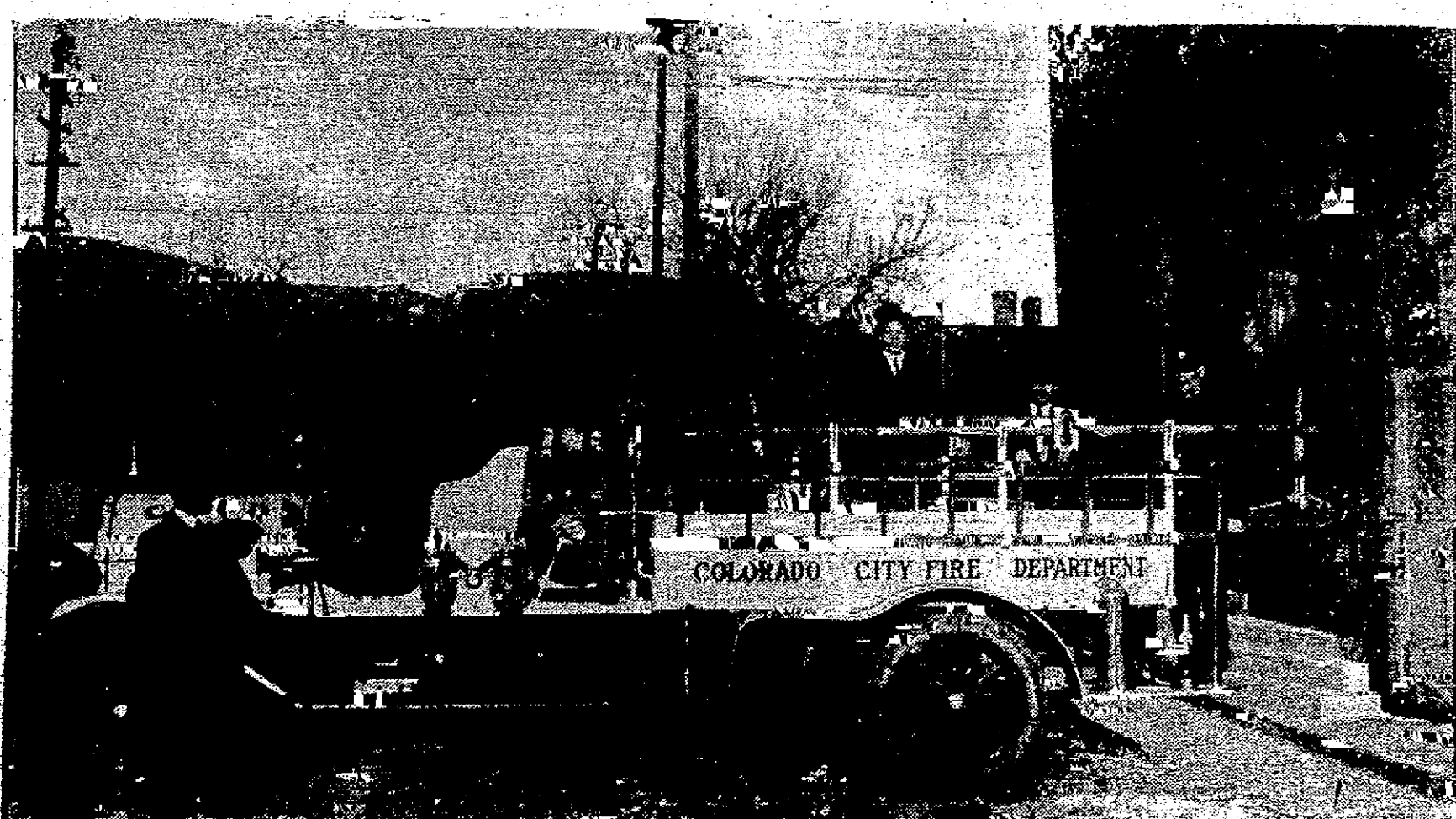
The Mills.

The mills of the Golden Cycle and Portland mining companies, operating properties in Cripple Creek, have a combined payroll of considerably over half a million dollars a year, which

CUSTER COUNTY

Custer county, with about 10,000 acres of irrigated land and more than 95,000 acres of grazing land, is an agricultural county of importance. It also produces a considerable amount of metals and has some promising ore veins in newly developed territory.

The 1912 crop is exceptionally good, particularly grains and potatoes. The average yield of wheat for the county was above 30 bushels and the average yield of oats was about 40 bushels. The livestock shipments were large, and prices were considerably above the average. The county has about 130,000 acres of government land open for filing, which makes it a district worth the investigation of the homeseeker. It has 15,000 acres of unsold state land. The average annual rainfall is over 16 inches, which makes it suitable for farming without irrigation, where careful dry farming methods are followed. The population in 1920 was 1,947.



THE NEW MOTOR FIRE TRUCK PURCHASED BY COLORADO CITY AT AN EXPENSE OF ABOUT \$4,000. FIRE CHIEF F. M. WARD IS SITTING IN THE FRONT SEAT WITH THE DRIVER. THE NEW TRUCK IS HIGH POWERED, CALCULATED TO GIVE COLORADO CITY THE MOST MODERN AND EFFICIENT FIRE PROTECTION.

Popular Clothing Store

IN COLORADO CITY

A Full Line of High Class and Up-to-Date, Seasonable Furnishings and Clothing.

PRICES TO SUIT YOU

Business Established Since 1889

Our Motto Is: "WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS."

S. KRANZ, Proprietor

513 1/2 COLORADO AVE., COLORADO CITY

is paid to local workmen and is put into local circulation.

The Golden Cycle mill is treating 1,100 tons of ore per day, and the Portland plant, which has changed from the chlorination to the cyanide process at an expense of \$100,000, treats upwards of 400 tons per day. The success of the Portland company in its new "Portland" use of the cyanide process is an old story.

The Colorado Midland railway shops were located in Colorado City in 1886, and have continued to grow in size and importance until today they are fundamentally connected with the progress of the city in every line.

Historically, Colorado City, has played an important role. It is the original settlement of the Pikes Peak region, having been founded in 1853, at the time of the first "Pikes Peak or Bust" migration. In 1880, the town had 300 houses, and was second in importance to Denver. It was the first territorial capital, Colorado at one time, the main street, which is now traversed yearly by tourists representing the

wealth, culture and intelligence of the two hemispheres, was in the early days the trail over which the painted Indians of the plains reached Ute Pass, where they made annual excursions to trap beaver and fight with the Indians of the mountains. Later, when the vanguard of civilization reached the

KIOWA COUNTY

Kiowa county farmers are happy. Their pockets are full of money and their barns are full of grain and stock feeds. Their stock are fat, with plenty of feed in sight until another big crop is harvested. It has been the best year in the history of the county.

Grain and forage crops thrived unusually well and the average cultivated was well up to the average. Despite the two unfavorable years that immediately preceded 1912, careful farmers made good crops both in 1910 and 1911, and last year these same farmers showed yields at least 20 per cent above the average.

base of the Rockies, the pioneer made a wagon-road along the trail, and this has been followed by electric cars, electric lights and all the adjuncts of civilization.

A Splendid Opportunity.

No other city in Colorado offers better advantages to the capitalist, the business man and the workman. Raw material for the manufacture of cement, plaster of paris, mineral paints, fire brick and pottery clay suitable for the best brick and tile, are found in abundance. Building stone is within easy reach—red, white, gray and green sandstone of great strength and fine texture. Samples of silica sand for the manufacture of glass have been found to run 92.06 silica, being the nearest approach to the pure product of any sand found in the United States. Samples of carbonate of lime have run 95 and 98 per cent. There are practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum adjacent to the city, which makes fine quality of plaster of paris, also an abundance

of clay used as retarder in the manufacture of Acme plaster.

To the business man desiring a location, opportunities are presented in every line of trade, and to the workman the numerous industries already established and those to come present many opportunities.

COLORADO SCHOOLS

Colorado's reputation for the excellence of its public schools is nationwide. This is true of the state in general, but more especially of the principal cities, such as Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Grand Junction and scores of others.

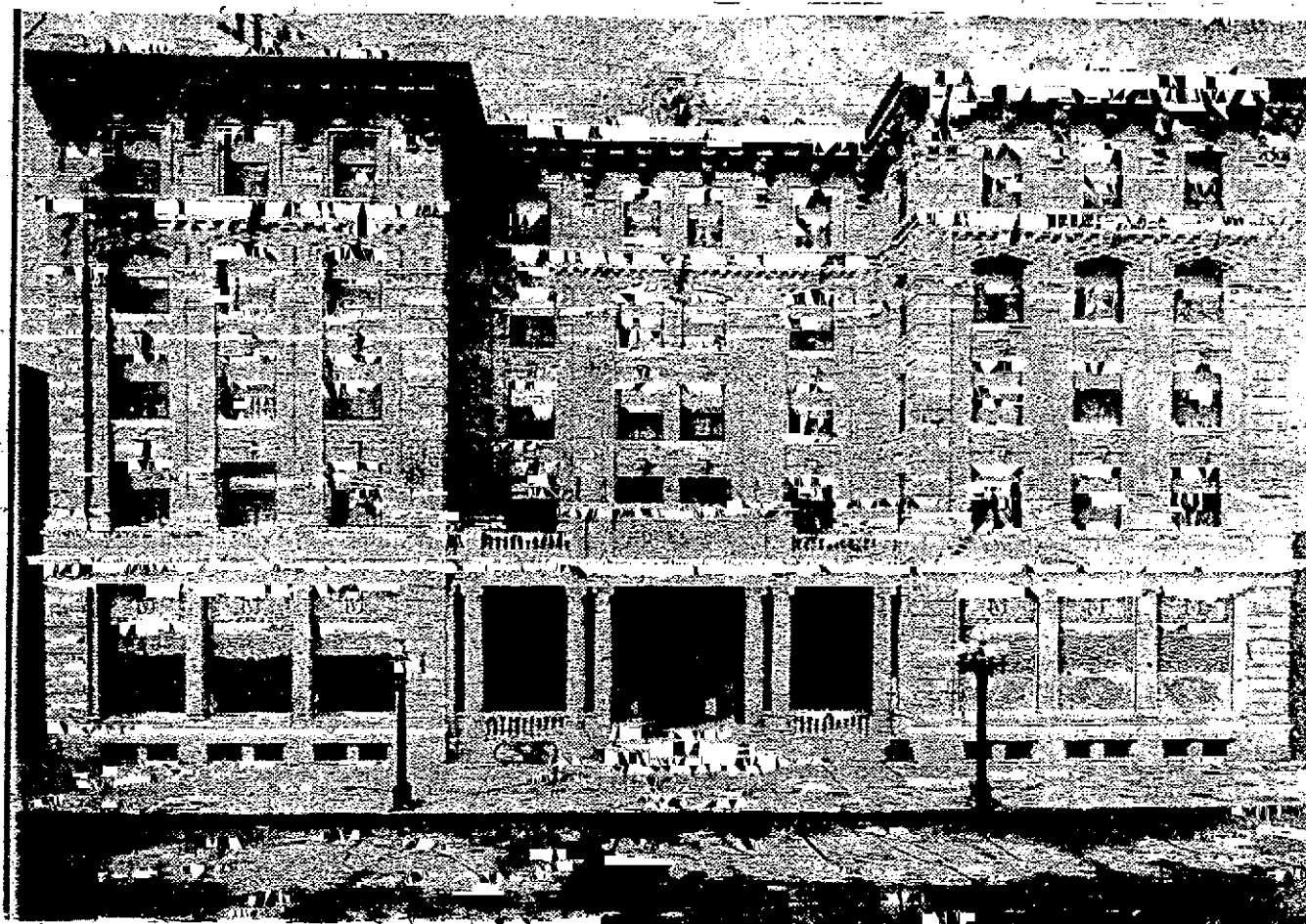
There are 1,700 school districts in the state, of which 24 belong to the first class, each having a school population of more than 1,000. There are about 30 districts in the second class, having each a school population of between 500 and 1,000. The remaining schools belong to the third class, each having a school population of less than 500.

HOTEL VAIL

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

Pueblo's
Newest Hotel

Absolutely
Fireproof
European Plan
\$1 per day and up



Noted for its famous lobby, which is considered the most beautiful in the state.

One Hundred and Twenty Rooms

Every Room With Private Lavatory.

Seventy-Five With Private Bath.

Under the Management of S. J. Bush, Formerly of Colorado Springs and Denver

AUDITORIUM HOTEL DENVER COLORADO

A

Completed New in 1910

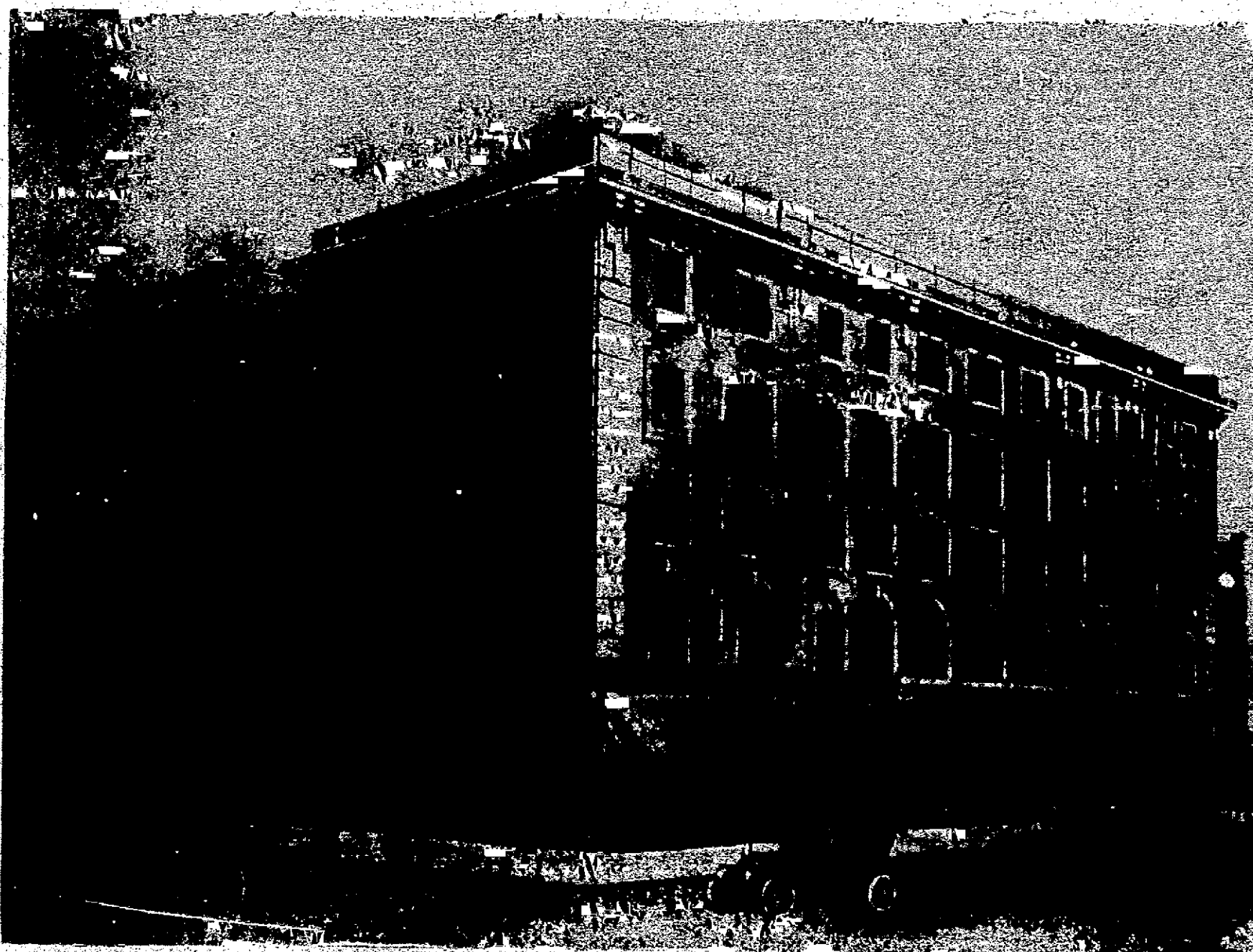
Elegantly Furnished

Rates \$1 Per Day and Upwards

A

The Auditorium Hotel

WAS completed and opened to the public in 1910. It contains 120 rooms with private bath, and 80 more with bath connection. Rooms are so arranged that suites of 2, 3 or more can be thrown together at a moment's notice. Every room an outside room. Abundance of light and air. All rooms beautifully furnished, equipped with telephones, running hot and cold water, and many other modern conveniences that make for the comfort of the guest. First-class Cafe maintained in connection. Service à la carte, with prices as reasonable as is consistent with the best of food and service.



The Auditorium Hotel

"SEEMS like getting home again," every patron says who lives at the Auditorium Hotel in Denver. There is that homelike attraction which you will enjoy. Then it is so convenient for shopping, theaters or to the parks. It is one of the new hotels of Denver, has every modern convenience, rooms finely furnished. The Colfax car at the depot comes to hotel. Is within one block of Denver's largest department stores, two blocks of the principal theaters, one block to the great municipal Auditorium and theater (the largest building of its kind in the United States) and within two blocks of all interurban stations and city street railway loop, where transfers are made to all parts of the city.

WATSON BROS., BUILDERS, OWNERS AND OPERATORS

Take Colfax car at Depot. Get off at Stout Street. Hotel one-half block to right.

JUST OFF THE CAR LINE FOR QUIET

D. D. WATSON, MANAGER

PLUMBING

The first essential to a healthful, clean and sanitary home is the bathroom equipped throughout with snow

Porcelain Enamelled Plumbing Fixtures

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48

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PHONE
MAIN
48

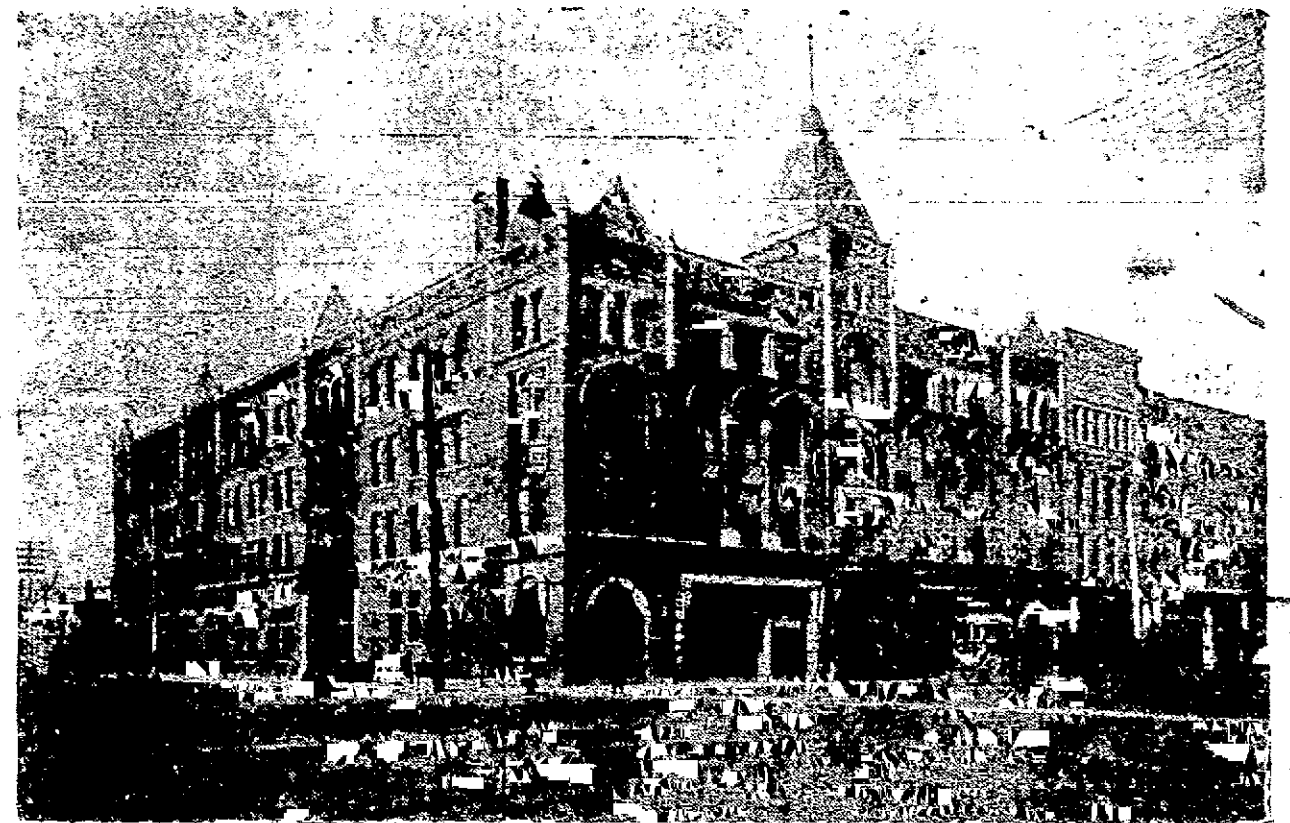
313
NORTH
TEJON
ST.

If you are building a new home or remodeling the old, you should make the equipment of your bathroom your first and most important care. We invite you to ask for estimates and inspect our showrooms.

The J.C. St. John Plumbing & Heating Co.

THE ALAMO HOTEL

MOST MODERATE PRICED CAFE IN THE CITY



RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD

Centrally Located

COLORADO SPRINGS' LEADING HOTEL

Absolutely Fireproof

Modified European Plan

CLUB MEALS A SPECIALTY

South Tejon and Cucharas Sts.

Near the Court House

Police Report for Year Shows Highly Satisfactory Conditions

The annual report of Police Chief Burno for 1912 shows a decrease of 40 per cent in property stolen in Colorado Springs. Property to the amount of \$12,730.25 was reported lost or stolen. Ninety per cent, or a total of \$11,458.50, was recovered through the police department, and the policy of a department to investigate all suspicious characters before they have opportunity to commit depredation, the total arrests were 1,534—154 less than in 1911—and of these 50 were held. Police court collections show a decrease of \$571.69 from 1911. A total of 215 were arrested for investigation, and charges of intoxication were filed against 395, while 165 were arrested for vagrancy. Lodging was given to 3,105, and

many of them were given breakfast, while shelter was given to 854. Lodgers are provided with sanitary cuts, and in giving the unfortunates shelter, Chief Burno believes that temptation is removed for them to commit petty crime.

Chief Burno's Report.

Following is the report in part: To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council, Colorado Springs, Colorado, Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration,

with the exception of \$1,000, was also paid for out of the saving which was accomplished from the appropriation for the year 1912, and will be in service February 1, 1913.

Two More Men on Street.

By replacing the horse-drawn patrol wagon with an automobile patrol it will enable us to take two officers heretofore on duty at the station as emergency men, and put them on the streets, one as a traffic officer at the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon streets, and the other at a speed of foot. This change I believe will result in a saving sufficient to carry the entire running expense of our automobile patrol and, of course, the use of the automobile itself eliminates the expense of horse feed, care, etc. This year has been particularly free from burglaries. In fact, there has not been a burglary in the business district in months, and none in the residence district which indicated the work of a professional. A number of the cases after being investigated, proved to be the work of juveniles.

During the year property to the value of \$12,730.25 was reported as lost or stolen, of which \$11,458.50 was recovered, an average of 91 per cent, as against property to the value of \$20,049.65 lost or stolen during the year 1911, there being a reduction of approximately 40 per cent in the amount of property lost or stolen in 1912 as compared with 1911. This, I think, speaks for itself in regard to the efficiency of the detective department. This reduction is due, I believe, to the policy of this department in placing under arrest all suspicious characters and giving them a thorough investigation before they have had an opportunity to commit some depredation upon the members of the community.

No Murder Here.

Another fact worthy of mention is that there was not one murder committed in the city during the year. The total arrests during the year

CHAFFEE COUNTY

Chaffee county's agricultural output for 1912 surpassed all former records, its mining outlook is brighter than it has been for many years, and its manufacturing industry has made excellent progress. The agricultural output is perhaps \$500,000 greater than it has ever been before. Though the acreage cultivated was not above the average, the yield per acre of the former crops was far above the former high record. The potato crop was hardly up to the standard and the fruit crop was not so large as it has been in former years. But all kinds of grains, hay and forage, the principal agricultural crops, made record breaking yields.

The outlook is for a larger acreage of all crops in 1913 and for fully as large yields as in 1912. All reservoirs are full and there is an unusually large supply of snow in the mountains. Chaffee county has 200,000 acres of government land open to entry and about 8,000 acres of unsold state land. It has nearly 20,000 acres of irrigated land and 8,500 acres of natural hay land. Its mineral output is worthy of note.

numbered 1,534, or 154 less than in 1911, when they numbered 1,688. Of these there were tried in police court 1,065, 23 less than in 1911, turned over to El Paso county officers, charged with felonies and misdemeanors, 214, a decrease of 61, and to outside officers, charged with felonies, 30, 8 more than in 1911. You will notice that there is a marked decrease in the number of persons turned over to the El Paso county officers charged with felonies and misdemeanors.

The ambulance made 75 calls and traveled 274 miles. Practically three-fourths of these were emergency calls.

The patrol wagon responded to 318 calls, traveling 1,400 miles. Seventy-four lost children were restored to their parents during the year.

Lodgers to the number of 3,105 were given shelter and, in a number of cases, were given breakfast, as against 854 in 1911. This large increase is due to the fact that comfortable quarters are provided by the city, furnished with sanitary cuts, and the unfortunates were made to feel welcome. There is less temptation for a man to commit some petty theft to secure lodging when he knows that comfortable beds can be procured at the city hall free of charge.

The total collections from all sources amounted to \$2,377.75, \$252.42 less than the year previous, the ambulance calls showing a decrease of \$643.47, amounting to a decrease of \$192 and police court collections a decrease of \$571.69. Miscellaneous collections increased \$322.65.

HUERFANO COUNTY

Huerfano county, one of the most important coal mining districts in the west, has considerable agricultural land and produces crops each year that compare favorably in total value with those of counties that are looked upon as of much greater importance from an agricultural standpoint. It has nearly 20,000 acres of irrigated land and about 250,000 acres of excellent grazing land.

The 1912 crops were far above the average in total output as well as in quality. Small grain of all kinds is grown successfully. About 5,000 acres of wheat was raised in 1912, the average yield being above 20 bushels to the acre. About the same average of oats was cultivated, partly on nonirrigated land, with an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre. The hay crop was a record breaker and the shipments of stock were considerably above the average. The county has 250,000 acres of government land open to entry and 6,000 acres of unsold state land.

GRAND COUNTY

Though Grand county is chiefly mountainous and unfit for agriculture, its mountain valleys are not excelled in the state for the production of fine hay. The 1912 yield was exceptionally large. Stockraising is extensively followed, and some of the best cattle in the state come from Middle park, which lies almost entirely in the county.

The mines of the county have produced a considerable amount of both metals and coal. Development has been retarded to a certain extent because of the fact that a large portion of the county lies within the forest reserves. The adoption of a new policy by the department of the interior for the administration of these lands would result in great benefit to the entire county.

Van Briggie Pottery Known World Over

An industry of which Colorado Springs and the entire west, for that matter, may well be proud, is the Van Briggie pottery. A strictly home industry, its products are fast becoming recognized all over the world, and the recent production of a "Deschbrow" vase, said to be the equal of the finest Chinese work, opens up a new vista of success. The demand for the wares is especially increasing in Colorado, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Utah and the entire west.

The Van Briggie pottery, is furnished

name Van Briggie on a piece of pottery stands for the highest art in pottery. A piece of this beautiful ware in one's home will stamp one as possessing rare taste. The decoration of your home is as important in its way as is the heating.

The pottery displays a kiln every month, and during the summer the pottery is open for inspection. Whether resident or tourist in Colorado, don't miss seeing how this beautiful ware is made.

There is no better material on the

steps, stairs, etc., through which as a 2-in. tile, sets as a protection to the steps, and which prevents slipping. Lettering or a design may be inscribed in this tile, thereby making it useful for decorative or advertising purposes, as well as a perfect protection against slipping.

Terra cotta, either glazed or plain, is a most satisfactory material for window trimmings, cornices, etc., and when properly made and fired, remains unharmed by climatic conditions indefinitely. The Van Briggie works



SOME OF THE WORK TURNED OUT AT THE POTTERY.

ing tile for the handsome, new A. G. Sharp residence, the interior and exterior decorations for the magnificent T. W. C. A. building and others too numerous to mention. Most of the new homes and residences are installing Van Briggie mantels, and the pottery is preparing for a big tourist season. In this connection it will give special attention to souvenirs of Van Briggie ware. The pottery has just issued a handsome booklet in colors, which, with its description and photographs, gives complete information and durable products turned out.

Fame World Wide.

Concerning Van Briggie pottery, not much need be said, as its fame is worldwide. The dull glazes, beautiful blending of rich colors, and the artistically perfect symmetry of Van Briggie pottery have won for it a place above all competitors in the eyes of connoisseurs. Lamps, vases, electric heating apparatus, bowls, platters, trays, and pottery of all kinds in every conceivable shape, size, design or color, can be selected from our stock. The

market than tile for the purpose of exterior decoration. A design of decorated, dull-finish tile for the front of theaters, moving-picture shows, stores, etc., is absolutely ideal, as it combines all of the most important considerations; it can be simple or ornate; it is always an object of beauty; it is absolutely fireproof; heat, cold, rain and wind do not affect it in any way; it never needs repairs, lasts as long as the building stands, and withal is not prohibitive in price. The decorations make the work most distinctive. Tile is also the most suitable material for letterings, inserts, gargoyle panels and friezes. For the floors of public buildings, the lobbies of theaters and hotels, a hard, easily cleaned material which will stand unlimited wear and yet be attractive in design, is needed, and clay tile is the only building material which is entirely satisfactory. Marble or any other natural stone is hard to clean, absorbent and far less durable than tile.

Specially Designed Tile.

There is a specially designed tile for use at entrances to elevators and door-

use the best grade of clay and the most careful workmanship. Among the products of the pottery are:

Plain, glazed tile for mantels, hearths, floors, bathrooms, wainscoting, etc.
Decorated tile for inserts in mantels exterior decoration, friezes, etc.
Roof tile, semivitreous tile for floors, entrances, etc.
Architectural terra cotta.
Enamelled brick.
Perforated tile for concealing radiators, etc.
Van Briggie quarries.
Complete mantels.
Art pottery.
Garden pottery and furniture.
Decorative electrical fixtures.
Wall fountains.
Advertising novelties.

A new German electrical device to enable a moving train to set a signal makes use of a slight sinking of a rail as a train passes over it.

Great Britain yearly spends \$150,000,000 on tobacco.



Young Women's Christian Association



By RHODA E. McCULLOCH, General Secretary.

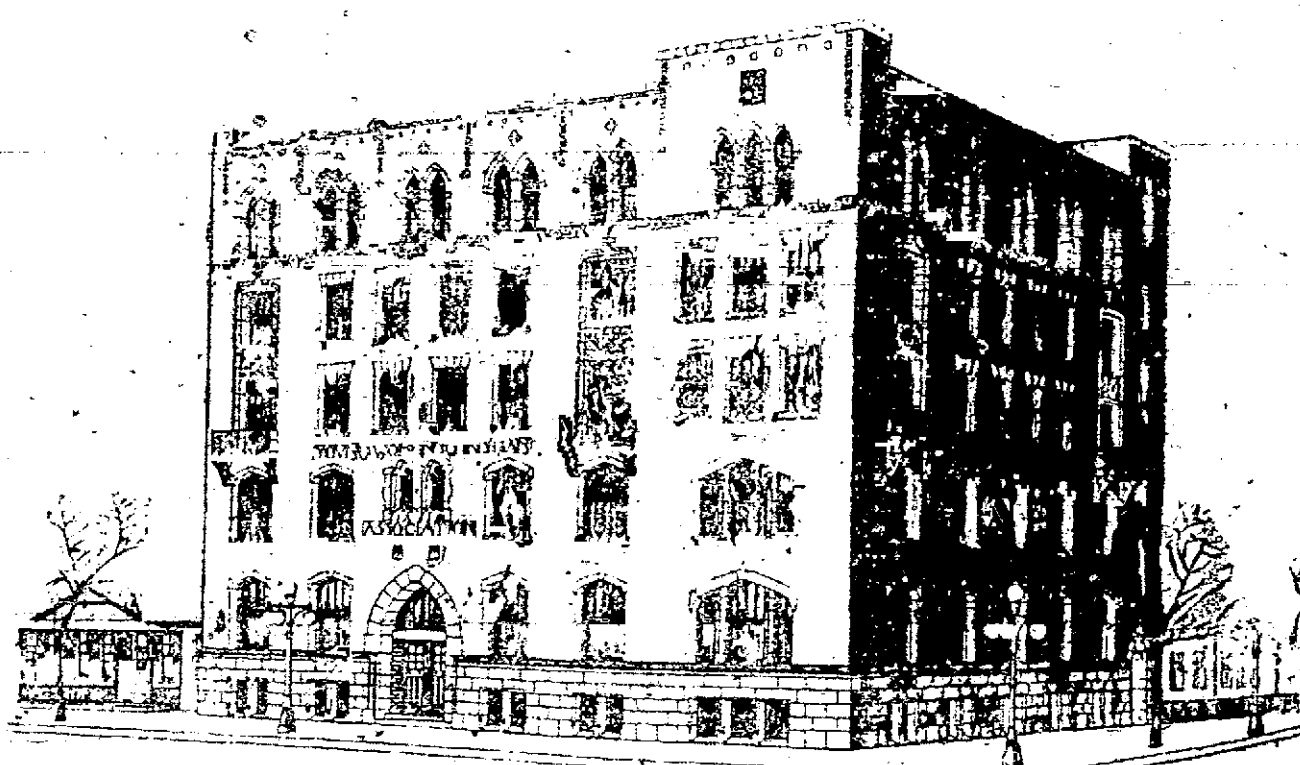
AS THE new building of the Young Women's Christian association progresses and becomes more and more a definite fact in the growth of the city, the management of the association feels daily increasing responsibility to its many friends and supporters to justify their confidence in its usefulness. The importance of its work is constantly made evident to those most closely in touch with its activities, and their faith in its possibilities is such as to make them confident that only a knowledge of the work and aims of the association is neces-



PLAYGROUND CLASS IN THE COLLEGE JUNGLE.

sary to make its more than twelve hundred subscribers each and all satisfied with the results of their generosity.

The new building will give scope for work which can be done only inadequately in the cramped quarters in the DeGraff building, and it is believed that here, as has been the experience elsewhere, the Young Women's Christian association will be a center from which will go out lines of influence to all classes of women in the city. For this organization is peculiar in ministering to the needs not only of a group or a few groups of people, not to those of one creed or party, not to the poor alone nor to the rich only, but it is ideally a center of usefulness and inspiration to all women of all classes, where the prejudices of none are offended, but where all meet in the true spirit of Christian democracy. The dominant idea of the association is



NEW Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

not that of one set of women doing kindness and giving aid to those of another class, but of all women working hand in hand for the evolution of a higher type of womanhood. It is a high standard and must take years in attaining, but the association can and must aim at nothing lower.

The management feels keenly its responsibility to the supporters and gladly embraces the opportunity to render an account of its actual work during the last year at the same time planning for its operations for the future.

Scene of Varied Activities.

The rooms in the DeGraff building are the scene of constant and varied activities, and the many demands on the time and strength of the secretaries and on the limited capacity of the rooms are such that the larger part of the work is done in the playground, where the large and well equipped building will be ready to receive the work of the future.

Beginning on Sunday, the association

From 11:30 to 2 o'clock the lunch room does a flourishing business. The food is well cooked, with good variety and served at such prices as that 30 cents gives a generous and much less than that of a sufficient luncheon. The new lunch room on the fifth floor of the Kiowa street building will have the same advantage as this of being airy, light and above the noise of the street. The rest rooms are in great demand, comfortable chairs and couches being occupied by women whose days of work are lightened by a quiet rest at noon.

Practical Courses Given.

Classes in various subjects, largely practical, are held at different hours during the day and evening. One room is fitted up for cooking, and an attractive course in cooking and household management, including such subjects as "The Buying of Household Supplies," "The Preparation and Serving of a Dinner," is offered particularly to young housewives at a clock on Wednesday. An evening cooking class is also beginning a new term, as well as all classes in millinery and the making of children's clothes and of shirt waists. All this instruction is

offered to members of the association at low prices.

A free class in English for foreigners has smoothed the way for many a girl from a strange land, and among its members have been at different times Swedes, Germans, Poles, French and Spanish, all learning the language that will lead them to American citizenship.

Business English is a course recently introduced here, following the lead of other associations, as well as that of the "Big Sister" movement in New York and Chicago is widening greatly many mercantile establishments all over the country, its aim being to supplement defects in early education and increase efficiency.

There are classes in vocal training, both afternoon and evening, and practical training classes doing different

the organization. The High School is now planning a series of lectures.

The "Ethics of Social Life." Much of the work done by the secretaries and committees is of a personal nature, and while it cannot be described as "made public," it is in this service to those in need of friends that the association does perhaps its really best work.

A committee working along the lines of the "Big Sister" movement in New York and Chicago is widening greatly many mercantile establishments all over the country, its aim being to supplement defects in early education and increase efficiency.

There are classes in vocal training, both afternoon and evening, and practical training classes doing different



JUNIOR PLAYGROUND WORK, AS CARRIED ON LAST SUMMER, DORCHESTER PARK.

grades and kinds of work. An especial feature during the last semester was a class in folk dancing especially planned for teachers.

Every second Friday evening a free entertainment is given for all who wish to come, whether members or not. Music, story telling and other features make up the entertaining programs, which are thoroughly appreciated.

The Junior Department.

In the junior department lies perhaps the future of the association. The physical training and choral classes, held each week for girls between the ages of 8 and 15, are making for a future loyalty to the association that will be a large factor in the work of

and following the lines of the Junior department, the association has lowered out its long cherished plan of tension work in the opening of certain hours under the direction of the general secretary and a gymnastic teacher of a room in the southwest part of town for girls over 8 years of age.

What the association is doing is only a preparation, let us hope, for a larger work in the future, when adequate quarters it may carry on work under ideal conditions and perfect its service along the lines ready laid—that it may fulfill its ambition to make life in its highest and more worth living for all the women of Colorado Springs.

Great Influence of Churches in Life of Community

With practically every denomination represented, with 48 churches, and with a total membership of nearly 14,000, the Pikes Peak region has evidence to show how the churches flourish here. Figures prepared by the Ministerial association show that 35 per cent of the population of the city have some church connections, a record that can be equaled in very few cities of the same size as Colorado Springs.

In addition to the regular church bodies, the Sunday schools and various allied organizations, Colorado Springs boasts of two Christian associations that have taken a prominent part in the moral welfare of the community. These are the Young Men's Christian association and the Young Women's Christian association. Religious meetings are held weekly by these two associations, and a number of prominent men and women in religious work are brought here every year for addresses.

Although essentially devoted to workers for high standards of citizenship and morality, the churches of Colorado Springs are vitally interested in the questions of civic welfare, of great state and national issues that play an important part in the moral life of people all over the world. Denominational differences are forgotten and there is close harmony between the church

and in religious and public questions. During the last few weeks was the annual meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Brotherhoods, representing 12 church bodies. It will make earnest efforts for the better of the community.

Do Noble Work.

The churches themselves devote much time to the various topics that demand attention. The women's societies of the various churches, either in missionary or charity work, have a new and important movement

been doing a wonderful work, and the women's societies of the city and national bodies show a magnificent part in the work. The Christian Endeavor and Epworth leagues, as well as the young people's organizations in all the churches, are contributing their share to the religious life of the community.

The Sunday schools have large enrollments, and the interest shown by both old and young is remarkable.

The Ministerial association, composed of pastors of the churches of the region, has been doing a large work here, and has outlined for its efforts this year many problems for solution to make better the church life and the community as a whole.

Colorado Springs churches are edifices of typical architecture. Almost without exception the church organizations of the region have their own church buildings, and those which have not are considering erecting or securing permanent homes in the near future. The churches of the city reflect in their size and architectural beauty, inward and outward, the strength of religious sentiment and must really be looked upon as one of the striking features of the city. One million dollars would be a conservative estimate of the value of church property in Colorado Springs alone.

THE COBURN LIBRARY BOOK CLUB

One of the institutions that has made a permanent place for itself in Colorado Springs is the Coburn Library Book Club. Established 15 years ago, it has come on quickly, year by year, buying books for its members, and at the end of every two years it has passed on to Colorado College all these books, thus enriching the main library.

The annual membership has averaged about 300. There have been ups and downs, 135 members is the largest year recorded, while some years ago, 55, its low-water mark, was

reached. Many of its first members are members still, and today it is growing rapidly. The committee comprises some of Colorado Springs' most thoughtful residents. They meet once a month to make selection of the most recent and authentic books on all subjects, works on art, fiction, biography, history, socialism—in fact, all subjects are to be found on its shelves. The committee is made up of the Rev. A. N. Taft, Miss Ellen T. Brinkley, Mrs. Leslie J. Skelton, Mr. George L. Pinsky and Dr. Skelton, with Leslie J. Skelton, founder of the club, as chairman. Mrs. Leonard S. Curtis is secretary-treasurer. Since it was established, 15 years ago, it has handed over to Coburn library about 1,000 volumes. All these books are still available to the book club members, for a club membership carries with it all the privileges of the Coburn library. The club includes in its list of members the names of many of the leading citizens of Colorado Springs—doctors, clergymen and college professors, and the general public also finds it useful. Its influence is large, and besides it is placing on the shelves of Coburn library an important record of the thought of today which in the future will be a valuable asset to the city. It is another instance of how wise it is to make a membership within the reach of all. For \$5 a year it offers its readers between 200 to 400 new books every year.

It is open to all visitors to Colorado Springs as it was especially intended to supply reading matter to those who did not care to spend money on enlarging their own libraries.

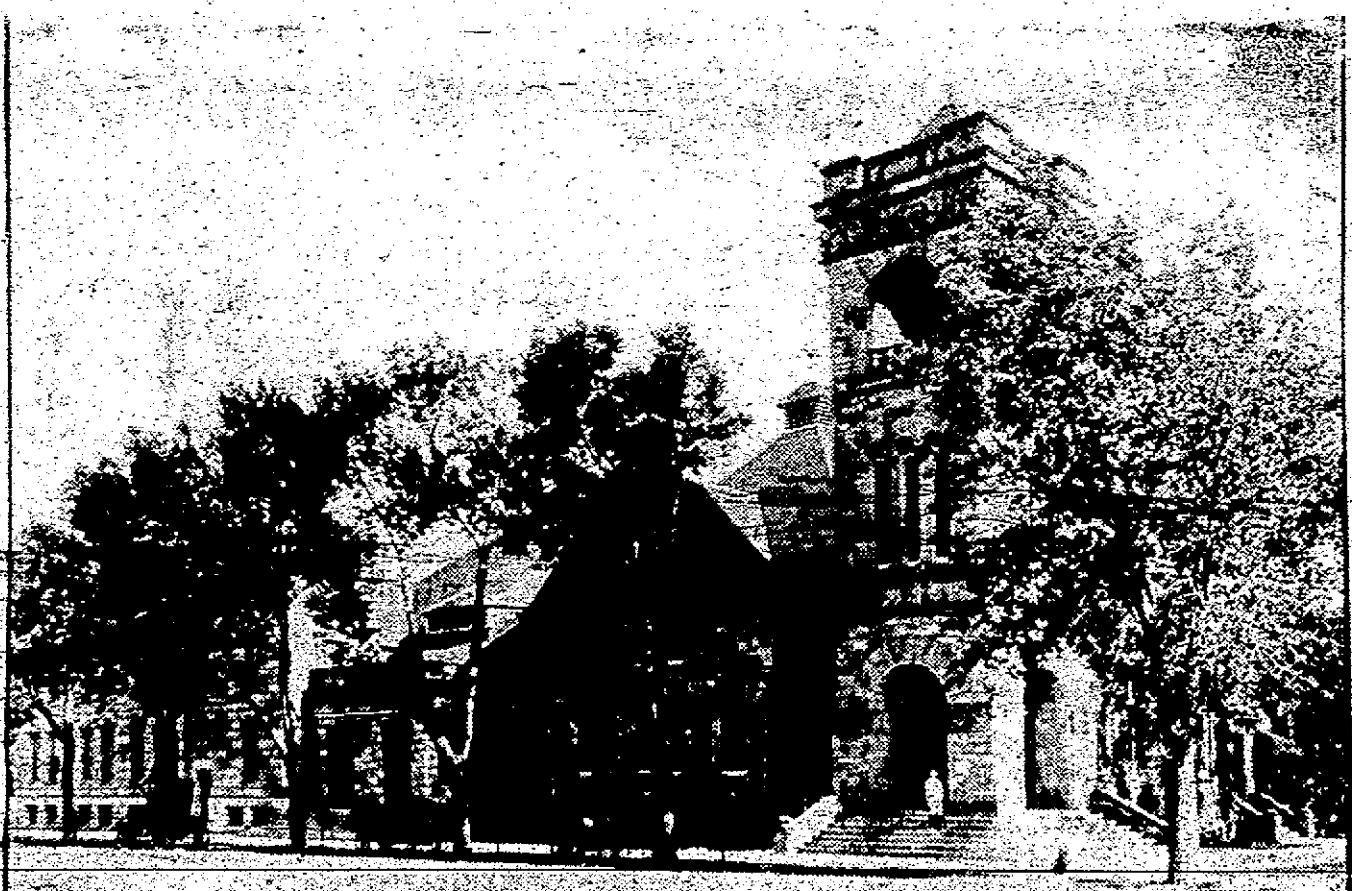
ELBERT COUNTY

Elbert county, which nine years ago had but one dairyman, operating on a very small scale, is now one of the leading dairy counties of the state, with some of the largest and best paying dairy farms in the west. Practically all farmers in the county keep dairy cows and are agreed that dairying is the best money making industry in the county. The average shipments of milk from Kiowa and Elbert counties in 1912 amounted to about 200 cans daily, and there were considerable shipments from other smaller places.

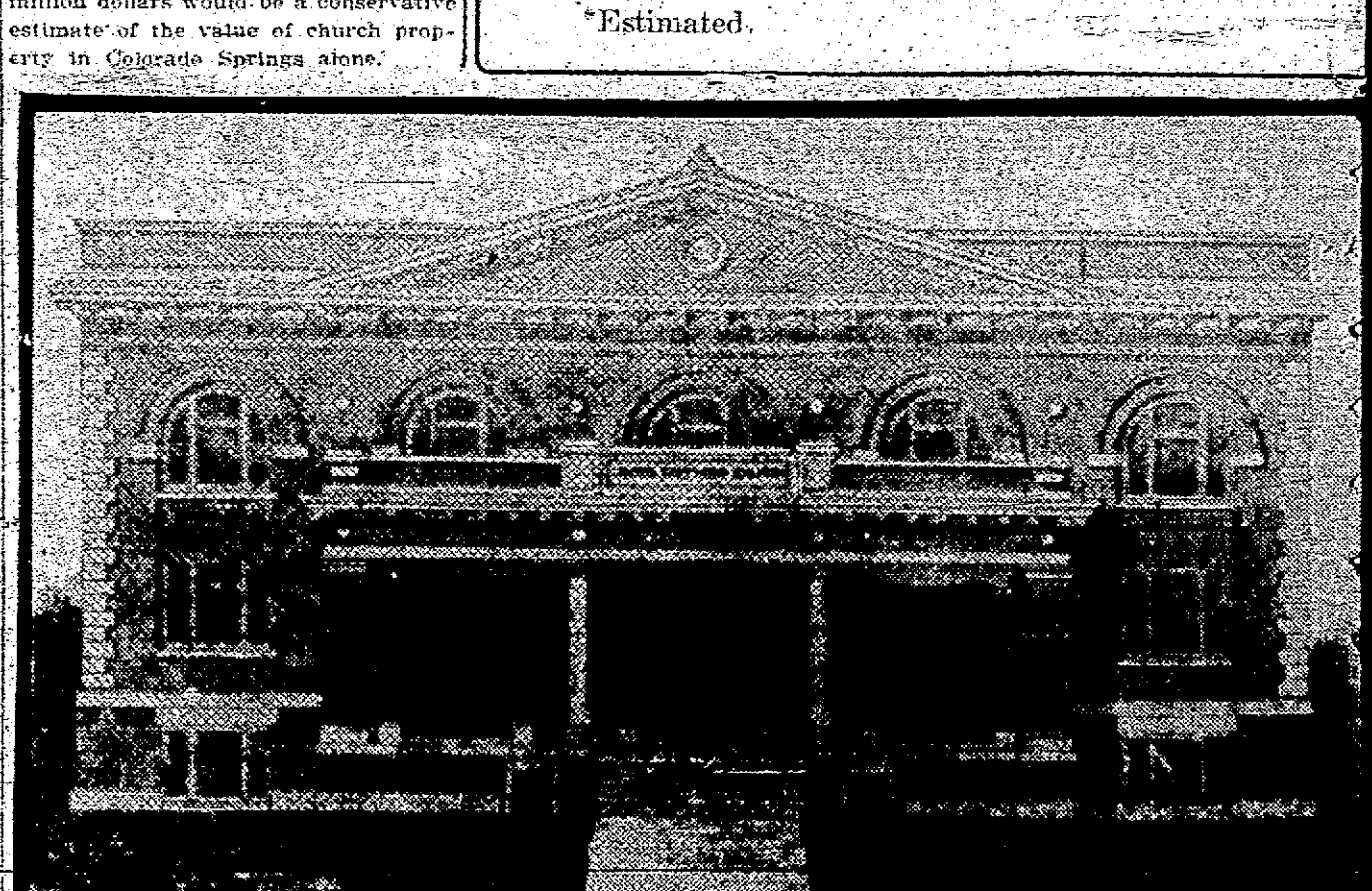
Church Membership in Pikes Peak Region.

Denomination	Number	Membership
Baptist	5	1,300
Christian	3	1,000
Congregational	5	1,100
Episcopal	3	600
Evangelical Association	1	100
Friends	1	80
Lutherans	4	500
Methodist Episcopal (including colored Methodists)	8	2,700
Missions	3	200
Presbyterian	6	1,800
United Brethren	1	150
Unitarian	1	160
Catholic	2	3,800
Christian Scientist	1	200
Salvation Army	1	60
Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints	1	50
Universalist	1	50
Total	48	13,850

*Estimated.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH ITS HANDSOME ADDITION TO THE LEFT. THE BUILDING SEATS NEARLY 2,000, AND HAS BEEN IMPROVED ALONG THE LATEST LINES AT A COST OF ABOUT \$40,000.



NEW TOURIST MEMORIAL, BEING BUILT BY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH. IT WILL HAVE A SEATING CAPACITY OF 800, AND THE SOUTH PORTION WILL COMPRISE AN 8-ROOM HOME FOR THE PASTOR.

A

THE ANTLERS

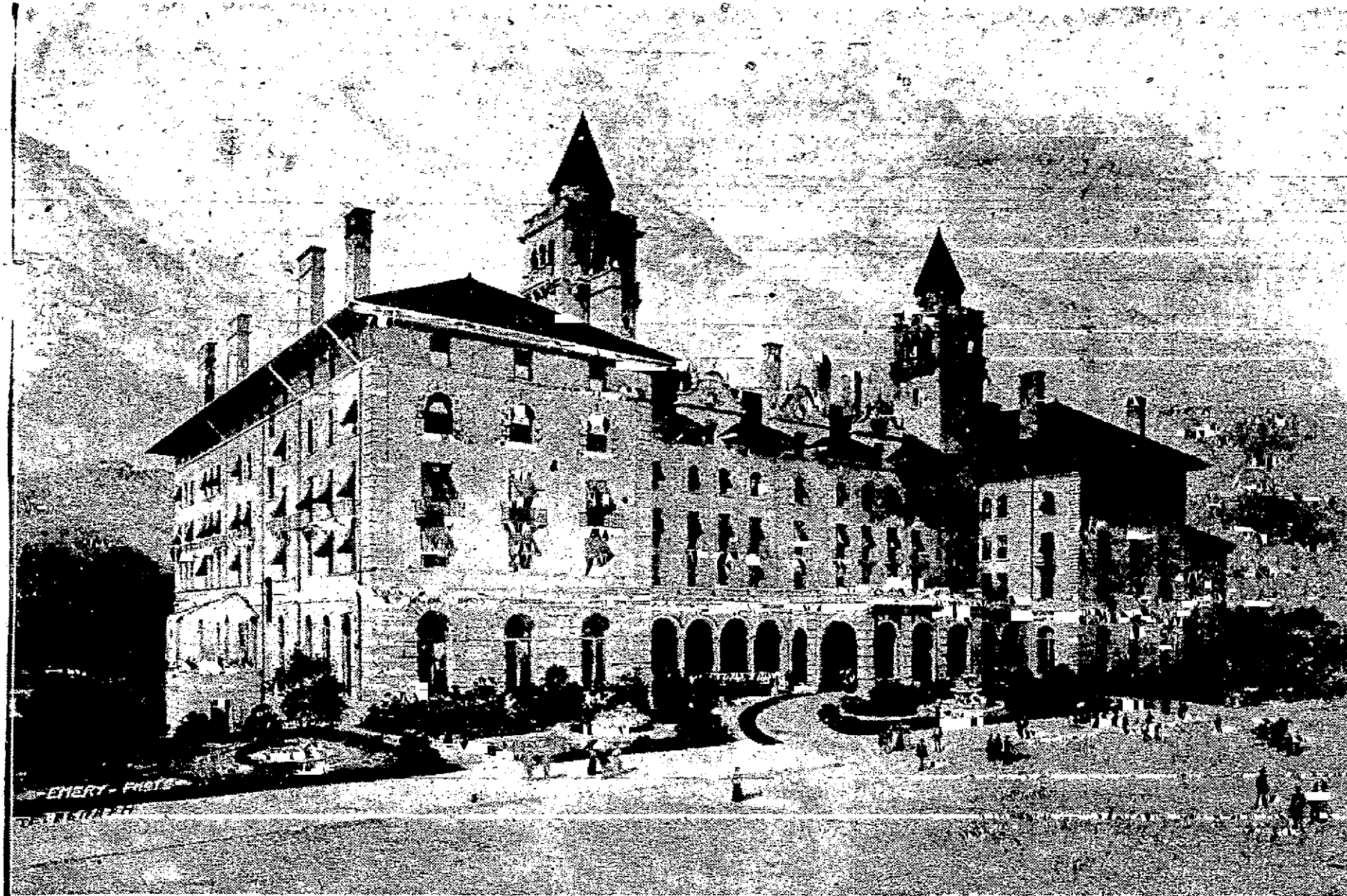
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

A

Open
Throughout
Year

Luxuriously
Furnished

The Finest
and
Most Modern
Hotel
in
the West



Located
in the Center
of the City

Surrounded
by 12 Acres of
Beautiful
Parks

250 Rooms
Absolutely
Fireproof

European Plan

Colorado's Grand Climate, Its Natural Resources, and the Beautiful Surrounding Mountains, Make The Antlers the Most Popular Stopping Place in the West. Descriptive Booklet and Rates Upon Request

BATHS IN
CONNECTION

THE FINEST IN THE WEST
Turkish, Russian, Electric, Electric Cabinet, Hot
Room, Steam Sweat, etc.
Massage and Medical Gymnastics

W. S. DUNNING
MANAGER

The GRAND OPERA HOUSE

THE LEADING THEATRE IN THE CITY.

S. N. NYE,
MANAGER

During the present season the attractions which have been offered to the theater going public of Colorado Springs have been far superior to any one-night stand theater in the west, namely, in order of their appearance:

"Officer 666"	"Kiss Waltz"	May Robson
"Beverly of Graustark"	"Baby Mine"	George Evans' Minstrels
"The Countess Law"	"The Woman"	"Mutt and Jeff"
"Barriers Burned Away"	"Old Kentucky"	"Madame Sherry"
James K. Hackett	"The Confession"	"The Old Homestead"
Joe Howard	"Bought and Paid For"	Dustin Farnum
"Alias Jimmy Valentine"	"Uncle Josh Perkins"	"The Red Rose"
"The Rosary"	"The Rose Maid"	"Louisiana Lion"

For the remainder of the present season, Manager Nye has booked some of the strongest attractions as yet to be seen here this season, including some of the latest New York successes, namely, in order of their appearance:

"Gypsy Love"	"The Million"	Maudie Adams
"The Blue Bird"	"The Concert"	John Drew
Donald Brian	"The Merry Widow"	"Bunt Pulls the String"
"Alma, Where Do You Live?"	David Warfield	George Sidney
"The Countess Coquette"	"Naughty Marietta"	Raymond Hitchcock
"The Wedding Trip"	Al. G. Fields	Francis Starr
"Graustark"	"Excuse Me"	Mme. Nazimova
	Rose Stahl	"Little Boy Blue"

Member of the National Theater Owners
Association of America

THE UNION PRINTERS HOME

By JAMES M. LYNCH, President of the I. T. U. and also of Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIS is the story of one of the most unique institutions in the world, the Union Printers Home.

Let it be jotted down in beginning this story that the Union Printers home was erected through contributions from workmen, has been supported since that time by workmen, and is today and has been since its doors were opened managed by workmen, members of the International Typographical union.

The residents of the home are housed in two distinct departments, the main building where the aged are domiciled and the tuberculosis sanatorium where tuberculosis cases of all kinds are

treated and many permanent cures effected.

The first unit of this great institution was the main building, erected in 1892. For years, with the exception of a few straggling barns and sheds, the main building was the only building on the grounds and the latter were unimproved and unadorned.

Then, or, to be more explicit, about 15 years ago, began the development of the home, and the result is the magnificent institution of today, one of the beauty spots and tourist attractions of Colorado Springs, and distributing annually among our business men and work people about one hundred thousand dollars.

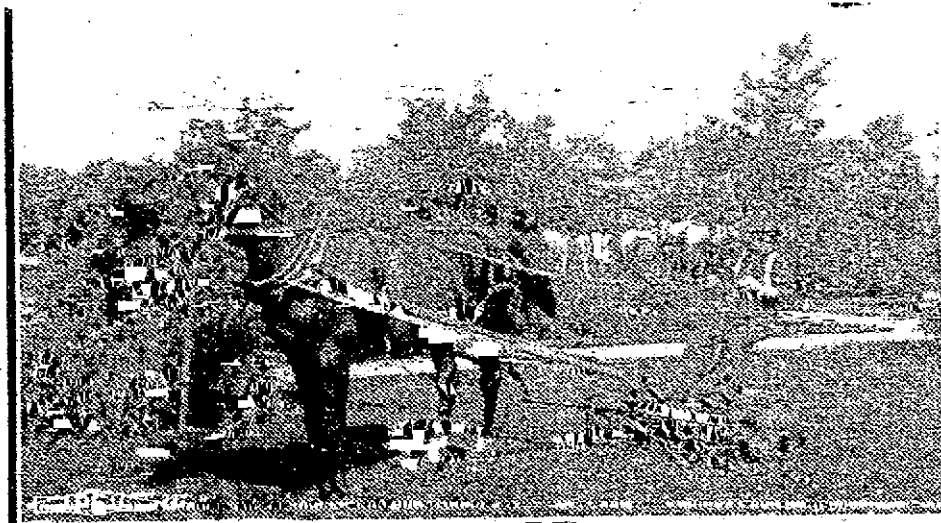
The hospital building, which is a part of the sanatorium plant, was erected in 1896 and the sanatorium has been completed by the addition of tents, a tuberculosis pavilion and a solarium.

There has been erected a cottage for the superintendent, who formerly had his apartments in the main building.

The library wing contains the library, with 10,000 volumes; the kitchen, storeroom, refrigerator plant, etc.

Barns and stables, permanent

structures and models of their kind, together with chicken houses, cattle sheds, etc., complete the farm or domestic portion of the institution.



CORNER OF GROUNDS.

most unique entertainment temples in the intermountain country. The land owned by the home comprises 240 acres.

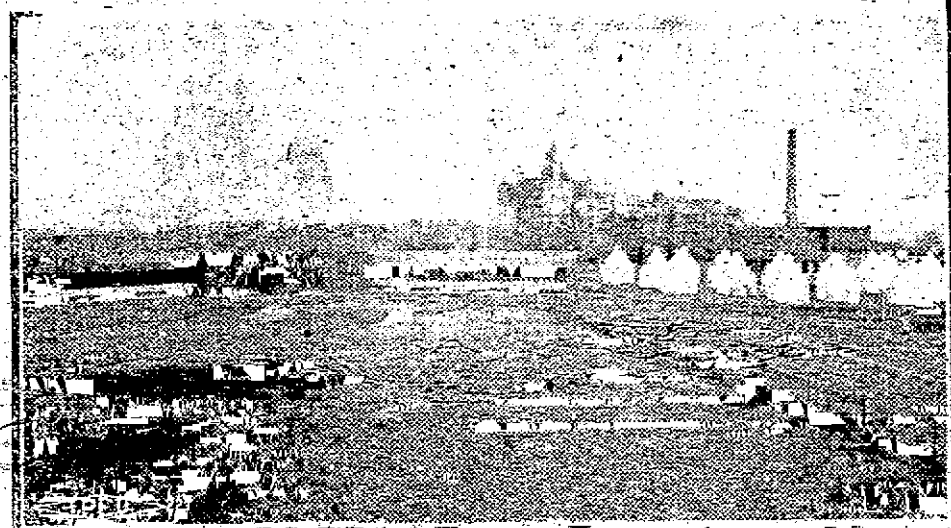
In addition to its other prop-

erty the Union Printers home owns a large tract of ground in Evergreen cemetery. This tract has been improved and beautified and at the last convention of the International Typographical union, held in Cleveland, it was decided to erect in the larger plot a monument to the pioneer members of the organization, who constructed the groundwork on which the present organization is founded. It may be well to state here that the International Typographical union is not only the



JAMES M. LYNCH.

GENERAL VIEW OF UNION PRINTERS HOME AND TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, ERECTED AND MAINTAINED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.



PAVILION AND TENT COLONY.

The grounds are among the most beautiful in the west and for several years at the horticultural shows, at the state fair and other exhibitions the home grounds have been awarded first prize, while invariably the exhibits of flowers and shrubbery from these grounds have appeared in the first and second class so far as awards are concerned.

The latest structure at the home is the tuberculosis pavilion, housing 20 patients, and the most approved structure for the care of

tuberculosis patients. Building and furnishing this pavilion cost \$10,000.



BARN AND HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

As opportunity presents itself the 20 tents will be replaced by tuberculosis pavilions.

One of the projects in contemplation and which has received considerable thought and study as to its development is an amusement building or auditorium, where the entertainments now given in the home library room may be staged with better facilities and more satisfaction. It is expected that this auditorium will cost about \$50,000, and its con-

struction will be completed by the year closing with May, 1912, the fiscal year of the International Typographical union, the maintenance of the home amounted to \$28,521.01. Nearly all of this money is expended in Colorado Springs, and aside from its beauty and its attraction for tourists, the home is a valuable financial asset to this city.

Included in this amount is all money paid for improvements and repairs on the buildings and grounds, farming expenses, insurance, food supplies, clothing, pensions, medical attendance, transportation of residents who vacate, burials, salaries of employees and of officers, printing, and the expenses of meetings of the board of trustees. When it is remembered that this sum covers all expenses in connection with the up-keep of the home property and the care of its patients in a manner not

be expended on this monument. Indeed, if it is found that a larger sum will be required, arrangements will be made for its appropriation by the next convention, which meets in Nashville in August of this year.

A word as to the financial end of the Union Printers home may be of interest also. Originally, each member of the International Typographical union paid five cents per month towards its support. Today the members are paying 15 cents per month and as there are 60,000 of these members the monthly contribution averages about \$9,000.

During the first year of the home its maintenance cost \$24,223.38. During the year closing with May, 1912, the fiscal year of the International Typographical union, the maintenance of the home amounted to \$28,521.01. Nearly all of this money is expended in Colorado Springs, and aside from its beauty and its attraction for tourists, the home is a valuable financial asset to this city.

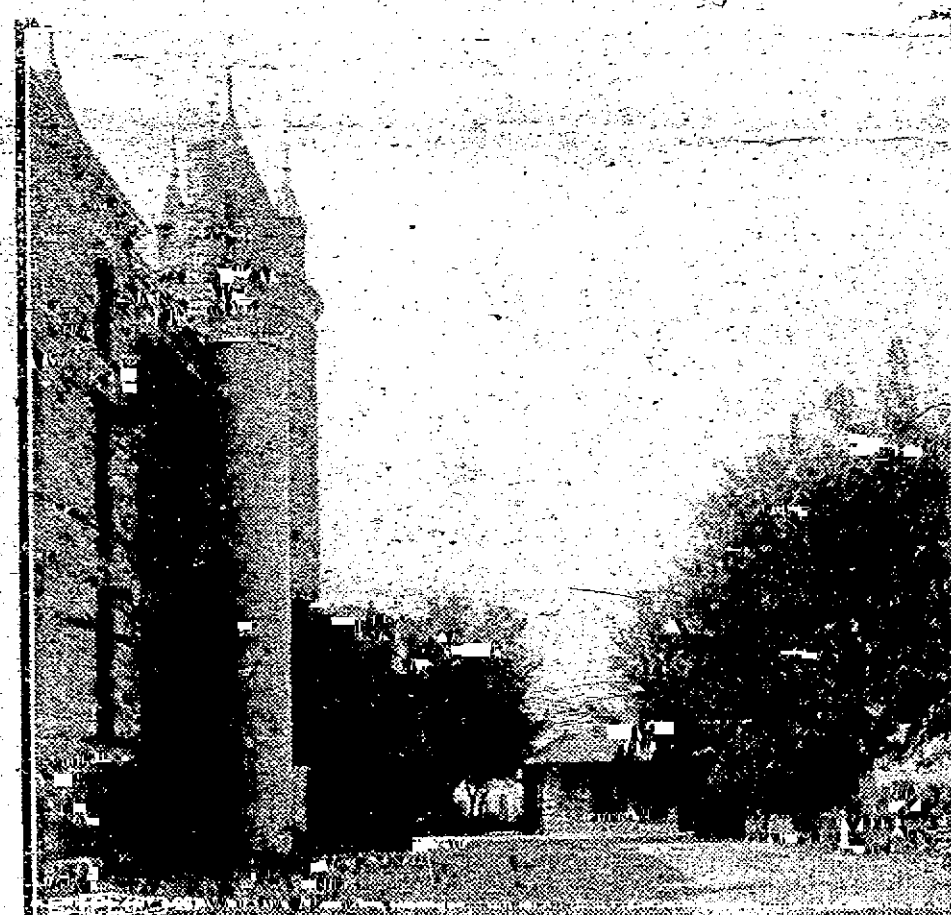
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months of June, July, August and September about 25,000 visitors inspect this interesting and unparalleled institution. For the balance of the year the monthly visitors number about 1,000, so that in the course of the calendar year more than 30,000 travelers include the Union Printers home in their sightseeing pilgrimage.

The Union Printers home is not only an advertising asset for Colorado Springs through the impression it makes on travelers in this section of the country, but its fame has spread throughout the civilized world. Articles describing the home have been published in newspapers and periodicals in all of the English-speaking countries and these articles have been translated and published in nearly all languages. In addition to this, the film, "A Curable Disease," a moving picture story with the Union Printers home as the basis of the plot, has been and is being exhibited in moving picture theaters in cities, towns and hamlets in the United States and Canada. It is a conservative assertion that the Union Printers home as an advertising asset for Colorado Springs ranks with Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods.

From the opening of the home in 1892, to May 31, 1912, 1,312 applicants have been admitted to the home. Any member of the International Typographical union, who has been such for 10 continuous years, may apply for admission to the home.

It is the proud boast of the printers that the Union Printers home was erected and is maintained by the International Typographical union.



MODERN FIRE ESCAPES.



THRESHING OATS—YIELD, 40 BUSHEL TO ACRE.

Harmonious Development of Colorado Springs

Blessed With Natural Advantages, This City Has Expanded to Remarkable Degree Along Many Lines

BASKING in the sun the year round, set in the midst of the grandest and most beautiful scenery on the continent, and extending an equally seductive invitation to the homeseeker, the traveler and the inveterate Colorado Springs finds itself at the beginning of a new stage of growth and development—the transition period into real progressive metropolitanism. Heretofore—and there need be no hesitancy about admitting it—Colorado Springs has been an overgrown town. Now it is becoming a city in the best and broadest sense of the word.

Possessed of incomparable natural advantages in the shape of well-nigh ideal all-the-year-round climate and magnificent scenery, and laid out on a generous plan with spacious thoroughfares, unfolding matchless vistas of plain and mountain, Colorado Springs has not only attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors annually, and been the haven of thousands seeking lost health, but has enjoyed a steady increase in population due to its preeminent advantage as a place in which to make a permanent home. And all the time it has simply drifted along on the high tide of an inevitable prosperity.

Lately, however, there has been a change. A new spirit has entered into the life of the city, a feeling among its citizens that the time has come to their progress in the future. The natural opportunities which have brought the city fame, wealth and population, and take advantage of every means to bring it still nearer to idealism as a place in which to find recreation, health and happiness. It is this spirit, manifesting itself in many different ways, that is marking a transformation in Colorado Springs, a transformation so real, so vital, that the future, the invalid, the homeseeker, who yesterday found "The City of Sunshine" attractive, will tomorrow find

it irresistible. Colorado Springs is no longer content merely to accept the bounties which Nature has lavished upon it, but is aggressively determined to supplement them with every factor that enters into the appearance and the life of a progressive, modern municipality.

Much Done. More to Come.

Gifted with an ideal climate and matchless scenic attractions, Colorado Springs is now not only aspiring but actively working toward ideality in the other elements of cityhood. Nearly four years ago a modern plan of government was adopted, which though by no means ideal as yet, is as long a stride in that direction as has been taken by any American city. A comprehensive scheme of civic beautification, which has the approval of leading municipal and landscape engineers, has been carried out partially, and has done much to enhance the general beauty of the city. Within the last two years a merger of the leading civic organizations was perfected, resulting in aggressive, united action by every element of the population and every business interest toward a larger and a better city.

In line with these other movements the very latest theories of school construction and teaching are being tried in connection with an already thoroughly modern system; the good roads movement finds in Colorado Springs one of its most enthusiastic centers; confidence in the secure foundation of the city's prosperity and the certainty of its future advancement is reflected in the large and steadily increasing volume of its building operations. In the character of both its business blocks and its homes is to be found expression in most tangible form of the new spirit of progressive metropolitanism that will place Colorado Springs upon a still higher pedestal of preeminence as the ideal residential center of America.

A Home City.

Colorado Springs is essentially a "City of Homes." It is heavily wooded. It was planned, when first opened in view, its broad streets and avenues, the modern types. It is estimated by well-informed residents that the business part of the city is not the business part of the residents own their homes. Leaving the main business streets, a visitor will observe that a majority of homes are as neat as a pin, surrounded by roomy lawns, that the houses themselves are of pleasing architecture, inclining to rusticity.

Sun Shines All Year.

Observations show that the sun shines in Colorado Springs the year round, during 70 hours in every 100

Thomasville, 45 at Alken, 45 at Asheville, 31% at San Antonio, and 18 at Santa Barbara. The bulk of the precipitation falls between the middle of April and the middle of September, through the rest of the year there is practically no rain and very little snow.

A short and pleasant winter is the rule, despite the exception this year. Winter does not begin until the middle

Showers are frequent during June and July, especially in the afternoons. They serve to cool the air and lay the dust, and do not seriously mar outdoor pleasures.

Delightful Autumns.

Autumn is also a delightful season. For the most part the fall months are warm, but seldom too warm or too cool for comfort, with cloudless skies, persistent sunshine and a mild, pure atmosphere prevail almost without interruption.

Tourists who have made a careful study of Colorado write in asserting that September and October are incomparably the finest months of the whole

cities in the world, one of the factors that brings about this result should be especially mentioned.

The water system has its source in the snow-bound fastnesses of the mountains, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and but a short distance from the summit of the historic mountain whose fame is inseparable from that of the city.

Water From Melting Snows.

Immense reservoirs, built in the natural basins in the mountains, catch and hold the water which comes from the melting snows, and here the water is purified and stored for use by the thousands in the city, 14 miles away.

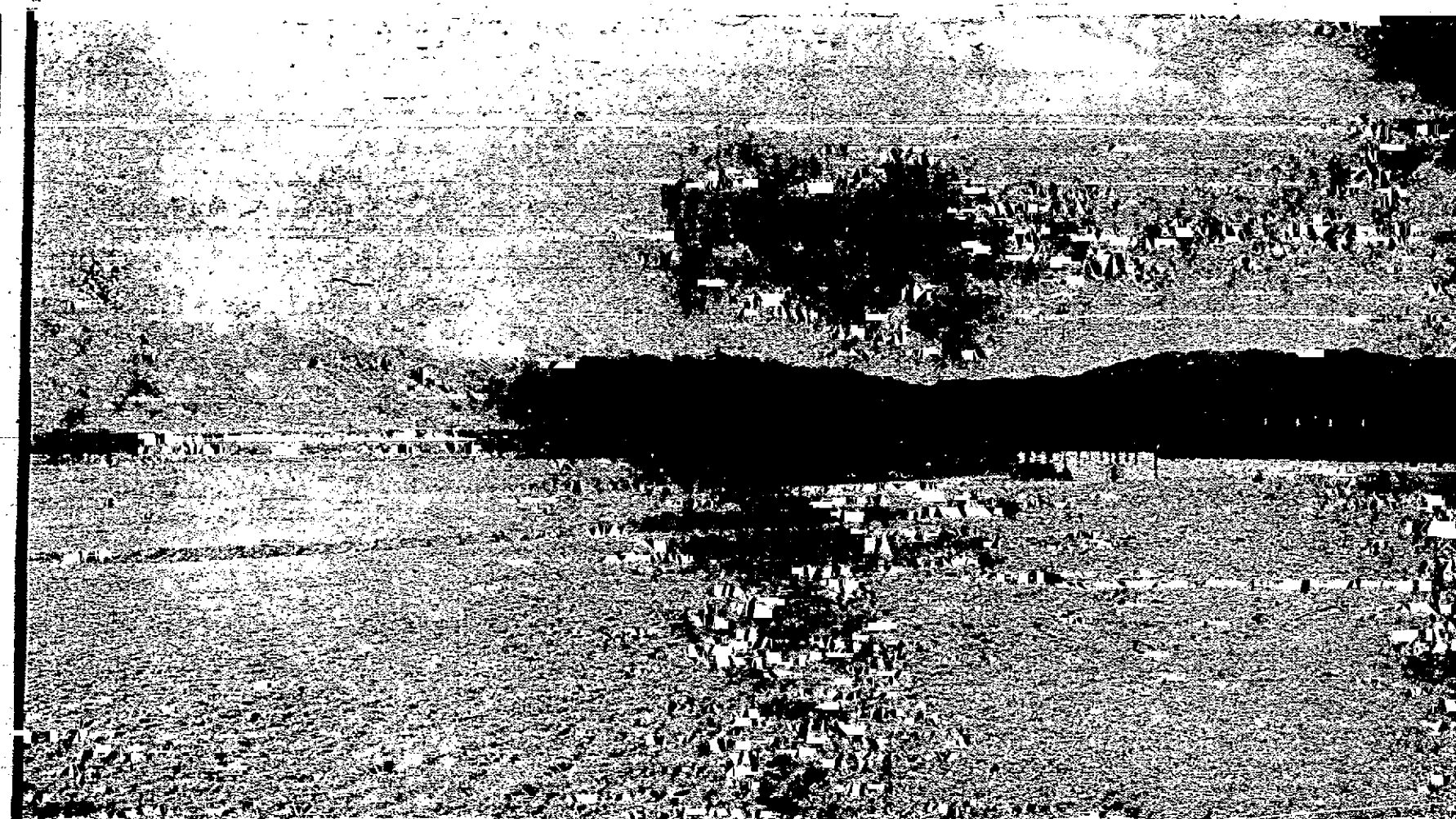
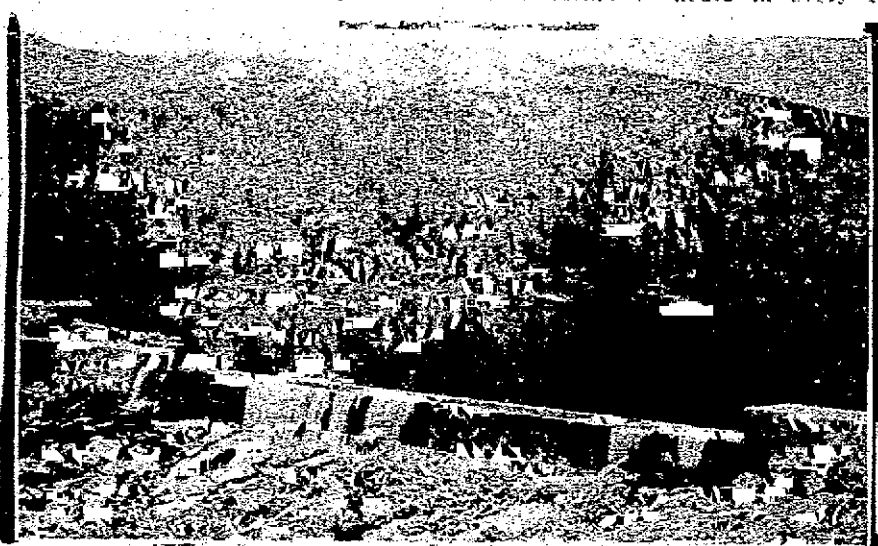


Photo by Photo-Craft Shop.

LOOKING WEST FROM THE HANDSOME NEW CLUB HOUSE OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS GOLF CLUB; SNOWCAPPED PIKES PEAK IN THE BACKGROUND.



SPILLWAY OF RESERVOIR NO. 8 OF THE SPRINGS MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM.

tic efforts, the paint brush being applied freely. Many of the residences represent the expenditure of money without stint, others are quite modest—mere cottages, but whether costly or not, the first impressions of cleanliness deepen. The city is tidy and prim as a young miss in her teens.

The city boasts of some of the most elegant residences in the west. Its streets are lined with costly residences, architecture and surrounded by roomy and well-kept lawns and gardens. Throughout the city are hundreds of



THE L. A. GIDDINGS RESIDENCE.

of December, and ends by the first of March, although there may be occasional snowfalls in late March and early April, which quickly disappear. Then a cool spring sets in, continuing until the latter part of May, when summer opens. This latter is the charming period of the year, fields and forests, mountains and plains being verdant. Summer weather continues until October in the valleys and on the plains.

It is to be regretted that so few persons are able to prolong their stay in Colorado until the late fall frosts have made the hill-country uncomfortably cool. For when the red is in the trees and the crisp dawns and twilights give a tang to the mountain air, outdoor life is most delightful. The early autumn days are sunny and clear as a bell.

When it is stated that Colorado Springs is one of the most healthful

Bacteriological and chemical analyses conducted daily by the city chemist show that Colorado Springs water is the purest that it is the privilege of any city in the country to enjoy. This is no exaggeration, but an actual statement of fact which can readily be borne out by a consultation of the records.

Not less noteworthy are the various institutions of Colorado Springs. Although described in another article in this issue, one cannot refrain from mentioning here the excellent school system, which is as efficient and up-to-date as that of any city in the country. The Young Women's Christian Association is likewise showing healthy activity and growth and is coming to play a constantly larger part in the life of the city. A campaign for funds to erect a home was conducted and the building is under construction opposite

Colorado college, the oldest institution of higher learning in Colorado, ranks with the best colleges in the United States. It is the only college west of the Mississippi river which has been granted a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and it is one of the 51 institutions in the country which benefit from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Colorado college has a brilliant future.

Cutler academy also maintains a high standard of efficiency as a preparatory school.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind is also located in this city, being the only state institution in El Paso county. This institution has long been recognized as a model and its standing is attested by the fact that several of

superior advantages as a place in which to make one's home and bring up a family.

In addition, the Christian association at the college exert no little influence for good upon the student life of the institution.

Colorado Springs has two libraries: the Coburn library, belonging to Colorado college, and the Public Library, located on West Kiowa street. Coburn library is one of the best college institutions of the kind in the west. The Public Library was made possible by a gift from General Palmer of the site and a \$50,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie. It is of the Georgian style of architecture, exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. The different rooms are separated by a treatment of glazed openings, giving an



RESERVOIR NO. 2, CITY WATER SYSTEM, AND WHOSE CAPACITY WAS DOUBLED LAST YEAR TO 160,000,000 GALLONS. PIKES PEAK IN THE BACKGROUND.

the neighboring states and their deaf and blind children here for instruction. Superintendent W. K. Argo and the teaching corps have maintained an exceptionally high standard.

It is an indication of the general tone of the city that the Colorado Springs Young Men's Christian association and Young Women's Christian association are in a prosperous condition. The Y. M. C. A. owns a \$100,000 building, at the corner of Nevada avenue and Bijou street. The building is free from debt. In all lines of work there is evidence of a healthful activity.

The Y. W. C. A.

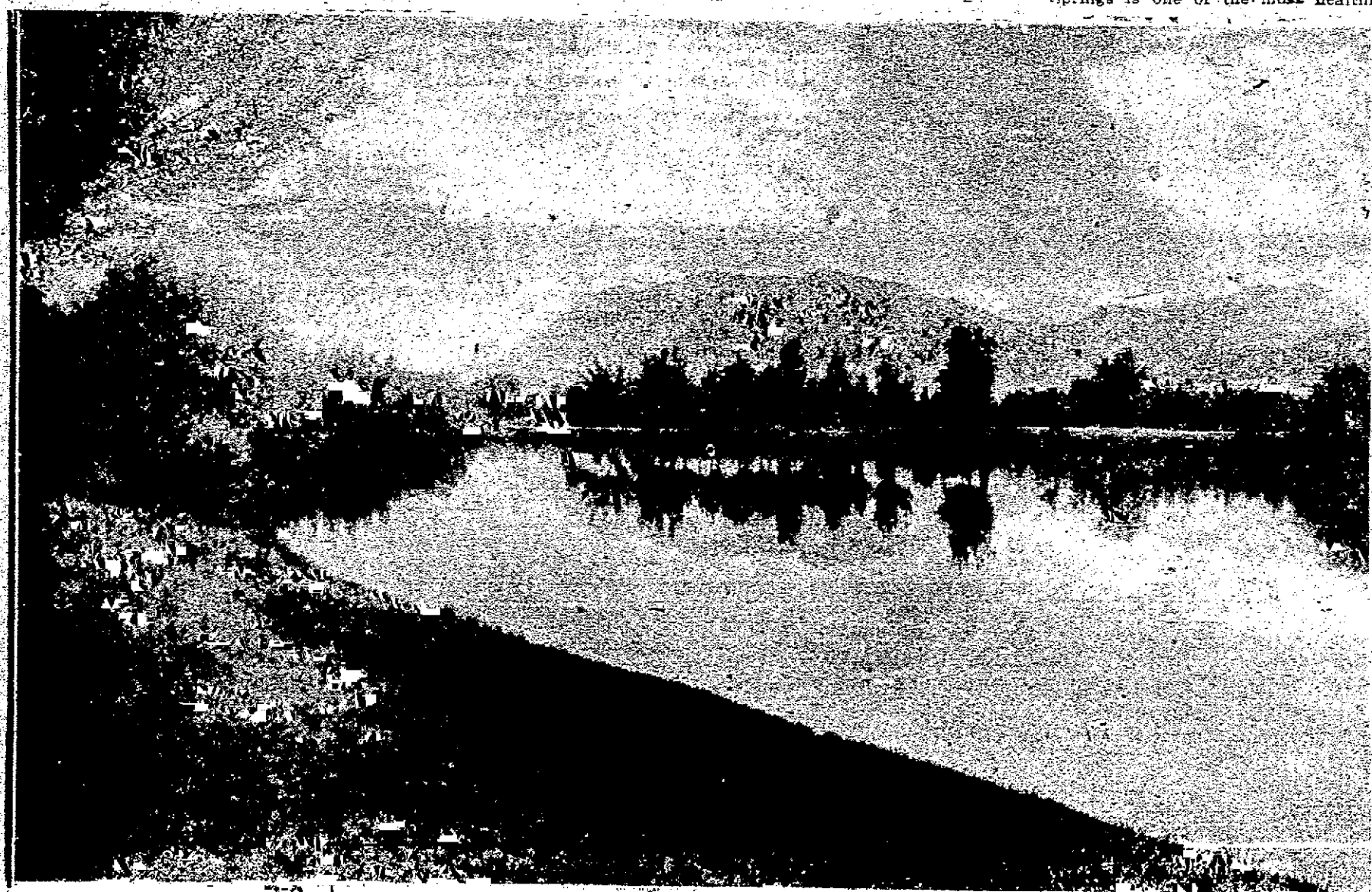
The Young Women's Christian Association is likewise showing healthy activity and growth and is coming to play a constantly larger part in the life of the city. A campaign for funds to erect a home was conducted and the building is under construction opposite

Public Welcome.

Unrestricted access is allowed under what is known as the "open-shelf" system. The reference room is well equipped with encyclopedias, dictionaries, magazine files, atlases and indexes of various kinds. The publications of the United States geological survey, including folios, bulletins, etc., are also kept in the reference room. In the reading room all of the leading periodicals and a representative newspaper from each section of the country, are kept on file.

The children's room is a large sunny apartment filled with the best juvenile literature. The use of the library is free to all, and strangers are welcome to all its privileges, upon the presentation of proper credentials.

The Modern Woodmen sanatorium,



CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN FROM MONUMENT VALLEY PARK. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF THE GORGEOUS VIEWS OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE TWO MILES OVER WHICH THE PARK EXTENDS.



"EL POMAR," THE ASHTON POIRER BUNGALOW AT BROADMOOR.

complete the grammar to the number who enter the first grade is 14 to 100; in Philadelphia, 23 to 100; Chicago, 25 to 100; Boston, 44 to 100; in Colorado Springs, 52 to 100. The United States, as a whole, enrolls 4 1/2 per cent of its total school enrollment in high schools. Colorado Springs enrolls nearly 12 per cent. Again, the United States, as a whole, enrolls 58 per cent of all of these of school age; that is, between 6 and 21. Colorado Springs enrolls 55 per cent,

site the city hall. The association now maintains a home at 327 North Weber street and has offices and a rest and lunch room in the DeGraft block.

The importance of these two institutions to the young people of the city and through them to the entire social and moral life of the community can hardly be overestimated. They not only attest vividly the high moral tone of Colorado Springs, but constitute an important factor in its right to claim

with the magnificent equipment already installed and the \$300,000 worth of improvements now completed. The Union Printers' Home, that international institution which serves as a model for the world—both are described at length in this issue. Bethel and St. Francis hospitals are characterized by the best and latest equipment, the most efficient corps of physicians, surgeons and nurses, and the most modern

(Continued on Next Page.)

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Already Spent on M. W. A. Sanatorium

By DR. J. A. RUTLEDGE, Director.

ELEVEN and three-fifths miles northwest of Colorado Springs, the little town of Woodmen is situated, where is located the Modern Woodmen sanatorium, the institution that was erected by the society for the purpose of aiding in the recovery of those unfortunate neighbors who are afflicted with tuberculosis. This institution was started about four years ago, and has been receiving patients a little more than three and one-half years. Few people realize the magnitude to which this institution has grown, or the amount of money expended in the way of improvements, to say nothing of maintenance. The original purchase of the Ambler and Vané ranches, together with the examinations of titles, conveyances and surveys, was \$18,480. Since that time on the grounds alone there has been expended \$31,393.69 in improvements, and in water-line, sewers, irrigation, etc., \$44,055.88, while upon this property has been erected structures that are now completed, costing \$264,923.85. Exclusive of our main building, which is not yet completed, we have expended in

improvements \$358,853.42. During the year 1912 in real estate improvements we have expended \$196,180.07. Under the heading of maintenance and operating expenditures during 1912, we find that the subsistence department alone has cost \$77,660.51. Just two of the items was taken to illustrate the magnitude of the business we are doing, which shows that during the year 1912 there was expended \$4,905.81 for butter, and eggs cost us \$4,072.72. During last year receipts from our dining room in boarding employees, laborers, etc., who are working on the construction gang, amounted to \$31,872.85, which shows that it is necessary to run "some" boarding house in order to take care of the people employed here.

We admit only beneficial members of the Modern Woodmen of America who are afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, and they are treated absolutely free, the expense being taken from the per capita tax levied on the entire membership, and the institution is a source of great benefit to humanity.

In looking over the reports of the patients we find that there

has been treated here during the four years a total of 1,324 patients, 171 of whom are still under treatment. There has been 26 deaths in the institution, and among those leaving the institution 277 have died. A large majority of these cases were found upon arrival here to be progressive cases, and those for whom it was impossible to do anything. These cases are returned to their homes if they are able to get there. Of the remainder, 1,028 are still living, and a large number of them are supporting families and caring for themselves. From reports received



DR. J. A. RUTLEDGE.

from them most of them are in good condition.

Since leaving the institution we have reported up to the first of January from more than 500 of these patients, giving the amount they have earned since leaving the institution. It is safe to say that 50 per cent of these patients would be dead had it not been for this institution, and we gather from the reports of the ex-patients that they have earned more than three-quarters of a million dollars. These patients who come out are not paupers, although some of them are poor. It is the rule of our society to insist that whenever a Neighbor afflicted with tuberculosis comes here, the money be deposited, or a guarantee given for the money, to pay his return home. This is deemed advisable in order to keep some of them from becoming objects of charity on the taxpayers of El Paso county. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. Once in a while some come here who are compelled to take in, and who are destitute and unable to pay their way home, and practically all here of this class of patients.

During next month we expect to have our new building completed, including steam heating, lighting, etc. We already have the power house built and are using the steam in the tents. We think our new building will be a model of its kind, and while not built with the idea of beauty, it is good for practical purposes, and when it is completed we hope that the citizens of Colorado Springs will come out to inspect it.



PANORAMIC VIEW M. W. A. SANATORIUM, NORTHWEST OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Commendable Work Done Last Year by Visiting Nurse Assn.

Collected for general work, \$4,157.15; expended, \$4,932.87.
Collected for children's ward, \$382.40; expended, \$6,673.62.
Cared for 188 children in the ward, 103 cases operations having been performed.
Attended 529 cases during the year. Paid 6,916 visits during the year.
This, in brief epitome, is the work performed by the Visiting Nurse association of Colorado Springs during 1912. The work of the association has grown greatly during the year. January 1, 1912, there were 45 cases under the charge of the association; this year the number had increased to 145. In addition, the establishment of the children's ward at Bethel hospital has

added greatly to the obligations of the association.
The one need emphasized at the annual meeting of the association, held last Wednesday, was for added funds. There are, besides Miss Chapman, supervisor of nurses, two others upon the staff of visiting nurses, Miss Bushnell and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Radkams, teacher of hygiene in the public schools, cooperates with the work of the nurses.

More Nurses Are Needed.

More nurses are urgently needed, according to Mrs. Olivia Casement, chairman of the nurse committee, in her annual report. Since June the pugil

nurses from Glockner sanatorium and Bethel hospital have not been able to help the visiting nurses, owing to press of work at the hospitals, and their assistance has been greatly missed.

"When one remembers," Mrs. Casement writes, "that we have 145 patients on our lists today, some needing more than one visit a day, and that 6,916 visits have been made by our nurses during the past year, it can readily be seen that these nurses are not enough. They are giving every moment of their time, but each reports lack of time to make as many visits to their present patients as they would like to make, much less hunt up new ones, or go to all the cases reported."

"The eight-hour law for women, I fear, is more often broken than kept

by the nurses. We feel that another nurse is badly needed, that the work may go ahead, not stand still, which so often means to fall back.

"To take our proper place among the helpful enterprises of Colorado Springs, we should be able to give help when called upon, and look out for the many who are unknown and forgotten. Our nurses are constantly finding people who are surprised that there is a Visiting Nurse association. They are too poor to take newspapers, and too busy or sick to know what is going on. They need us, but don't know upon whom to call for aid."

Many Calls for Assistance.

As the association becomes better known, Mrs. Casement reports there are increasing calls for assistance, and these must be met, if the association is properly to fill its place in the community. She emphasizes the fact, however, that it is equally as important that the prevention of disease should be taught as that the sick should be cared for. In order that the progress of tubercular children may be looked after, they came every other week to the association home, where, Saturday afternoons, there are games and refreshments, while the nurses study the children.

Of the receipts during 1912, Mrs. Josephine L. Carpenter, the treasurer, shows that \$2,788.32 were subscriptions, and \$116.50 was received from patients. The county contributed \$250 and the city \$25. There was a balance of \$1,139.54, December 31, 1911. The chief items of expense for the year were: Salaries, \$3,942.87; children's ward maintenance fund, \$716.70; rent nurses home and telephone, \$396.25; relief work, \$147; drug bills, \$137.30, and printing, \$72. Already one member of the association has promised \$1,000 for the work during the present year, leading the members "to look forward with enthusiasm," as Mrs. Carpenter puts it.

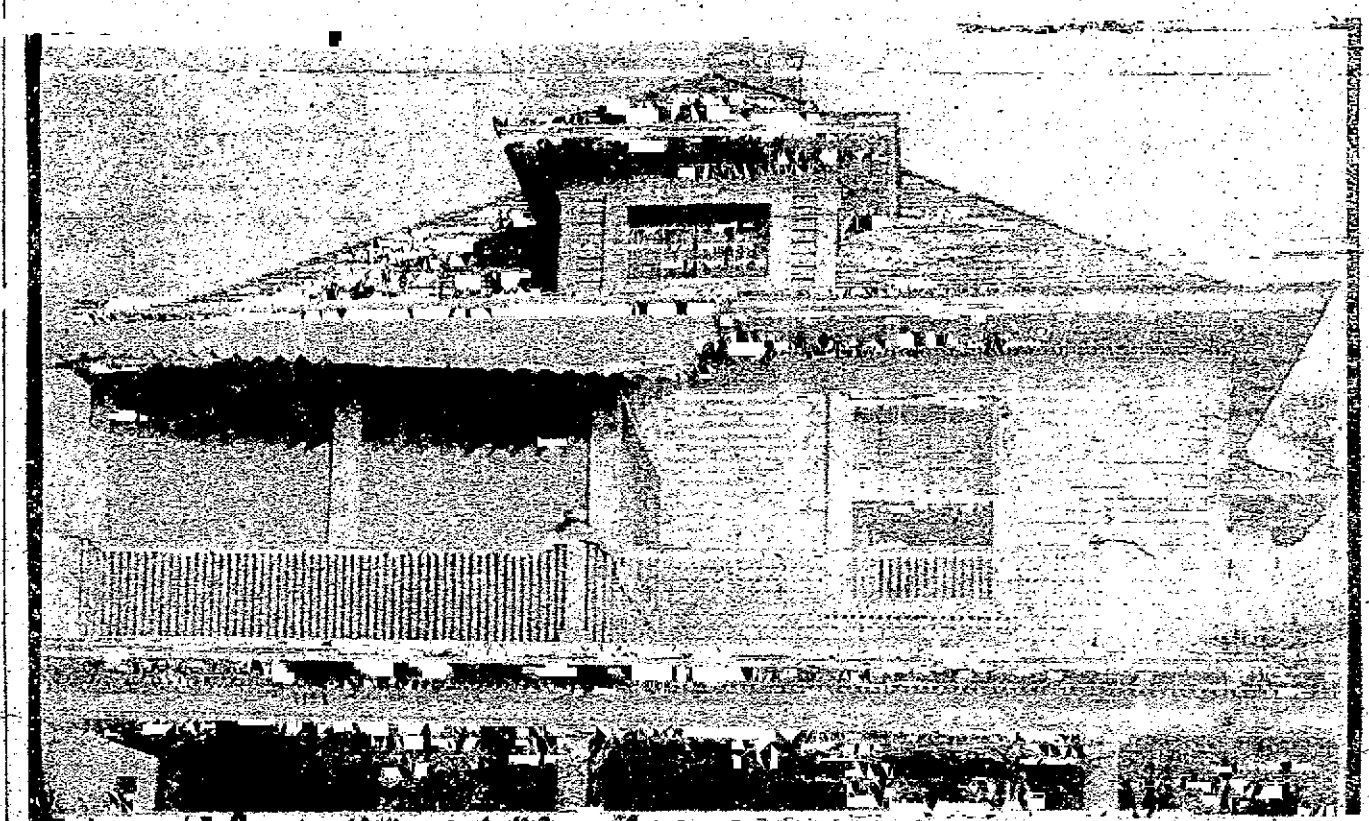
Children's Ward a Step Forward.
The greatest step forward during the year was the establishment of the children's ward, suggested by Mrs. Tourer, at the last annual meeting. Until February last there was no place in Colorado Springs where a child whose parents were unable to pay for hospital care could be cared for, except in a general ward for adults. This has all been changed, however, by the establishment of the children's ward at Bethel hospital.

This work was carried on by the children's ward committee, of which Mrs. William A. Otis was chairman. Mrs. F. H. Morley gave the money for one wing of the pavilion, Fritz Morley, the other. Everybody helped in raising the funds.

"It has been delightful," Mrs. Otis says, "to see how this work for sick children has appealed to the children more fortunate. Mrs. Casement formed a children's ward league, sending badges and asking for 51 subscriptions from each child. One hundred and seventy-three dollars was thus raised. Scarcely a badge was returned, and the little personal notes from the children, explaining how they either earned their dollar or took it from Christmas money, were most gratifying."

Since the ward was opened, 188 children have been cared for, 103 operations have been performed, and five

Harmonious Development of Colo. Springs



A COLORADO SPRINGS SLEEPING PORCH.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

methods possible. Many thousands of residents and tourists alike have been restored to health within the walls of these institutions.

The four national banks of the city—Exchange, First El Paso and Colorado Springs—together with the Colorado Savings bank and the Colorado Title & Trust company, have an average total deposit of nearly \$12,000,000, as shown by their periodical reports to the comptroller of the currency. They are conducted along sound, conservative lines, and Colorado Springs may well be proud of them.

Mining Exchange.

The Mining Exchange, which has sold nearly a billion of shares in Cripple Creek stocks worth \$300,000,000, is another example of conservative business management. "Wildcatting" is practically impossible in this institution, owing to its strict listing rules.

X-rays taken. The clinics have been attended by 202 children. There have been only eight deaths. "The joyous part of all this retelling of disease," Mrs. Otis reports, after enumerating the various diseases treated, "is that in almost every instance we sent them home cured."

Physicians Render Valuable Aid.

"From first to last," says Mrs. Otis, "we cannot say enough in appreciation of the devoted and tireless work that the physicians of Colorado Springs have given to the children's ward." Three physicians of the provisional staff are in attendance daily, while the consulting staff consists of 24 phys-

The Chamber of Commerce, the consolidation of the three former civic bodies of Colorado Springs, stood ahead of all other factors last year in boosting for this city and region.

Colorado Springs has fewer cases of destitution than most cities of its size, and those brought to light are cared for in a systematic manner. The Associated Charities, through its agent, takes up this work in a thorough manner. No little good is done at Christmas time and other holidays by the Peoples Mission and Salvation Army, to say nothing of the church charities and the beneficence of wealthy philanthropists.

Social and Club Life.

Social life is given a great impetus by the El Paso, Pikes Peak, Cheyenne Mountain Country and Colorado Springs golf clubs. The Elks club, a fraternal organization, also contributes much toward the social galaxy of Colo-

rado Springs. This is true of the many other fraternal orders here, all of whom give periodical entertainments, in addition to conducting their regular lodge work. Women's clubs play a prominent part in the Pikes Peak region.

Broadmoor, at the foot of Cheyenne mountain, with its Country club and the casino, is the fashionable suburb of the region. It is the center of outdoor social life, and within its confines are located some of the finest mansions in the state. The development of this property under the charge of the Broadmoor Land company, has been going on for years. A large part of Broadmoor was sold to the Myron Stratton Home corporation, but the home for the poor will be built away from the fashionable residence section of the beautiful little suburb, so that this circumstance will not impede its progress. In fact, the irrigation projects of the Stratton corporation in that section will do much to advance Broadmoor.

ing in Jackson, since it includes a goodly portion of the main range, and has only a small farming territory. Its valleys produce excellent hay, forage crops and small grains and are especially suitable for stock raising. The agricultural yields for 1912 were large and the stock raisers had an unusually good year. There is considerable mineral territory in the country, which is as yet not developed because of lack of railway facilities.

The La. Pacific, Illinois Pacific & Pacific railroad, which extends into the country from Wyoming, is now in the hands of receivers and extension work has been temporarily discontinued. It will probably be resumed in 1913.

JACKSON COUNTY

There is comparatively little farm-

BINGHAM
PHOTOGRAPHER

EVERYTHING
PHOTOGRAPHIC

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR WORK
A SPECIALTY

18 S. TEJON
STREET

PHONE
MAIN 676

The Interest of Colorado Springs in Good Roads

By LEONARD E. CURTIS.

President Lincoln Highway Association, Colorado Springs Automobile Club and Colorado Good Roads Association.

Good roads are becoming a factor of increasing importance in the development of Colorado Springs. Conditions are not favorable for building up a very large manufacturing business here, and the continued growth and prosperity of the city must depend very largely upon two things; development of the territory of which Colorado Springs is the natural commercial center, and making the city more attractive as a place to live and as a place to visit or spend a vacation in. Good roads are essential for both these purposes.



ON THE ROAD BETWEEN CRIPPLE CREEK AND CANON CITY, IN PHANTOM CANYON: ON THE COLORADO SPRINGS TRIANGULAR TRIP.

While the territory naturally tributary to Colorado Springs is not very large, it is susceptible of great development, and good roads are essential for such development. They are necessary for the purpose of making the city accessible to the farming region east and the mountain and mining region west, and all expenditures on roads made for the purpose of opening up this territory and making it accessible.

Good Roads Necessary.

Nature has done much to create and in scenery to make Colorado Springs extremely attractive, but in order to develop these natural advantages to the fullest extent, good roads are necessary, both for making the city accessible by automobile traffic, and for making the scenery readily accessible to residents and to visitors. If we do our part, Colorado Springs can be made a great center for automobile touring for the entire eastern Rocky Mountain region. It occupies a strong strategic position for this purpose, located as it is at the entrance of one of the great historic passes through the mountains, and on the shortest, and in many respects the best, route for a great transcontinental highway for automobile traffic. It is also located on the main north and south highway, across Colorado, connecting with all the other east



LEONARD E. CURTIS.

and west routes. The fine road recently completed between Colorado Springs and Canon City, in addition to its scenic attractions, forms a very desirable connection with routes leading to the southern and southwestern parts of the state.

We already have a fine equipment of hotels and garages for a touring center, and there are local drives about the city in every direction of great scenic beauty. These need to be improved and developed, and efforts should be added to them as soon as funds become available for this purpose.

Much Progress Made.

Great progress has been made in the development and improvement of roads in El Paso county during the last year. The north and south road between Palmer Lake and the southern end of the county has been greatly improved by grading large portions of it and by putting in permanent concrete bridges and pipe culverts in the place of wooden bridges and culverts. Work has been commenced on a road leading directly east from the city, which is not only to serve as a link in the Lincoln highway, but to form a thoroughfare for agricultural traffic to the farming region extending 40 or 50 miles east of the city. A fine entrance to the Lincoln highway has been secured by making this east road an extension of Platte avenue, which is a very wide

street and will be parked and put in fine condition soon.

The Canon City road has been completed, and arrangements have been made with the forest service for rebuilding and reopening the old stage road to Cripple Creek. This will form a very desirable addition to the local road system.

Work on the state highways has been held back during the last year on account of the failure of the appropriation bill transferring the internal improvement funds of the state to a road fund to be expended by the state highway commission, which was passed by the last legislature, but found not in compliance with constitutional requirements. Owing also to sectional differences in the State Good Roads association, the advocates of good roads in different parts of the state have not worked together in entire unanimity during the last year. These differences have all been settled, however, and the State Good Roads association can be relied upon to harmonize all interests and promote the good roads movement in all sections of Colorado. Bills have been introduced in the present legislature which are approved by the association, and which probably will be passed soon, reorganizing the state highway commission and appropriating all the money now in the internal improvement funds and some other funds to the construction of state highways under the direction of the commission.

Present Funds \$750,000.

The funds now available amount to about \$750,000, and will probably be increased to nearly a million dollars during the next two years. If this legislation is adopted, great progress can be reasonably expected in the development of the entire state highway system at an early date.

Colorado Springs is interested, probably to a greater extent than any other city in the state except Denver, in the development of the entire highway system planned by the highway commission. We are interested in getting as many automobile tourists as possible to come to the state, and this without much reference to the particular highway on which they come in, because nearly all such tourists come to Colorado Springs before they leave the state.

Much publicity has been given during the last year to the attractions of Colorado for automobile touring. The railroad companies have advertised the scenic beauties of Colorado more profusely than ever before, and the national automobile organizations and the automobile magazines have paid more attention than ever before to the advantages of automobile touring here.

Mr. Dods, publisher of the Automobile Blue Book and of Motor Age, and two other influential automobile magazines, made a tour of more than 1,000 miles through Colorado last summer. He will include logs of our principal roads in the next edition of the Blue Book, and has devoted a good deal of space in his magazines to profusely illustrated accounts of his trip. He speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of his trip. He says, among other things:

High Praise From Authority.

"Colorado has within her borders more of mountain scenery than all of Europe can boast of. The motorist returns from touring in Colorado because he considers the roads impassable and is not familiar with the hotel accommodations. The tourist who has spent weeks and traveled from 1,500 to 2,000 miles through the scenic centers of Colorado is amazed to find the roads through nearly all of the mountain passes better than the roads of the Adirondacks or the White mountains.

"See America First" is the watchword that all of these western states should keep constantly before them. If the great army of American tourists is aware of the phenomenal scenery of the sections referred to, and aware of the relatively good condition of the



A VIEW IN WILLIAMS CANYON. THE MOUNTAIN ROADS AROUND COLORADO SPRINGS FORM AN IMPORTANT ATTRACTION FOR VISITING AUTOISTS.

roads today, and was aware of the reasonable hotel accommodations afforded, there would be millions spent in the west central and mountain states next year which will, unless something is done, be spent in the various countries in Europe.

Mr. Westward, the pathfinder for the American Automobile association, who has explored the state with reference

across the continent, are also examining the state with reference to the location of their route through it.

More and more tourists are coming here in automobiles from the east every year, and they are spreading among their friends enthusiastic accounts of their experiences.

If we develop our system of highways promptly, great results can be

mobile touring, are very great, shown by European experience, the direct returns are much greater.

Most effective advertising is to men with money to come and see goods for themselves. This is what automobile touring will accomplish for the natural resources of Colorado. Owners of automobiles who afford such tours usually have many



ON THE COLORADO SPRINGS-CANON CITY ROAD. THIS HIGHWAY, BUILT BY CONVICT LABOR, IS ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESCAPE IN THE COUNTRY.

to the location of a transcontinental highway through it, is also very enthusiastic in regard to the scenic beauties and possibilities of developing automobile touring in this region.

The promoters of the "Ocean-to-Ocean Highway," which the automobile manufacturers propose to build

ing the natural resources of the state.

While the direct financial returns from

tourist business, and especially auto-

to invest, and when they see for themselves what possibilities the undeveloped resources of Colorado afford many of them will no doubt take advantage of the opportunities presented.

The lack of a sufficient supply of coal is keenly felt throughout Russia.

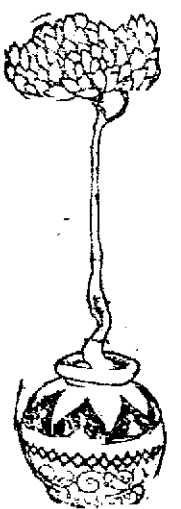


CLIMBING EAGLE MOUNTAIN, ON THE CRYSTAL PARK AUTO TRIP. FIVE ELEVATIONS OF ROADWAY ARE SHOWN.

The Colorado Springs Company

(Original Townsite Company)

GAZETTE BUILDING



FOR SALE

1824 N. Corona St., 7 rooms \$1,400
\$100 cash—\$15 per month and interest.

1823 N. Corona St., 3 rooms 1,100
\$100 cash \$12 per month and interest.

1816 N. Wahsatch Ave., 9 rooms 1,600
\$100 cash—\$15 per month and interest.

1820 N. Wahsatch Ave., 3 rooms 1,000
\$100 cash \$12 per month and interest.

6 new fully modern bungalows now being completed at 827 and 828 East Las Animas St., and 725, 729, 801 and 805 S. Prospect St., at \$2,400 to \$2,800—\$200 to \$250 cash down, and \$20 per month and interest.

These bungalows are built and are offered at cost to help the sale of other building lots in The Cheyenne Addition, and cannot be matched in cost and high-class construction anywhere.

RESIDENCE LOTS (50-ft. front) in all parts of the city, \$200 and up. Easy terms. Some cheaper. All with sewer and water connection. Special prices for large purchases.

Lots fronting on Monument Valley Park, Wood Avenue and west side of Prospect Lake Park.

Apartment House and Hotel Sites adjoining Antlers Hotel, Carnegie Library and corner of Nevada Ave. and Dale St.

Acreage within and adjacent to the city, in the path of the city's development, at special low prices and easy terms.

Springs in Excellent Shape from a Legal Standpoint

The status of the city as to litigation is excellent, according to the 1912 report of City Attorney C. L. McKesson, who declares that only one case was lost during the year, and that there is a good chance of winning that on appeal. His report follows:

City Attorney's Report.
To the Honorable Mayor and City Council:
I beg to submit the following report pertaining to the legal department of the city for the year 1912.

There are four cases pending in the supreme court of the state in which the city is a party, and one other in which it is interested, although not named as a party. These cases are:

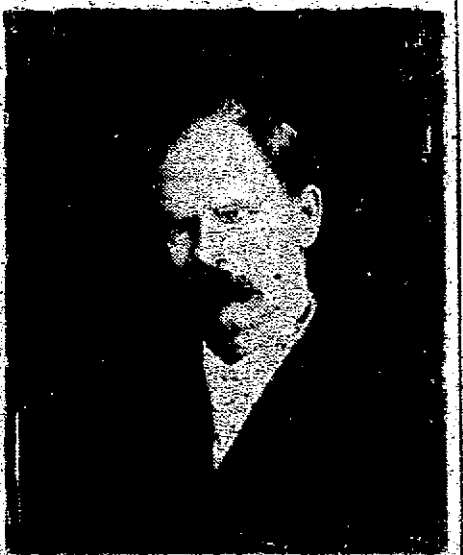
The City of Colorado Springs vs. the Pike's Peak Electric company, and the Colorado Springs Electric company. This case was argued before one division of the supreme court December 18, 1911. No decision has been handed down to date. Every effort has been made to get a decision in this case. If the three judges who heard the case cannot agree on a decision, the case will be referred for hearing before the full bench. The unusually long delay in reporting on this case indicates that the judges cannot agree and cannot agree to disagree. I know of no means by which the city can employ to persuade them to act in this case.

Two Propositions Involved.
This case involves two propositions of great importance to the city. The first is whether the city can compel the Pike's Peak Electric company to furnish sufficient electric energy for a municipal plant at the price paid by the Colorado Electric company, which is about one-half cent per kilowatt hour. The second, and most important question to be settled in this case is, must the city purchase its electric lights exclusively from the Hydro-Electric company, or its assigns, during the life of the Jackson franchise, or until 1923? Both of these propositions were decided against the city by the trial court. If the supreme court affirms the decision of the district court the city cannot establish a municipal lighting plant until after 1923, and until that time it will be compelled to purchase its street lights from the Hydro-Electric company, or its assigns, even if it could purchase such lights from some other person or company at a much cheaper price. I cannot and will not believe, unless forced to do so, that the supreme court will sustain the judgment of the lower court.

Status of Other Cases.
E. G. Ceras vs. City of Colorado Springs is still pending in the supreme court. This is a case in which the city appealed from a judgment against it by the plaintiff for services alleged to have been performed by him in supervising the construction of the city hall. The case ought to be decided in the next year or two.

Prudence J. Zobrist vs. City of Colorado Springs was taken to the supreme court by Mrs. Zobrist, during the past year. Mrs. Zobrist brought suit in the district court to require the council to pay her \$5,000 for damages sustained in paving and improvement district Number One. Extended hearings were

had in the trial court upon the demurrer filed by the city, and the court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the action. The plaintiff took the case to the supreme court on writ of error, and applied for a temporary writ of injunction against the city. The supreme court denied the writ. The plaintiff is still prosecuting the case, but it will be several years before the case is finally determined. In my judgment the city has nothing to fear from this case. If there were any close questions involved in this case, they were all settled favorably to the city by the adoption at the last election of



C. L. MCKESSON, City Attorney.

the constitutional amendment for home rule for cities. This amendment ratifies the charter of Colorado Springs as of the date of its adoption, and the action of the council in exercising the powers granted to it by the charter. This amendment has not only forever settled the disputed points in the Zobrist case, but it has settled many other matters that might have been the basis of litigation against the city.

Damage Suit of E. R. Stark.
The City of Colorado Springs vs. E. R. Stark is a case taken to the supreme court by the city during the past year. Mr. Stark sued the city for \$12,500 damages alleged to have been sustained by him on account of the construction of the subway on East Pike's Peak avenue in front of his property. He secured judgment for \$10,000. The city appealed on the ground, principally, that the railroad company, and not the city, was liable for whatever damage he may have sustained by reason of the construction of the subway. The subway was constructed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company under an ordinance that provided that the railroad company should construct the same at its sole cost. The city contends, as held by several courts, that the damage sustained by owners of property adjoining a subway are a legitimate part of the cost of constructing such subway, and such damages should be paid by the city.

constructing the subway. If the supreme court sustains the city's contention, the Santa Fe railroad will have to pay Mr. Stark and not the city.

Hiner-Starratt Case.
Hiner vs. Starratt is a case in the supreme court in which the city is interested, but not a party. The case was brought by former Police Magistrate L. Hiner, to oust Clyde L. Starratt from the office of police magistrate. The case involves the constitutionality of the charter provisions relating to the appointment of city officers. It was contended by Hiner that the city could not legally change the statutory method of appointing city officers because there was no express grant of such power in the XX amendment to the constitution, providing for charter government in cities. Whatever uncertainty may have attended this contention has been settled by the adoption of the home rule amendment at the last election. By this amendment cities in adopting charters are given clear, unequivocal authority to supersede the state law in the matter of electing and appointing municipal officers. Hence, the Hiner case, which at one time involved questions vitally affecting the most essential provisions of our charter, has ceased to be of any particular moment to the city.

Suits Started Last Year.
The following cases were commenced in the district court during 1912:

Cristina Paul vs. City of Colorado Springs.
This is an action brought by Mrs. Paul against the city for \$5,000 damages for the death of her husband while in the employ of the city at the grave yard. The case is at issue and may be tried at any time. The defense of the city is that Mr. Paul was killed as the result of his own negligence. The evidence at the coroner's inquest showed that Paul had been warned not to work where he was killed, and that he knew the place where he was working was unsafe. When asked by one of the attorneys why he continued to work at this unsafe place he said, "Oh, when a man's time comes to die, he will die anyway. It don't make any difference what he does." In a few minutes after he made this statement, he was killed by a falling beam. It is my opinion that his wife cannot recover against the city under such circumstances.

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City of Colorado Springs vs. City of Colorado.
This is an action brought by the City of Colorado Springs to recover from the city of Colorado the sum of \$5,000 for the use by it of the sewer system of Colorado Springs. The case involves the construction of a sewer line between the two cities in 1907 in relation to the use of the sewer system of Colorado Springs by Colorado City. The case is at issue and may be tried at the next term of court.

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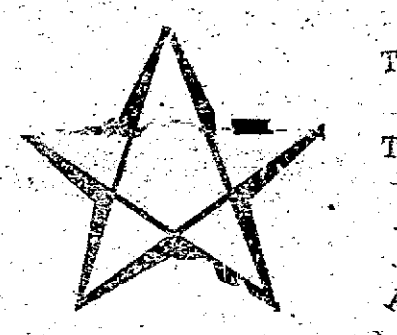
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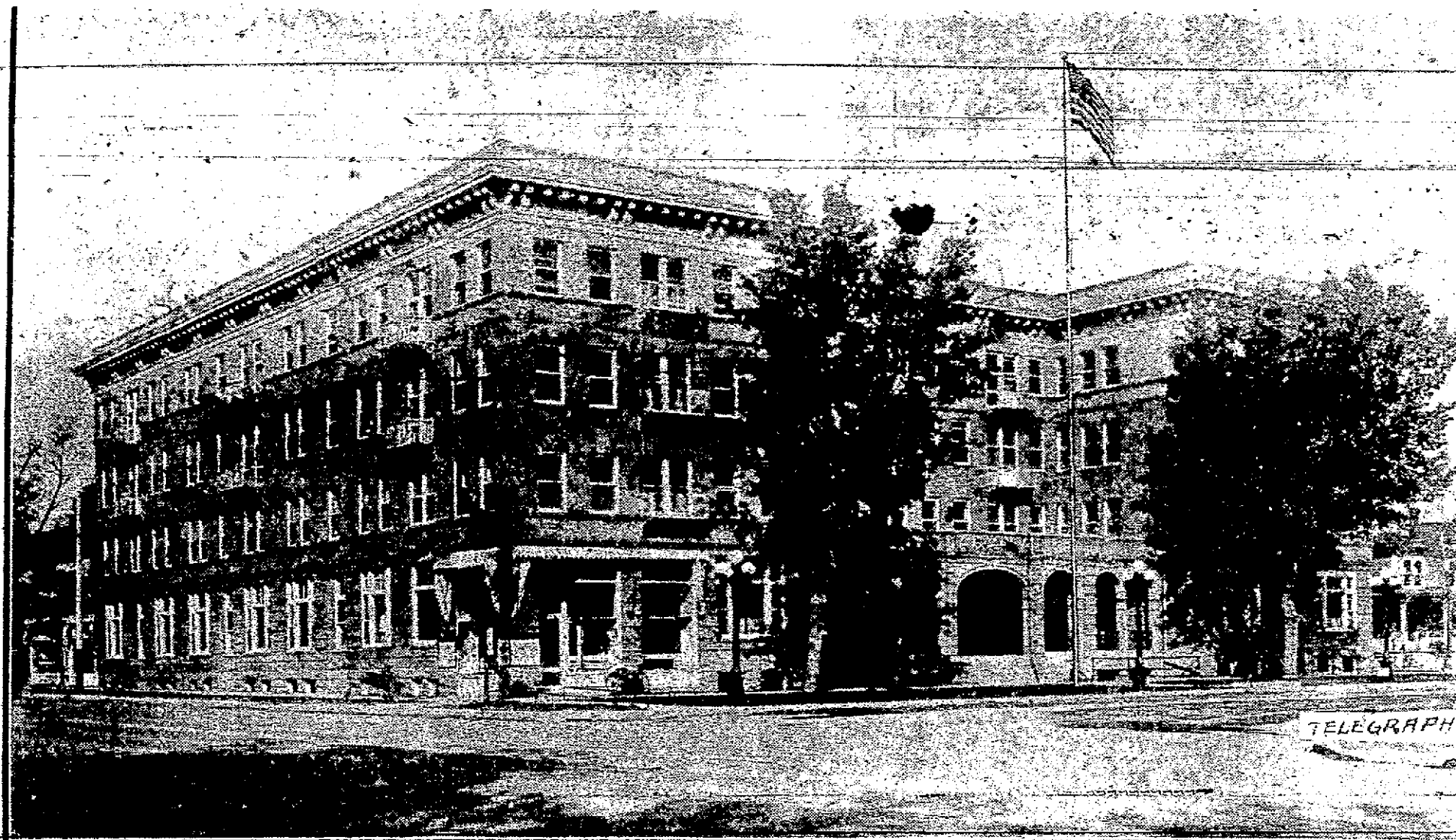
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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

PAGES 1 TO 16

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

PAGES 1 TO 16

Cripple Creek Faces Brightest Year in History

Normal Yield and Remarkable Development Characterize 1912--Gigantic Merger Planned

MINING continues the basis of the state's prosperity. Factories and farms, fruit orchards, all these, much as they may contribute to general commerce, find their first demand from the men who mine the veins of gold and silver, of lead and zinc, copper and other metallic forms which course the Colorado mountains and year after year flow their millions into the channels of trade.

A mining population produces nothing to eat, nothing to wear, yet must be fed and clothed. Incident to the mines and their millions come all the rest in a state which began to attract settlers and lure the capitalist with its wealth of gold and silver, the strength of its mineral deposits. The farms may produce many millions more than the mining contingent can consume, the factories produce a surplus for shipment to the outside world, but over the fact remains that the commercial structure of the state was reared upon the foundation laid by the mines and that from them came all the rest.

A normal year has been the one recently closed, lacking the discovery of new mineral areas, the men of the mines have been centered in the business of best employing the known resources, best extracting the ores of known bodies, and reducing

them to merchantable forms. Closer economy in milling and mining is continually making commercially profitable ore bodies which until yesterday were not to be mined at a profit. New mills are being called for, new systems for handling the ores in the mines, new ideas are being applied to old processes, and so advancement is made.

Every established district in the state has substantial gains to report for 1912. The story of the mines is one of continuous money making. The outside hears little of all this except when some new field has been opened and all the world is rushing toward it. The fact is overlooked that through all the quiet years mines are enriching hundreds with steady increase, that here and there, in this camp and that, poor miners are becoming rich, rich mine owners being made richer, and that opportunities lie all about the men who follow the business of opening mines, building mills, solving the metallurgical problems presented by the many forms of ores which occur in the mountain veins.

Gradually the list of metals to be mined at a profit in the state is being increased by the cooperation of the prospectors, the miners and the scientists. In the early days of the state gold alone could be taken with profit, and only such gold as occurred in a placer or free state. Silver, lead and copper

came in with the application of smelting to the ores carrying gold in quartz; zinc has only in recent years become a commercial product. Today that average mines have been attracting the attention of miners of science metals being demanded by the industries of the world. Today tungsten is being mined in Boulder county, pitchblende ores in Mesa, vanadium is a product of Telluride district, Brookridge, making to the world's demand for the molybdenite carried in many of its veins, and in Gunnison county, strontianite is now being mined on a small scale, with every prospect of its becoming an increasingly important item in its mineral production.

With the close of the year there are noticeable an increased interest in the mines of the state. Many operators long indifferent to the changes offered by the industry have begun to stir themselves in the fixed belief that a new era is opening. Inquiries for mines of merit and a stronger disposition to invest is being manifested on the part of outside capitalists. The fact that the mines continue their steady yield and profit making, indifferent to the fluctuations of trade and business conditions, is appealing to men of money, and a meritorious proposition will receive attention today more readily because of the more general recognition of this truth.

In several of the districts of Colorado a number

of great properties, including the present of the El Paso, are being developed. The El Paso, with its 14,000 acres, running to the farthest depths, is being exploited by several large syndicates, which are prepared to drive long tunnels, put in tramways and lifts, and do all those things which time has proved not only necessary but profitable to do in order that the flow of ores to market may be maintained steadily for many decades.

Prospecting was all but at a standstill in the state for many years, but of late there has been a revival in this particular, and already the effect of it is beginning to show. From here and there returns have been coming promising that the discovery of another of those great fields for energy, a new mining camp, cannot long be delayed. The state has latent resources beyond estimate; that the mineral producing area has been little more than scratched is realized by all familiar with the mining situation. New mines and new mining camps will be coming through the centuries. With more than a billion dollars placed to its credit since the first discovery of gold some 50 years ago, Colorado ranks easily the first mining state in the Union, and it is a position which nature has prepared it to maintain through all the passage of time.

No matter what the figures may show, the year 1912 has been one of great prosperity and general improvement for Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp in America. The advent of improved methods of mining together with the addition of electricity has served to cheapen the cost of operations resulting in added dividends to the owners and operators of mines. The Cripple Creek district, lying in the crater of a huge volcano, is being drained by means of the Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel of the water which has long hindered the operations at depth. The tunnel, completed more than a year ago at a cost of \$600,000, is one of the largest private enterprises of its kind in the world. The water in the very deep shaft of the camp has been receding at the rate of from four to six inches a day and to date it has receded 225 feet. This has permitted the opening up of the hidden treasures

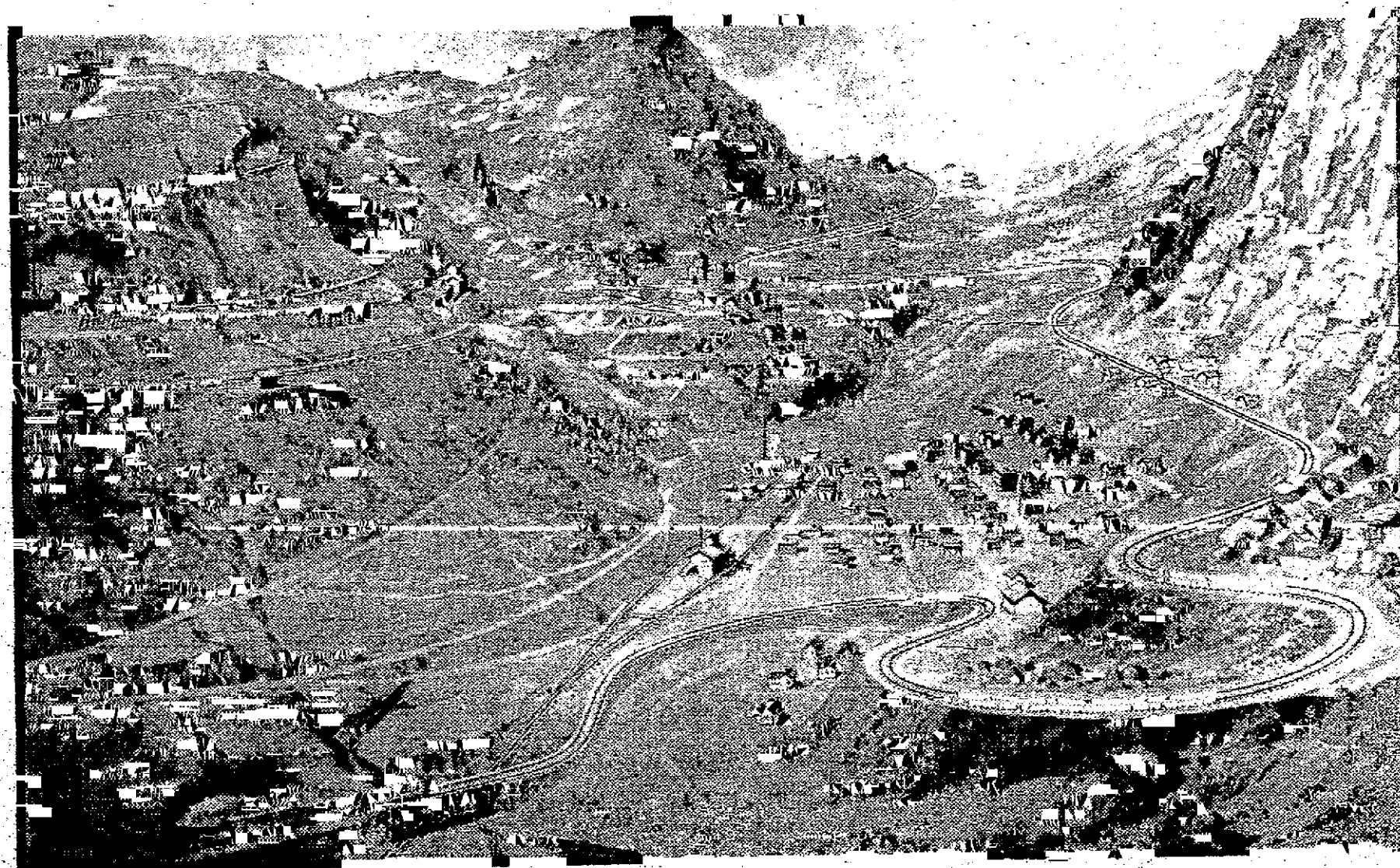
RECORD OF THE YEARS
IN CRIPPLE CREEK

The output of gold from the Cripple Creek district is here shown year by year:	
1891	200,000
1892	573,310
1893	2,010,400
1894	3,256,000
1895	4,100,000
1896	5,770,000
1897	12,000,000
1898	16,000,000
1899	21,000,000
1900	22,500,000
1901	24,985,990
1902	24,598,111
1903	17,620,107
1904	21,414,080
1905	22,307,352
1906	16,268,291
1907	18,148,152
1908	16,230,525
1909	16,850,113
1910	15,892,819
1911	15,622,436
1912	14,008,741
Total	\$310,354,227

which have for years been drowned and out of reach of the gold miner.

Not only has the mining of the rich veins below the level of the old water line permitted the production of high grade ores to increase but the construction and operation of specially-adapted metallurgical for treating ores running \$2 to the ton, have served to improve conditions as well as add to the general prosperity of the district while permitting large dividends for mine and mill owners.

There are two chief factors to permit the general improvement here and they are: The mining at depth, permissible since the drainage of the district through the Roosevelt tunnel, and second, the addition of local mills



SKETCH SHOWING THE CRIPPLE CREEK CREEK SHORT LINE ENTERING THAT DISTRICT.

for the treatment of the low grades of ores which could not profitably be shipped to Colorado City for reduction in the large mills of that place.

Dividends Break Records.

The admitted dividends paid to owners of stock in Cripple Creek companies amounted to \$2,492,548.53, while the number of tons produced were 350,453, being an increase over the previous year, and the gross bullion value was \$14,356,741. The amount of dividends is the largest ever paid in a year by Cripple Creek companies, save the year previous, which had the dividend figure run high because of a special distribution of \$1,000,000 made by the Golden Cycle company through the accumulation of extra profits.

Sensational, indeed, have been the discoveries made at depth in the mines of this district. Some of the richest ore ever produced is now being shipped to the smelters and mills of the valley for treatment and it is coming from the rich veins opened 1,400 and

1,500 feet below the surface. As an example of this it may be stated that the richest ore ever shipped from the Portland mine is now being shipped to the El Paso mine, which is being mined on the 1,500 foot level in the main vein, which is said to be 900 feet long and 20 feet wide. Ore running as high as 60 ounces of \$1.20 a ton, has been shipped from there. In the Cresson mine on Beacon hill, the 100th level, which is 1,000 feet deep, there is said to be over \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight which will result in a profit of \$600,000 to the company. It will require a year to remove this ore.

The west end of the camp has come to the front because of the exceptional ore discoveries which have been made on Beacon hill. The El Paso mine has undergone a partial development during the last year and there have been several bodies of ore opened up in this mine. It is said the El Paso has made ore in sight to permit the present production for the next year and a half and every day brings forth a new strike. This will undoubtedly be the largest mine in the camp if the discoveries continue to be made as they have been during the last 12 months.

The estate of this company embraces nearly 100 acres of the choicest mineral land in the county.

Hardly Scratched.

It has hardly been scratched, as the miner would say, and from the development so far it is indicated that the mine holds a treasure fortune for its owners. To aid in the work of opening up this mine a new and deep shaft has been opened in the east end of the estate which will permit the working of the mine at a greatly reduced cost and at the same time permit the opening of the large ore bodies which to date have just been touched. To double the present production from the El Paso a powerful hoist was put on this new shaft which is known as the Nichols shaft, named after the superintendent of the property, and a large ore house was erected at that place. The present profits of this company average \$50,000 a month, although the El Paso has undertaken a great deal of development work each month which has been costly and very fruitful. The

ore bodies in the El Paso mine have been measured up and upon the report made by the expert, Engineer T. H. Countryman to the stockholders, it will be decided whether it would be profitable to build a large low grade mill for the treatment of these ores. There is every reason to believe that another year will see work on a 300-ton unit for the El Paso started. If a mill is built, it will be patterned after the Portland, which has proved a wonderful success in the handling of the lower grades of ore.

Burr's Activity.

The activity of President A. L. Burr of the El Paso, and his connection with the international banking firm of Joseph Walker & Sons, New York City, have placed Cripple Creek de-

cidedly on the map of European and eastern investors. The sale of 400,000 shares of El Paso stock to New York and foreign capitalists, the change in the par value of that stock from \$1.00 to \$5 and its consequent activity and advance, are now history.

The proposed merger of Cripple Creek properties, variously estimated as involving \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000, has El Paso as a nucleus. Joseph Walker, Jr., presumably acting for Burr, already has an option on practically every share of stock in the Golden Cycle Mining company, and other big bonanza mines are rumored to be in the deal. Whether the Cripple Creek railroads are included is a matter of speculation, conflicting reports being current. At any rate, a mine merger

which will have a tremendous influence for good on the entire district seems likely.

Adjoining the El Paso is the Henry Adney estate, owned by a company made up of Chicago and Cleveland capitalists, who have made money from the very start since they were fortunate in the opening up of several large ore bodies. This company is now developing its ground. That it will have a large profit statement for the year is

the belief. The Mary McKinney company, since mining its main vein, since the old water level has made its dividend every 10 days. In addition to the ore the ore has been found to be richer and of larger quantity than in the other levels.

The El Paso, like the McKinney, has been making its main vein at a depth of 1,000 feet of the last year, obtaining the

Continued on Next Page

CRIPPLE CREEK MAKES

SPLENDID YEAR'S RECORD

Drainage Tunnel Permitting Work to Be Resumed at
Depth and New Ore Bodies RevealedTHE STORY OF THE YEAR IN CRIPPLE
CREEK AS TOLD FROM MONTH TO MONTH

Month	Production	Dividends
January	1,200,000	\$1,200,000
February	1,300,000	\$1,300,000
March	1,400,000	\$1,400,000
April	1,500,000	\$1,500,000
May	1,600,000	\$1,600,000
June	1,700,000	\$1,700,000
July	1,800,000	\$1,800,000
August	1,900,000	\$1,900,000
September	2,000,000	\$2,000,000
October	2,100,000	\$2,100,000
November	2,200,000	\$2,200,000
December	2,300,000	\$2,300,000
Totals	20,000,000	\$20,000,000

DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1912 BY CRIPPLE CREEK COMPANIES.

Auraria G. M. Co.	\$14,359.50
Auraria G. M. Co. and other owners Forest Gulch	35,999.00
Cresson Cons. G. M. & M. Co. (est.)	500,000.00
Elkton Cons. G. M. & M. Co.	112,500.00
El Paso Cons. G. M. Co.	124,500.00
Golden Cycle Mining Company	240,000.00
Gold King Mining Co.	15,000.00
Granite Gold Mining Co.	14,500.00
Gold Dollar Cons. G. M. Co.	11,500.00
Gold Sovereign M. & T. Co.	4,000.00
Jerry Johnson Mining Co.	24,978.52
Little Bessie G. M. Co.	18,222.04
Maggie G. M. Co.	9,000.00
Mary McKinney M. Co.	78,353.22
Portland Gold Mining Co.	240,000.00
Vindicator Cons. G. M. Co.	180,000.00
Stratton's C. M. & D. Co.	25,000.00
Stratton G. M. Co. (est.)	150,000.00
Stratton's Independence, Ltd.	20,000.00
Leaders' Profit (est.)	\$2,492,548.53
Total	\$2,492,548.53
Dividends prior to 1912	\$36,825,036.00

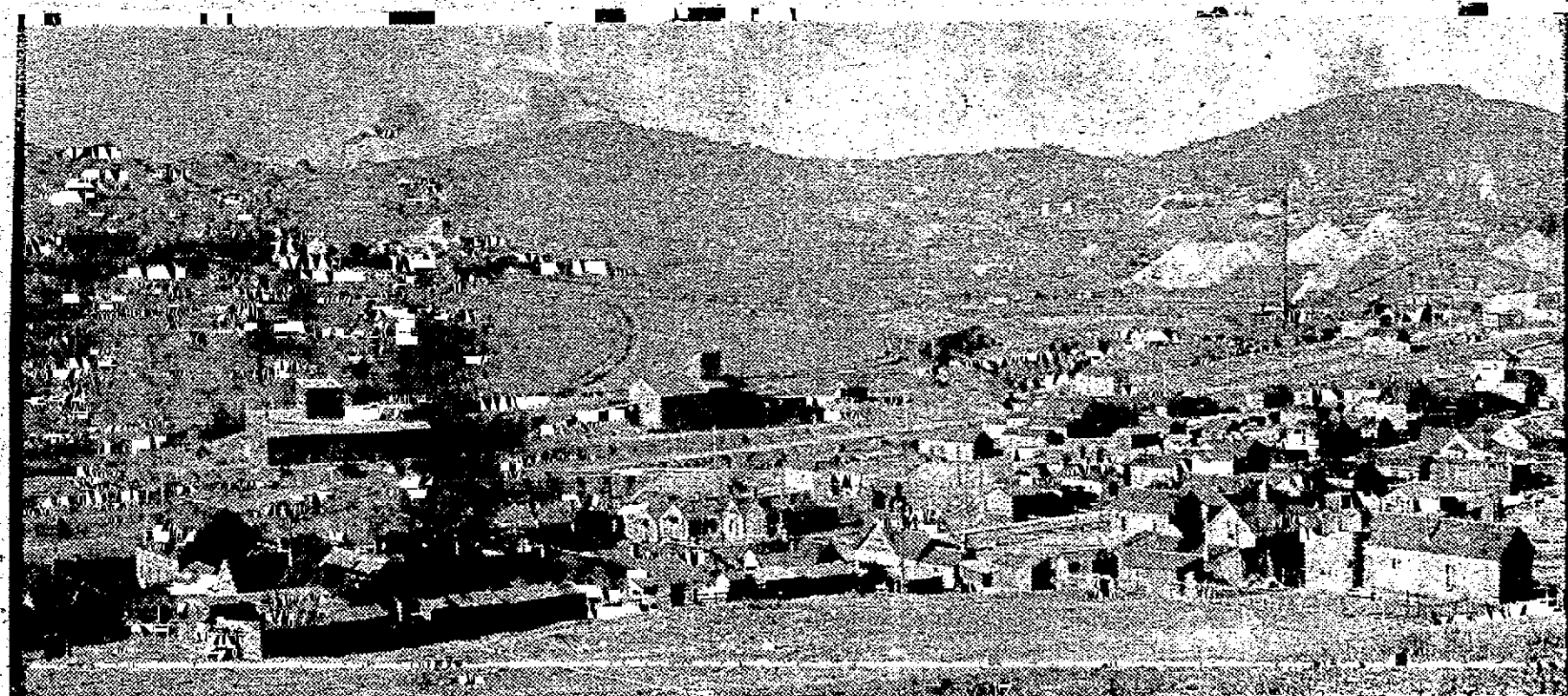
DISTRIBUTION OF ORE TO MILLS.

LOCAL PLANTS.

Plant	Tons	Gross Value
Portland (Victor)	173,079	\$548,947
Stratton's Independence	117,429	356,739
Colburn Alex	16,445	55,527
Kavanagh (Jo De)	14,450	43,060
Wild Horse	12,200	42,890
Gaylord (Dante)	6,400	21,180
Isabella	5,750	9,325
Blue Flag	4,700	18,559
Total	350,453	\$1,086,183

OUTSIDE PLANTS.

Plant	Tons	Value
Golden Cycle	381,450	\$7,468,100
Portland (Colorado City)	119,169	2,617,518
Smelters	48,379	2,898,938
Local plants	350,453	1,086,183
Total	879,451	\$14,356,741
Deduction for concentrates retailed		2,000,000
Actual production		\$14,006,741
Average value of all ore treated		\$16.00



GOLDFIELD, INDEPENDENCE, ALTMAN (THE HIGHEST INCORPORATED TOWN IN THE WORLD) AND SOUTH SLOPE OF BULL HILL, IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

Cripple Creek Faces Brightest Year in History

Continued from preceding page.

bulk of its production, the Cripple Creek district has a total of 11,000 tons a month. The El Oro mine has a total of 11,000 tons a month. The El Oro mine has a total of 11,000 tons a month. The El Oro mine has a total of 11,000 tons a month.

The El Oro Mining and Milling company is a new concern, of which Robert Mullen, an old-timer here, is president and general manager. It acquired control of the Keener estate in El Oro, and within the last few weeks some very rich ore was discovered.

The Apex mine has had a fairly good year. The Cripple Creek district is a very rich one. The Cripple Creek district is a very rich one. The Cripple Creek district is a very rich one.

The outlook for a bright year for the Cripple Creek district is good because of the fact that it will soon be possible to work the twelfth level of the Gold King mine, where some good ore has been discovered in the main vein and once the company works this vein, its profits will increase making it possible to pay two dividends in 1913 instead of one as in 1911 and 1912.

That the Stratton's Independence, Ltd., owned by the English company, operated under the management of Philip Argall and Sons, will continue one of the large producers of the district is the prediction because of the new ore bodies which have been opened by leasers. Suffice to say this company paid a dividend at the rate of 30 per cent a share last year. The profits were

partially derived through the operation of the mill, which handles dump ore. The Stratton's Independence mill has a capacity of about 11,000 tons a month.

The Great Portland.

The Portland is proving itself one of the great mines of the country. Some wonderfully rich rock is being shipped from this property taken chiefly from the deepest levels of the mine.

The Victor mill of the Portland company is the largest local plant and is located in the neighborhood of 15,000 tons a month, being more than 500 tons a day. The average grade of the ore put through that mill is \$436. The Portland secret process is a great success and will no doubt be copied in other mills to be erected soon by the El Oro and El Paso.

The Golden Cycle mine is shipping about 8,000 tons of good ore every month and from the work which has been done to this time it will be able to keep this rate of production up for years to come as every new crosscut opens more ore. This is the reason why the Golden Cycle is declared to be the third richest gold mine in the United States.

The Victor mine has found high grade ore in the deeper levels which have been opened recently. This company is paying regular dividends and has plenty of money in the treasury to declare an extra distribution. It is operated by the company which has the main shaft as well as leasers who have all of the outside property.

The Victor mine, on the east slope of Bull hill, is the one property to "come back." It is said that a new and very

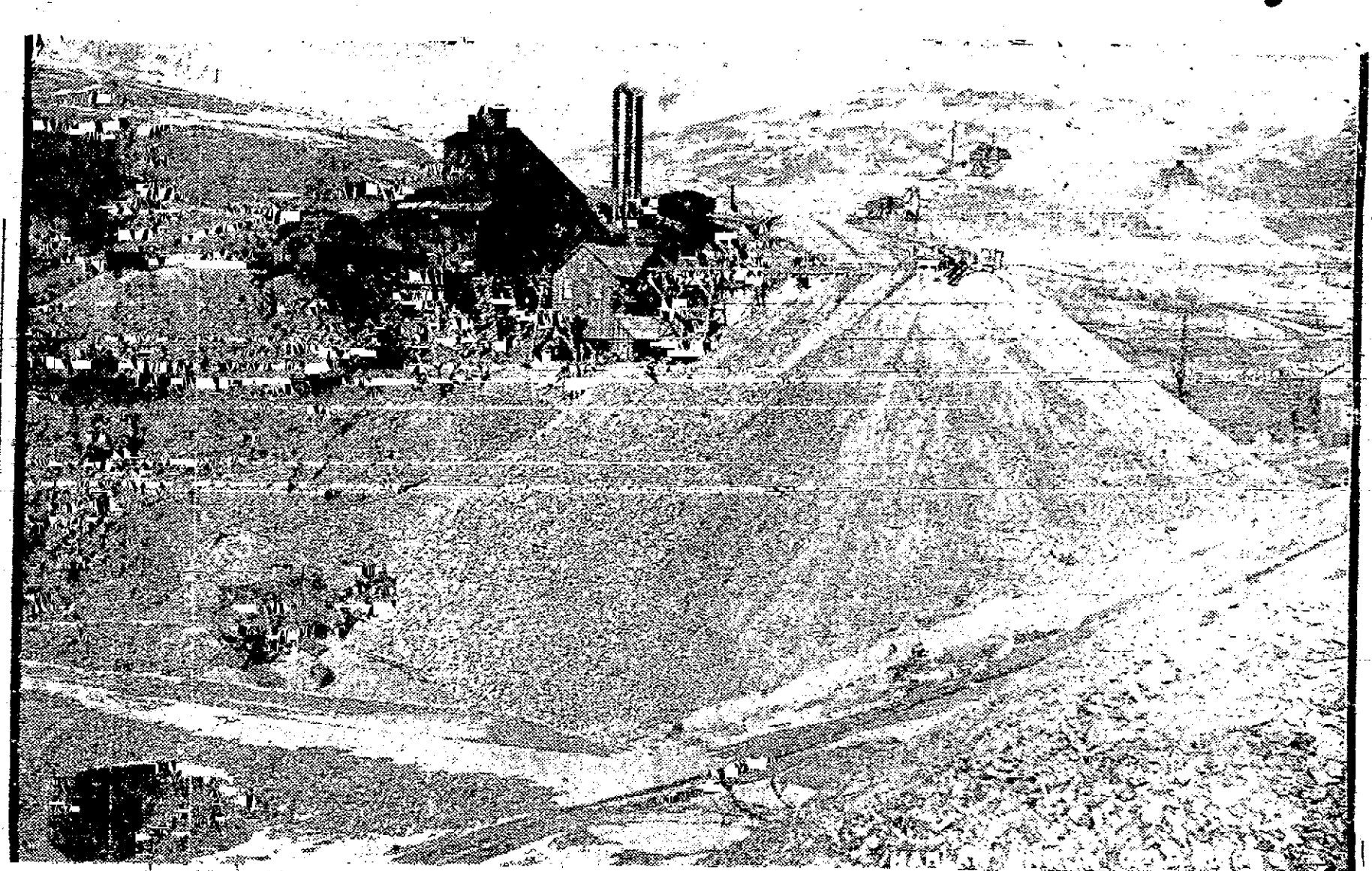
rich vein has been opened in this property which may prove a parallel shoot to the original Victor ore body which made a million for the first owners. It is operated by leasers.

The Isabella in 1912 shipped more ore, in tons, than ever before in its history. And this ore did not necessarily come from new depths, but from the old workings where leasers have been allowed to work. The production from this mine for the month of December was 55 cars of milling grade ore. Several leasers working in this property have been made rich through their activities in the last year.

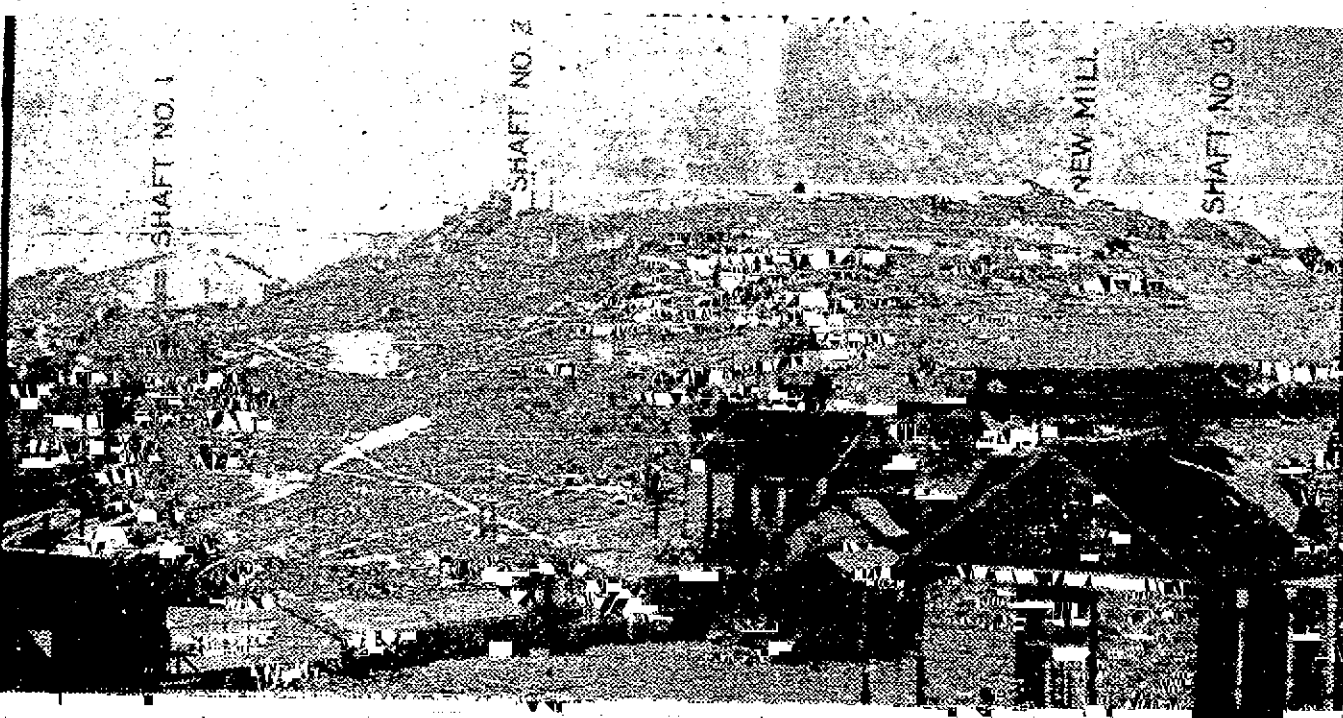
Stratton Properties.

Of the Stratton estate properties producing mention may be made of the American-Eagle, Block 239, where some high grade ore was mined in 1912, Abe Lincoln, operated by the Hahnwald Brothers of Avon, Colo., Six Points and Lucky Joe. Ironclad Hill is holding its own with regular ore shipments being made from the Forest Queen, Jerry Johnson and W. P. H., all of which are shipping a good grade of ore.

The mining industry here is in a special good state of health as is the milling business. There appears to be a greater interest in this camp today than in years as is evidenced through the fact that every mail carries many inquiries about the district. The success of the Roosevelt tunnel has been proved often and it has likewise been proved that the ore bodies go to depth. The investor has come to appreciate that the Cripple Creek district has a very good ore market which is in Colorado Springs, where is located the large reduction works, and the transportation facilities have not been equaled



GOLD KING MINE, DISCOVERED BY THE LATE BOB WOMACK, AND THE FIRST MINE IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT. IT IS STILL PRODUCING, AND IS CONTROLLED BY E. W. GIDDINGS AND WILLIAM LENNOX OF THIS CITY.



PORTLAND MINE, SHOWING RELATIVE POSITION OF SHAFTS AND NEW MILL.

anywhere in the world.

The population of the district is nothing its own and may be said to be increasing because of the many newcomers who are taking the places of those in the mines.

There is a movement now on foot among the mine owners to start work on a fourth deep drainage tunnel which will be 500 feet deeper than the present deepest tunnel. It is proposed under plans submitted by Engineer T. R. Countryman that the tunnel be constructed for drainage purposes only, whereas the present bore was constructed with the view of transporting waste rock from the deeper mines. If the fourth tunnel is started immediately it means that when the time comes for deep operations the water will have drained through the new tunnel. It will not be necessary to rush the work because of the fact that the intermediate shaft will not be necessary.

Likewise there is also a movement

started to develop Mineral hill, which lies just to the north of Cripple Creek and which has not been opened from a scientific standpoint to determine if the veins contained in it are mineralized. It is proposed that the owners of claims in the Mineral hill section put their property in a pot and take half the stock of a company which will have for its purpose the sinking of a deep shaft in Mineral hill. In this way it is expected that the case will be parallel to the Fryer hill case in Leadville.

There is every reason to believe that the year of 1913 will see work started on a new tunnel as well as the development of Mineral hill started.

The new year will undoubtedly see the large mines of the west end of the camp brought into one company and further operations at great depth will be undertaken on a large plan. The Cripple Creek district is full of bright prospects for the new year and there would be a greater amount of activity than in the year past.

CHINESE SIGNBOARDS

Poetic Gems to Attract Business to Shops in Peking

From the London Globe.

W. Simpson in "Meeting the Sun" writes: "I saw in Peking a list of signboards, and a few samples of them will illustrate their general character: 'Shop of Heaven Sent Luck,' 'Shop of Celestial Principles,' 'The Nine Felicities Prolonged,' 'Mutton Shop of Morning Twilight,' 'The Ten Virtues All Complete,' 'Flowers Rise to the Milky Way.'"

"In these signs we can see that the Chinese can combine the soul of a poet with the pocket of a shopman. Contrasted such efforts with 'The Noted Kelpie House' of the London streets, and one must feel that we are utter

barbarians. Carlsie quotes a Chinese signboard, 'No Cheating Here,' but I could not find anything like it in the list. 'Good and Just According to Heaven' ought to satisfy the ideal notions of the author of 'Sartor Resartus.'"

"The Honest Pen Shop of Li' implies that other penshops are not honest. The 'Steel Shop of the Pockmarked Wang' suggests that any peculiarity of a shopman may be used to impress the memory of customers. Snub noses, squint eyes, lame legs, and hump backs might all be used in this way."

"A charcoal shop calls itself the 'Fountain of Beauty' and a place for the sale of coal indulges in the title of 'Heavenly Embroidery.' An oil and wine establishment is the 'Neighborhood of Chief Beauty,' a description and realization of which it is hard to conceive anywhere in Peking. 'The Thrice Righteous' one would scarcely expect from an opium shop."

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association

OFFICERS

President.....Frank F. Castello
Second Vice-President.....A. G. Sharp
Secretary and Treasurer.....W. R. Kinney
First Vice-President.....J. A. Hayes
Third Vice President.....J. A. Connell
Mgr. Registry Dept.....Chas. D. Hopkins

COMMITTEES.

The President is ex-officio member and chairman of all committees.

GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

A. D. Aitken, 1913; J. A. Hayes, 1912; F. F. Castello, 1912; J. T. Hawkins, 1914; J. E. Cox, 1913; H. McMillan, Sr., 1914; E. M. De La Vergne, 1914; A. G. Sharp, 1913; C. H. Dudley, 1914; H. A. Young, 1912.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. F. Castello, J. A. Hayes, A. G. Sharp.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

F. H. Gay, E. P. Shove, C. C. Hemming, C. D. Welmer, E. F. Webster.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

A. D. Aitken, H. H. Mitchell, Edmund Allen, W. W. Price, J. H. Avery, J. W. Wright, H. A. Young.

LISTING COMMITTEE.

S. S. Bernard, A. E. Hart, Herbert Gardner, N. Leipheimer, T. W. Gauss, Henry Sachs, Daniel Thatchen.

Increasing interest in Cripple Creek as a result of the success of the Roosevelt deep drainage tunnel, the development of cheap milling processes and other factors is reflected in a stronger tone and growing activity on the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange, since the discovery of the district the principal exchange handling Cripple Creek securities. In the 19 years since its organization in May, 1894, more than one billion shares of Cripple Creek stocks, representing a cash value of over \$150,000,000, have been handled on the floor of the exchange, and by its consistent policy during that entire period the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has become recognized as one of the strongest and most conservative exchanges in the country.

Every stock listed on the exchange is first passed upon by the listing committee and the attorneys for the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association. Titles, development, location of properties, future prospects and management are carefully examined. Every stock must be registered with a responsible bank or trust company. In addition, every listed company is required to file with the exchange January 1 and July 1, in each year, a sworn statement showing the condition of the company in detail. These statements are published in convenient form for ready reference, either by the exchange or by individual brokers, and copies can always be obtained without charge, by the investor. With such safeguards the investor feels sure that the stock which he buys represents actual value.

The same conservative policy which characterizes the work of the listing committee, marks the management of the association in all of its policy. It is this conservatism which has placed it on the high plane which it now occupies.

There is no institution in the land that handles the character of business the Colorado Springs Mining exchange does that throws around investors so many safeguards. From its incorporation, bankers and business men have held the control of the association, and in the by-laws were embodied more rigid rules than had ever been attempted before by any similar organization. All candidates for membership must not only be approved by the governing committee, but must deposit a bond in the sum of \$5,000 to guarantee faithful performance of contracts. This gives stability.

A complete record of all sales is kept, including the name of the selling and buying broker, thereby preventing the broker from taking advantage of his client for overcharging for stock or in the way of commissions. This record is open to all investors in order that every transaction can be promptly checked. Applications to list mines, including prospects, are passed upon by the listing committee, who consider the location of the property, titles, character of the management, in addition to its physical condition. Abstracts of title must be furnished with each application which is submitted to the attorneys for the exchange, who must report that the titles are satisfactory before the property can be listed. Clearing house methods, in the main original with the local association, are of the best and have generally been adopted by other exchanges. Many of the local rules have been taken verbatim by exchanges throughout the country.

Engineer Countryman Tells of Roosevelt Drainage Tunnel; Explains Plans for Still Deeper Bore.

Mining Engineer, Designer of Roosevelt Tunnel and Consulting Engineer
Cripple Creek Deep Drainage and Tunnel Company.

A large, complex industrial machine, possibly a steam engine or a pump, featuring two large circular openings on the front. The machine is mounted on a sturdy metal frame with various pipes, valves, and mechanical components. The overall appearance is that of a heavy-duty piece of early 20th-century industrial equipment.

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NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE ARCHIVES

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

VIEW OF THE ROOSEVELT DEEP DRAINAGE TUNNEL SHOWING THE FLOW OF WATER ESCAPING THE MEASURING WEIR AT THE PORTAL. THE FLOW NOW IS ABOUT 8,500 GALLONS A MINUTE

Great Portland Passes Nine-Million-Dollar Mark in Dividends

The great Portland mine at Victor, aided by the earnings of its two mills, last year passed the nine-million dollar mark in dividends. It paid \$240,000 in dividends during 1912, making the enormous total of \$9,157,980, a record equaled by few mining companies in the world. In his annual report, President Frank G. Peck states that the directors hope to reach the point where the earnings of the low grade mill at Victor alone will be sufficient to pay dividends, leaving the mine earnings for treasury surplus. The bonanza mine has produced nearly \$35,000,000 since it was discovered in 1894.

The officers of the company are: Frank G. Peck, president; Dr. D. H. Rice, vice president, and Thomas F. Burns, secretary-treasurer. These three, together with Irving Howbert and Ira Harris, make up the board of directors.

The net earnings of the company for the year 1912 were \$335,509.84, from which dividends to the total of \$240,000 were paid, the remainder was added to cash in the bank, which now totals \$198,253.77.

The low-grade ore at Victor made a net profit of \$203,113.57 during the year and the expectation of the management is that in the future the profits from this mill, which treats dump rock, will pay the regular dividends, leaving the profits from the mine and Colorado Springs mill to be added to surplus account.

About March 1 the company will commence sinking No. 2 shaft from the sixteenth to the seventeenth level to develop the immense ore bodies opened last year on the sixteenth, and Mr. Peck predicts that the drainage will be rapid enough to permit of the opening of six new levels as fast as the work can be accomplished. From the bottom of the sixteenth level the company has 600 feet of new ground before reaching the tunnel level.

New Tunnel Propositions.

As to the proposed new drainage tunnel, President Peck's report says: "The mine owners of the Cripple Creek district have had several conferences concerning two proposals to drive a new drainage tunnel—one proposal being for a tunnel at a depth of about 600 feet and the other for a tunnel at a depth of about 700 feet below the Roosevelt tunnel. Your directors are not ready to commit your company to either proposition. We believe a consideration of this question to be premature before the Roosevelt tunnel has drained at least one-half the area to be benefited by it."

—The installation of a complete chlor-

ination plant to replace the cyanide plant at the Colorado Springs mill and the tremendous success of the Victor low-grade ore mill were two of the most important features of the company's work in 1912. Another interesting feature was the big ore strike on the sixteenth level, to which the No. 2 shaft was sunk last summer. The vein is from 8 to 24 feet wide and has been stopped for a distance of 325 feet without any signs of diminishing at either end. The vein is much greater than on the fifteenth level and shows signs of increasing with additional depth. Regarding this ore body, Mr. Peck says: "The upper workings of our property have been mined for a great many years and though we are still continuing to mine high-grade ore above the lower workings, yet the tonnage to be secured from the same is not to be compared with the vast tonnage that should be opened up in conducting deeper mine operations."

The report of Thomas F. Burns, secretary and treasurer, was also read and in addition a statement of the company's development since 1894 is included in the printed report to stockholders. This statement shows that the mine has produced a total tonnage of 1,135,625,888, having a gross value of \$33,276,730.79, and that including the rock handled by the Victor mill these totals are increased to 1,536,184,588 tons with a gross value of \$74,341,897.35. The total dividends paid to January 1, 1913, amounted to \$9,157,980.

President Peck's report in full follows:

Peck's Report.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 3, 1913.
To the Stockholders of the Portland Gold Mining Company:
The business of your company during



FRANK G. PECK
President Portland Gold Mining Company.

the past year has been very satisfactory. We have reconstructed the Colorado Springs mill, have enlarged the capacity of the Victor mill, have sunk our No. 2 three-compartment shaft an additional depth of 100 feet, and have constructed a working station there and have opened one large body of ore in this level. We have also earned \$35,509.84 above the amount necessary to pay dividends.

A considerable portion of our surplus earnings during the last few years has been devoted to the increase of the capacity and the reduction of operating costs of our mills and to the development of our mines rather than to the upbuilding of a cash reserve, but I think that a consideration of the situation will show a most satisfactory reason for this policy. Many mining companies have come to a disastrous end through paying too little attention to the future when prosperous. Some years ago your directors decided to avoid such a mistake, if possible, and have since followed a consistent policy to that end. The Portland properties,

like most other mines, had a tonnage of low grade ore many times greater than of the higher grades. It was apparent that if this low grade ore could be treated at a profit of more than a dollar a ton the financial stability of the company would be assured for many years after the bodies of high grade ore were exhausted. It was a comparatively new and untrodden path that was to be followed if low grade telluride ores were to be treated at a profit; but the effort was made and has proved successful. After an expenditure of about a half million dollars in the preliminary investigation, for experiments and for construction of the Victor mill, we have a plant in operation, treating daily 600 tons of low grade ore of the average value of about \$3.15 per ton, from which a net profit is being made of about \$1.17 per ton. Your directors are working with the view of gradually increasing the earning capacity of the Victor mill to a point where the present dividends will be assured from its earnings alone. This plant treats only a grade that was formerly valueless to us and was thrown into our dumps as waste. The profits of the mine and the Colorado Springs mill can then be used to build up our reserve to an amount sufficient to take care of the company's interests in case of an emergency.

Changes at Springs Mill.

In the last few years there has been a great advance in the methods of treating ore, and mills erected 10 years ago are now out of date. The Portland mill at Colorado Springs, having been in operation 12 years or more, was in that class. Your directors realized some time ago that unless changed and brought up to date, this plant would not continue to successfully compete for custom ore with modern mills. The output of high grade ore from the Portland mine is equal to only about one-third of the capacity of the Colorado Springs mill, which has a daily capacity of about 400 tons. The purchase and treatment of sufficient custom ore to enable us to operate this mill at its full capacity results in a great reduction of the average cost per ton of the treatment of ores therein. In order, therefore, to compete successfully for custom ore, it was necessary to make the changes required to bring it up to date. The only alternative was the abandonment of the mill itself in which we had an investment of about three-quarters of a million dollars. Of course, the abandonment of a plant that had been such a profitable asset of your company, was not to be thought of, consequently the reconstruction of the plant was decided upon and pushed to a conclusion during the year. The reconstructed plant is now in successful operation.



THOMAS F. BURNS
Secretary-Treasurer Portland Gold Mining Company.

The directors regretted that the large expenditure for this change became necessary so soon after that of the construction of the low grade mill, but good business principles dictated that we should not hesitate to use a portion of our surplus for this purpose.

During the past year, in addition to the usual expense of the very considerable amount of development work done at the mine, there has been a large expenditure in connection with the sinking of the large three-compartment No. 2 shaft to the sixteenth level, and in the cutting of the station at that point, running the drift to the vein, opening it up and getting it ready for an economical production. The cost of all of this was charged to operating expense, which reduced our net earnings to that extent.

I am merely enumerating the principal expenditures of the past year, which are incidental to the carrying out of the established policy of the board to insure the future successful operation of the property.

The mine is in first-class condition and the future for deep mining looks extremely promising as the indications on the new sixteenth level and the increased size of the ore body there opened up lead us to believe we are just on top of a magnificent enlargement of an ore body which will compare favorably with some of the large ore bodies that we have mined in the past.

The development work during the past year in the old levels of the mine has resulted in the opening up of some high grade ore. It has not resulted in the discovery of any new ore bodies, but on the whole has been satisfactory. During the fore part of the year the fifteenth level, which had been under water since July 1, 1909, was cleaned up and put in condition for general mining operations, allowing us on June 1 to start sinking our No. 2 shaft to open up the sixteenth level. On this new level a suitable station was opened from which a cross-cut was driven to the level of the first ore body, which was on the level of the greatest extent of the ore body. This is now opened up a distance of 325 feet on the vein and varies in width from about five to 25 feet. Two tunnels of 35 feet have been prepared for stopping and the remainder will be finished in a short time; then we can continue drifting in each direction on this ore shoot until its limits have been reached. Up to the present time this ore body has proved to be about twice the average width and considerably longer than on the level above. The indications on this level are that this ore shoot will be a much more valuable asset to this company than heretofore anticipated. As soon as the present preparations for stopping are finished, we will immediately start to open up the other known ore bodies on this level and the good production of high grade ore will be secured for our Colorado Springs mill.

The opening up of a new level is always expensive until all the work necessary to start stopping has been completed, after which the greatest economy is secured in the mining of the ore. About the first of March we intend to start sinking the No. 2 shaft to the seventeenth level where we expect to open up the present known ore bodies. The upper workings of our property have been mined for a great many years and the high grade ore is still continuing to be exhausted. It is therefore, looking to mine high grade ore above the lower workings, yet the tonnage to be secured from same is not to be compared with the vast tonnage that should be opened up in conducting deeper mine operations. Therefore, you directors intend to sink our No. 2 shafts and open up new levels as rapidly as possible. The deep drainage drain, in the course of time, should reach the ore at a further depth of 600 feet below the present lowest workings of the mine and we believe this drainage will take place as rapidly as we can develop new levels.

Colorado Springs Mill.

At the beginning of the year, the manager of the milling department was instructed to proceed as rapidly as possible in fitting the reconstruction of the chlorination mill at Colorado Springs into an up-to-date cyanide mill for the treatment of our high grade ores. This work was pushed as rapidly as conditions would allow. It took several months longer than anticipated to complete the change and to get the mill running on a satisfactory operating basis. While this reconstruction was going on, the mill had to treat its normal tonnage in order to take care of the daily shipments received. For several months, therefore, it was necessary to process the ore by two different processes at the same time, which seriously interfered with the securing of the proper adjustments as quickly as desired. However, our troubles are over and the final adjustments were completed about November 15, and the results accomplished since that time have proven the advisability of making the change.

After a good deal of investigation of the practice of using filters of various types, both vacuum and pressure, decided to install the Merrill pressure filter, 500 tons daily, each having a capacity of 500 tons daily, were bought and installed, and they have demonstrated their value in contributing their part in reducing the operating cost in the cyanide treatment of ore.

Victor Mill.

The Victor mill has continued to

demonstrate its success in the handling of low grade ore. Its capacity has been increased from 12,285 tons treated in December, 1911, to 14,791 tons treated during the month of December, 1912. We found, while treating the increased tonnage at the beginning of the year, that larger profits could be made by increasing our concentrating department. To this end an additional building was constructed in which 17 concentrating tanks were placed. In addition, four Pachuka tanks, one Dorr thickener and two classifiers were installed. The heavy cost of these rearrangements necessary to treat the additional tonnage was charged to the operating account. All the improvements made from time to time in this mill have resulted in an increased tonnage capacity and a material increase in profits. The mill was originally constructed to treat 300 tons per day but is now capable of treating 600 tons per day.

The gross tonnage treated for the year was 173,851 of a gross value of \$347,424, upon which a net profit at the mill was made of \$203,113.57. The average value per ton of the ore treated was \$3.15 and the average profit per ton was \$1.17.

The building of the Victor mill for the treatment of low grade ores has proved a very wise investment. The profits earned by this mill for the two years of 1911 and 1912 were 90 per cent of its entire cost, and the mill has only started on the vast tonnage of low grade ore available for treatment.

The Roosevelt Tunnel.

The drive of the Cripple Creek Deep Drainage tunnel a distance of 16,557 feet, cutting several water courses, has proved to be a great boon to the Cripple Creek mining district. The large volume of water which is steadily flowing through the tunnel, which flow has continued for more than two years, has secured a permanent drainage has been secured. The water level in your property has been lowered 207 feet as the result of this drainage.

The mine owners of the Cripple Creek district have had several conferences concerning two proposals to drive a new drainage tunnel—one proposal being a tunnel at a depth of

about 600 feet, and the other for one mile to the south of the Roosevelt tunnel. Your directors are not yet ready to commit your company to either proposition. We believe a consideration of this question to be premature before the Roosevelt tunnel has drained at least one-half the area to be benefited by it.

Litigation.

During the past year we compromised all the suits pending between our company and the Stratton-Independence, Ltd. These suits grew out of old trespasses committed by the lessees of the Stratton-Independence, Ltd., on our property. The death of two of our most important witnesses and the removal from the state of others, because of other complications that developed, made it difficult to further prosecute the suits with any certainty of success. One of the cases had already been tried and decided against us. In the terms of the settlement, we received \$3,000 in cash and the right to use a little over 13 acres of the ground of the Stratton-Independence, Ltd., for dump purposes.

Summary.

In the report of the secretary and treasurer, you will find the financial statement of the business done during the year.

The total net profits for the year were \$335,509.84, thus allowing us to pay our dividends of \$240,000 and leaving a surplus earnings of \$95,509.84. On January 1, 1913, after the payment of all obligations, the company had cash on hand of \$198,253.77, as well as \$108,635.29 value of storehouse supplies, \$23,394.22 value of ore on hand at mill, and \$1,496,555.00 bills-receivable, so that our total available cash and quick assets were \$338,787.55, thus placing us in a strong financial position at the beginning of the year.

During the past year, as in previous years, the heads of the different departments of the company, as well as your assistants, have each and all, with great energy, worked to promote the company's interests. Their fidelity and ability are highly appreciated by your board of directors. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK G. PECK,
President.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Portland Gold Mining Company of Wyoming.

Operation for the Year 1912.

Gross value of ore mined and shipped.....	\$ 897,415.58
Gross values recovered by new mill.....	426,350.35
	\$1,323,765.93
Net cost of mining and milling.....	1,081,620.41
Gross profit on operation.....	\$ 242,145.52

Operation, Continued.

Gross profit as above.....	\$ 242,145.52
Revenue from all other sources.....	7,264.92
Net profit on operation of mine and mills.....	\$ 249,410.44

Balance January 1, 1912.....	\$ 97,023.55
From operation of mine and mills.....	2,960,334.75
Interest on bank balances and on tax sale certificate redeemed.....	1,234.02
Treasury compromise.....	5,000.00
Royalties.....	10,152.16
Sale of junk and supplies and receipts from sundry sources.....	3,653.25
	\$2,779,398.95
Vouchers and pay checks.....	\$2,341,140.23
Dividends paid.....	240,000.00
Balance January 1, 1913.....	198,253.72

Balance January 1, 1912.....	\$2,779,398.95
Net profit on operation.....	\$2,083,613.98
Inventory adjustment.....	325,509.84
Serry settlement.....	50.33
Freight on machinery from Butte (1911 item).....	4,000.00
Loss on bleach sold.....	351.43
Sundry bill collectible, charged off.....	23.95
Dividends.....	240,000.00
Depreciation.....	332,476.37
	1,782,019.06

Balance January 1, 1913.....	\$2,408,164.11
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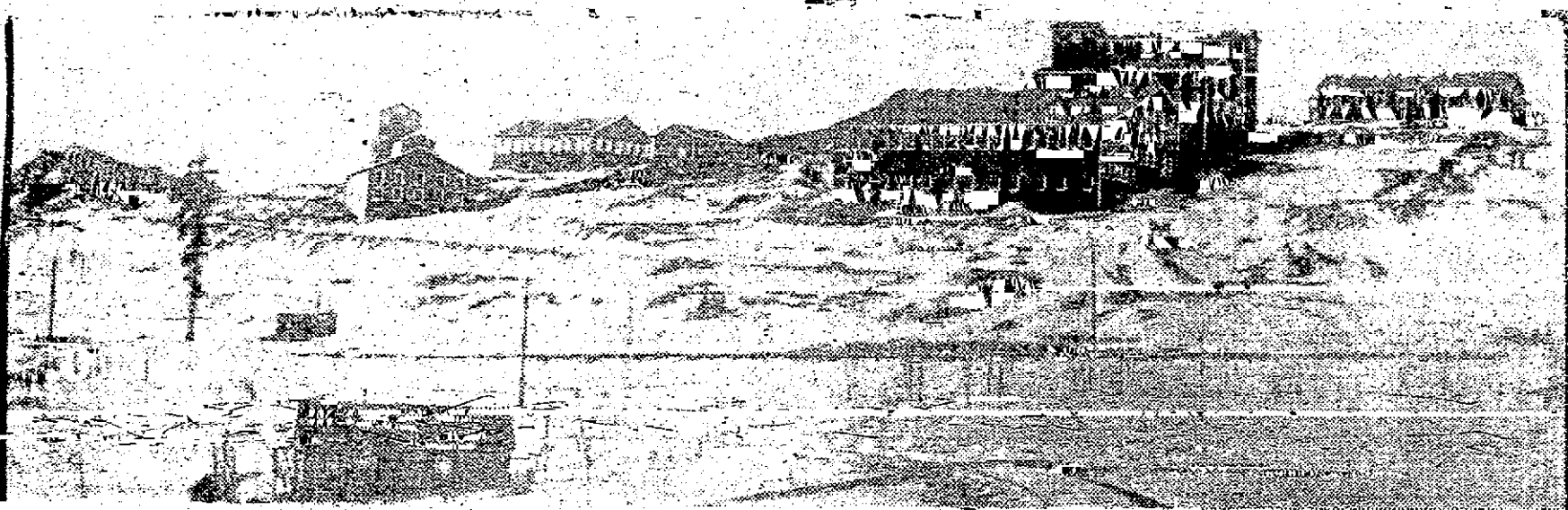
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Wondrous Alchemy of the Low Grade Mill



NEW PORTLAND MILL AT VICTOR, WHICH HAS REVOLUTIONIZED THE TREATMENT OF LOW-GRADE ORES.

Dr. J. A. HOLMES, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, recently stated in Denver that the mining outlook is bright; that there is an awakening going on. Formerly, mining people sought only the high-grade ores, but, with the depletion of such ores, they are beginning to realize the great value in ores of less value per ton. Scientific, or real, mining and metallurgy are now being practiced and Colorado is reaping the benefit.

Official statistics show that Colorado produced from 1859 to December 31, 1911, at the current market prices for the metals. Gold, \$507,789,232; silver, \$428,934,213; lead, \$148,325,632; zinc (since 1900), \$36,387,044; copper, \$28,213,013; total, \$1,149,649,044.

This vast production was mostly from high and medium grade ore. For every ton of ore averaging \$100 per ton that was ever mined in Colorado there are probably 500 tons of ore averaging \$10 per ton awaiting profitable mining and treatment now being gradually but steadily accomplished by up-to-date mining and metallurgical methods of which the following are instances.

Cyanide Process.

For the 15 years from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1911, official statistics show the production of Cripple Creek to have been \$204,842,572, or at the rate of \$13,656,000 per annum, almost entirely gold, much of the ore high grade.

Until comparatively recently the lowest local treatment charge was \$7 per ton for \$10 ore.

While high-grade ore is still frequently found and there is much virgin ground as yet unexploited, the present local situation, by reason of the introduction of up-to-date cyaniding methods, is as follows:

About 300,000 tons of ore (mostly dump material), averaging \$3 per ton, was treated locally during 1912 at a substantial profit. For instance, the last annual report of Stratton's Independence, Ltd., shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the mill treated 112,391 tons of ore (mostly from the dump) of the average value of \$3.10 per ton, at an average cost of \$1.27 per ton. There are hundreds of thousands of tons of such dumps in the district, the accumulations of 20 years.

During 1912 the district produced and shipped out for treatment (mostly at the cyanide mills at Colorado City) over 500,000 tons of ore, averaging in value fully \$20 per ton, the freight and treatment of which ore averaged about \$6 per ton.

The reduction of freight and treatment charges since the beginning of 1907, a comparison with previous rates, represents an aggregate gain for the mine operators of over \$3,000,000, i. e., they received that much more for their ore than they would have done under the rates previously in force.

Early Failures.

The early history of local milling in the Cripple Creek district is largely a story of failure, due mainly to the erection of plants before conclusive evidence had been gained by experimental tests that the process to be employed was suited to the ores available, and could be applied economically on a large scale. Amalgamation processes were mainly employed in the various plants erected in the early days, but costly experience proved that they were not at all capable of treating the refractory sulphide-telluride ores of the camp, even when oxidized.

The immense quantities of ore available—more of which was exposed with mining development—naturally stimulated activity in this direction, as the perfection of a successful process would be better than the proverbial "gold mine" itself, and for more than a decade metallurgists, not only in Cripple Creek, but in many outside laboratories, have been experimenting with processes designed particularly to treat this class of ore.

The adoption of chlorination processes constituted the second step in the solution of the low-grade treatment problem, but they in turn proved unsatisfactory, and attention was turned to a combination of concentrating and cyaniding, from which the processes now in successful use have been evolved.

Today, four mills at the camp, each using its own process, and each process independently worked out, are treating approximately 30,000 tons a month of mine and dump ore of an average value of not to exceed \$3.10 in gold per ton, and at an average cost of not over \$1.20 a ton, transportation of ore to the mill included, extracting from 70 to 90 per cent of the values and earning an average net profit of more than \$1 from every ton milled.

Enormous Tonnage.

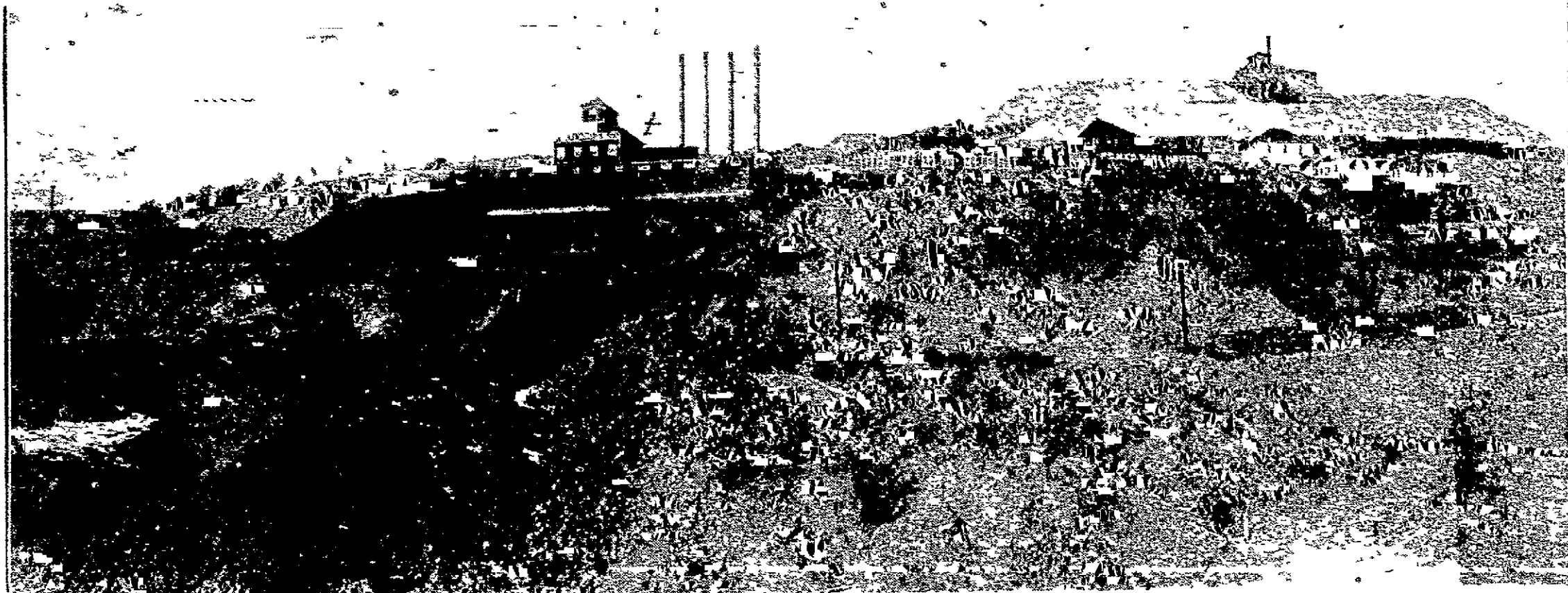
In the last 12 months local mills have treated the enormous total of 3,545,588 tons of ore, having an average value of \$3.10 per ton and a gross value of \$10,991,383, and added between \$250,000 and \$400,000 to the net profits of the operating companies. The bulk of this tonnage had been treated by the Portland, Stratton's Independence and Colburn mills, near Victor, and the Kavanagh mill, at the J. D. Dandy mine, but a considerable tonnage has been handled by the Wild Horse, Gaylord, Blue Flag and Isabella mills, the last of which is treating coarse rock. The latter mills operate with straight cyanide on oxidized ores, the presence

The PORTLAND MINE

'CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT'

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

FRANK G. PECK
President
D. H. RICE
Vice-President
THOS. F. BURNS
Secretary and Treasurer
IRVING HOWBERT
IRA HARRIS
Capitalization \$3,000,000
Offices
Mining Exchange Bldg.
Colorado Springs, Colo.



DIVIDENDS

in nineteen
years
\$9,157,080

THE PORTLAND MINE

IT HAS NEARLY 50 MILES OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, AND ITS DUMPS CONTAIN SEVERAL MILLION TONS OF ORE THAT CAN BE MILLED AT A SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT.

Million in Improvements May Be Spent by Midland

A MILLION DOLLARS in improvements on the Colorado Midland railroad, with \$100,000 to be expended on the extension and overhauling of the shops in Colorado City, including provision for double the number of workmen now employed, are among the 1913 probabilities from which the entire Pikes Peak region especially and the state in general would benefit.

The Midland heretofore has been hampered by the fact that its joint ownership by the C. & S. and D. & R. G. has prevented either road from spending money on it, but now that it is in charge of George W. Vallery, its president, as receiver, and an aggressive policy is to be adopted, there is every prospect of extensive changes for the better.

The road between this city and Leadville, under the present conditions as far as the mile is to be thoroughly overhauled, and improvements made to bridges, tracks and grades. A part of the distance may be double-tracked. Special attention will be given to the matter of reducing heavy grades and eliminating sharp curves, conditions that have handicapped the Midland road, so that its trains may be handled on a faster schedule and at the same time with greater safety.

Depends on Conditions.

Henry T. Rogers, general counsel for the Colorado Midland railroad, says that the duration of the receivership of the road probably will depend on business conditions in the east. The present indications are that a reorganization will not be completed for some time.

The question of issuing receivers' certificates with which to provide funds for improvements, probably will depend upon the duration of the receivership. He said that while he had not been advised as to the intentions of the bondholders in that direction, he was of the opinion that the plan for betterments will be taken care of in the reorganization.

There is no tendency toward disturbance.

COLORADO LEADS NATION IN YIELD OF HAY PER ACRE

While the farmers of the United States at large are gathering 148 tons of hay from 100 acres, the Colorado farmers gather 242 tons from the same area. In other words, Colorado lands have given an average yield for the last 10 years 69 per cent above the national average. The following figures, from the United States department of agriculture, show the average yield per acre, for the last 10 years, in Colorado, the United States, and the principal hay-producing states.

State	Tons per acre
Colorado	2.42
United States	1.48
New York	1.43
Pennsylvania	1.42
Iowa	1.41
Missouri	1.41
California	1.38

COLORADO DOUBLES NATION IN YIELD OF SPRING WHEAT

Colorado thirty-second of the states in population ranks fourth in number of bushels of spring wheat produced in 1912 and the average yield per acre in Colorado for the last 10 years has been almost double the average for the nation and more than double the average for the principal spring wheat state. Official figures from the department of agriculture show the following average yields for the last 10 years in Colorado, the United States, and the states that rank above Colorado in total production.

State	Bushels per acre
Colorado	24.6
United States	13.2
North Dakota	11.6
Minnesota	13.3
South Dakota	11.8
Washington	19.6

The Colorado Midland has the shortest route by 72 miles between Colorado Springs, Buena Vista, Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction and almost as great a saving between Colorado Springs and Leadville. There is only a slight difference in running time, however, between the two roads at present.

If the Colorado Midland should adopt the same passenger rate per mile and the same running schedule between Colorado Springs and Grand Junction which is now in effect on the Denver & Rio Grande, it will save passengers between these points \$2.29 on a one-way ticket in fare and two hours in time. The saving from Leadville, Buena Vista, Glenwood Springs and numerous other points will be in the same proportion.

This saving, it is explained, is solely on the basis of the Colorado Midland adopting the mileage rates now in effect on the Denver & Rio Grande. In other words, the Denver & Rio Grande charges 301 cents per mile between Denver and Grand Junction and the Colorado Midland charges 27 cents per mile for the same trip. The average revenue per passenger per mile on the entire system of the Denver & Rio Grande is 1.8 cents per mile and on the Colorado Midland is 2.2 cents per mile. The same principle applies to the two roads in making freight rates between competitive points.

This condition has been due almost solely to the fact that the Denver & Rio Grande has been a half-owner of the Colorado Midland, and, with the

COLORADO LEADS NATION IN YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE

In yield of oats per acre, Colorado lands are 22 per cent more productive than the lands of the United States as a whole. The following figures, from the United States department of agriculture, show the average yield for the last 10 years in Colorado, the nation and each of the principal oat-producing states.

State	Bushels per acre
Colorado	39.0
United States	29.5
Iowa	29.4
Illinois	31.2
Minnesota	31.2
North Dakota	32.6
Ohio	33.2

Colorado & Southern points to smaller line from the mine as its competitor for its business. It was this situation, when a small private line, Colorado Midland, from Colorado City to Leadville, was built, that set up the Colorado Midland.

Other Roads Cannot Dictate
Under the receivership, the Colorado Midland is not bound by the policies of the Denver & Rio Grande. The Colorado Midland is a separate entity and its policies will be determined by its own management.

Railroad officials already have begun to speculate as to the future of the road. It is too early to tell what will become of it. There are three roads which make a natural connection with it and which could possibly use it to reach the western slope of this state and possibly extend to Salt Lake City. These are the Burlington Rock Island and San P.

The Denver & Rio Grande cannot acquire the property under a lease if it is sold or reorganization under the laws of Colorado and the only way it can participate in the affairs of the company in the future will be through friendly interests.

The Denver & Rio Grande entered its half interest in the road three years ago when Col. D. C. Dodge was at the head of the Rio Grande Western. He secured a half interest in the Colorado Midland, as well as a line into Denver from Salt Lake City. The Colorado & Southern owned the other half interest, which it secured for the purpose of getting an outlet for its system from Denver to Salt Lake City. It was the intention of Colonel Dodge and associates to buy control of the Colorado & Southern and thereby complete the formation of an entirely new system. At the last moment, the Denver & Rio Grande disrupted this plan by purchasing the Rio Grande Western which carried with it the half interest in the Colorado Midland.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Midland was held in November, but it was adjourned without electing directors because the Colorado & Southern declined to participate in the meeting, and without it there was not a quorum present. The Midland has been in an unfortunate position because of its control by two competitive systems, neither of which owned enough stock to dictate its policy.

In three years 16,556 expatriates have returned and resumed German citizenship.

COLORADO FIRST IN COUNTRY IN YIELD OF BARLEY

Colorado barley lands yield 39 per cent more to the acre than the barley lands of the nation as a whole. The following figures from the United States department of agriculture show the average yield for the last 10 years in Colorado, the nation and each of the leading barley states.

State	Bushels per acre
Colorado	34.6
United States	25.0
Minnesota	24.8
California	26.1
North Dakota	27.9
Wisconsin	25.4
South Dakota	24.0

ROMANS USED SAFETY PINS

It is in New York Press.

They found even it like those of the past, called by us safety pins, have been found in Roman and Pictish tombs, some being reported as a period prior to the birth of Christ.

The safety pin it seems was an article of common use. The first long hair on the Roman empire attained the height of its glory. The material of which they were made has never seemed to have been lost. The safety pin is another ancient device.

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which was used in conjunction with the safety pin in a number of ways.

Who would imagine that the little paper fastener with which we are familiar, the brass device that holds a letter together was more than 2000 years old? Yet such is the fact. In a Roman temple was employed by the Roman soldiers of that era as an incidental part of their costumes a uniform.

The belt of this type was worn by the old legions was fastened to a strip of cloth serving as a lining in a series of little bronze clamps or links. These clamps were known as "safety pins" and they were in collars, and they possessed a sort of collar stud.

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tions for engaging the head of the needle. These thumb's are precisely like modern ones except that they have no tops to cover the end of the finger.

CHASE TO PAINT WILSON'S PORTRAIT

William M. Chase, the noted American artist, will paint a portrait of President Wilson. In Chase is one of a number of well-known portrait painters who have sought the opportunity to paint Governor Wilson. Among them is Seymour Thomas, whose work on the campaign portrait more than 4,000,000 copies of which were distributed last fall, attracted much attention.

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LOOK HERE! GENTLEMEN!

OUR "BRIDE" PAID US A CHRISTMAS DIVIDEND

It Paid Us to Invest With "Her"

DON'T YOU WISH THAT YOU HAD BEEN NUMBERED AMONG THE FORTUNATE SHAREHOLDERS WHO PARTICIPATED? MAY BE YOU CAN GET A "FINGER IN THE PIE" TOO. LET US SEE.

Concurrently with the payment of our Christmas dividend, we beg to announce that we are open for bids for the second allotment of our treasury stock.

Object

We desire to improve our milling facilities and increase our business to an extent that will make it possible to pay dividends at the rate of from 2 per cent to 5 per cent or better per month. Our present milling methods are rather wasteful and we want to put a stop to this great loss.

By installing up-to-date machinery, we believe we can make all of 20c extra profit on every dollar's worth of ore mined and milled. Hence our offer to sell a limited amount of our treasury stock with a view to making said improvements at once.

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How Would You Like to Have a "Bride" Like This One?

Half a Million Dollar producer

We control these mines. They have an excellent past record. They are first class and we are shipping continuously. The ore bodies are extensive and in place and the values go with them, ranging from a few dollars to upwards of \$300 and over per ton. But it is a sinful waste to break down this beautiful ore and subject it to such great loss.

Proposition

To the party or parties who will place \$25,000 at our command, we will guarantee them at least 20 per cent per annum. Indeed, we believe we can give them astonishing results once we are under full headway with the improved ore treatment devices we propose to install and we believe we can double or even treble the aforesaid rate per annum. This offer does not exclude smaller investors.

We are developing two big mines and have more under our wing. A splendid future before us and an unquestioned medium for extra and lasting profits. We reserve the right to reject all bids under \$2.00 per share; but to the party or parties who will invest the above amount with us in the immediate future, we will make a liberal concession. THIS IS NO "GAMBLE."

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ADVICE TO THE INVESTOR

DON'T TURN THIS DOWN BECAUSE YOU ARE BEING ASKED TO INVEST IN MINING. FOR REAL MINING PAYS HANDSOMELY WHEN OPERATED COMMERCIAL- AND ALONG BUSINESSLIKE LINES, AND WE BELIEVE WE ARE GIVING YOU WHOLESOME ADVICE WHEN WE ADVISE AN INVESTMENT WITH US. It will pay the investor who is looking for something A No. 1 to investigate our proposition before looking elsewhere. Reports furnished those seeking information with a view to making a first-class investment. We have the goods and stand ready to deliver them. We invite your cooperation. Write us at once. Address:

THE IDAHO-BRIDE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY
E. D. PAYNE, Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr.
227 TEMPLE COURT BLDG.
DENVER, COLORADO, U. S. A.

Picturesque Spots, Brimful of Interest, Within Easy Access of Colorado Springs

The Pikes Peak region is generally known as America's Playground. No similar area on the continent contains such grand scenery, so varied and so accessible. Canyons, parks, drives, trails, mountains, railroads, public grounds, camping sites, forest and lakes, and good roads each offer opportunity for recreation and sightseeing. The many scenic attractions are easily accessible from Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, which form practically one community with a permanent population of nearly 40,000. Electric cars, carriages, automobiles and mountain

snow and discomfort. The blue sky and bright sunshine make this the great heart of the outdoor life.

Garden of the Gods.

Adjoining Colorado City on the north, west and forming a part of the Colorado Springs park system. Marvelous and fantastic red sandstone formations of great geological interest. Most interesting groups: The famous Gateway, Cathedral Spire, Siamese Twins, and the Bear and Seal. One mile to the north is Glen Eyrie, home of the

ering above all of its neighboring mountains, Pikes Peak summit affords an unobstructed view of mountains and plains, the grandeur of which is unequalled in all the Rockies.

The Cripple Creek Trip.

"The one-day trip that bankrupts the English language." A 10-mile climb up and over the backbone of the continent affording one of the grandest trips in America. Aside from the unexcelled scenic grandeur of the ride, the Cripple Creek district itself is one of the world's show places; there are located

Peak and Jones Peak. Lower station reached by street car, auto, or carriage.

The Halfway House.

On the Pikes Peak Cog road, is the center from which radiate numerous mountain trails leading to many of the less explored wonder places of the Rampart Range. Among these are the trails to the Fort Collins, Mt. Dora, Canon, Cameron's Cave, Crystal Park, Mt. Manitou, Lake Moraine, Glacier Canon, Bear Creek Canon, Mt. Baldy, South Ruxton Canon, Grand View Rock and the summit of Pikes Peak.

Williams Canon-Cave of Winds.

Beginning just north of the Soda Springs, Manitou, the road leads through the Narrows pass, castellated limestone walls, over the Temple Drive to the Cave of the Winds, where is displayed Nature's own handiwork in the form of stalactites, stalagmites and other crystallized formations. An underground journey of one mile, now brilliantly illuminated by electricity, open day and night. Reached by carriages.

Crystal Park.

The Crystal Park auto trip is a comparatively new attraction in the Pikes Peak region. Crystal Park, although it has been known nearly as long as Pikes Peak, has been one of those places not readily accessible. But now it is easily reached over a fine mountain boulevard, in luxurious Packard autos with Pullman bodies, affording a most delightful 70-mile mountain ride and a panoramic view of the entire region.

Canon City.

Reached from Colorado Springs by a new scenic highway, which affords one of the grandest motor trips in the Rockies, and which culminates in a splendid road to the top of the Royal Gorge. Canon City is famous for its low and bold, intricate spires and its many picturesque drives, most noted of which is the Sky-Line Drive, reached also by D. & R. G. railroad, and branch of the A. T. & S. P., as well as by cars of the Royal Gorge Auto Tours company.

Monument Valley Park.

Main park within the city limits of Colorado Springs, extending for two miles along Monument creek just west of Cascade avenue. An elaborate park, beautified by General Palmer, at a cost of \$750,000, and presented to the city.

Cascade.

Five miles above Manitou on the Colorado Midland, is Cascade Canon, one of the most delightful retreats in the Rocky mountain region. Encircled by lofty mountains, it is a favorite summer meeting place. The rebuilding of the Ute Pass road affords a splendid automobile ride.

Green Mountain Falls.

Another of the attractive Ute Pass resorts is Green Mountain Falls, where mountain streams and delightful surroundings make the summer's outing enjoyable. Trout fishing is to be had.

Crystola.

A short distance west of Green Mountain Falls is Crystola, where there has been established a summer colony, and where accommodations may be secured by the camper or boarder, among pleasant and inspiring surroundings.

Golf Courses.

Northeast of Colorado Springs has just been established the new 18-hole course and clubhouse of the Colorado Springs Golf club. At Broadmoor are the links of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club. Visitors may secure privileges of the golf course, under the regulations of the club.

Trails.

Aside from the more noted of the scenic attractions, there are scores of delightful spots throughout the mountain range reached by trail, and many delightful trips and excursions may be made afoot or horseback. One may ride or drive every day for a month in the Pikes Peak region and on each of the 30 days take a separate route.

Cliff Dwellers Ruins.

In a canon at the east end of Manitou have been reconstructed, from the original rock, exact counterparts of the cliff dwellings of southwestern Colorado. An interesting collection of relics of great historical and educational value. During the summer months, Pueblo Indians make their home in a pueblo fashioned after that at Taos, N. M. Reached by automobile, carriage or street car.

Mushroom Park.

Adjoining the corporate limits of Manitou, and just west of the Garden of the Gods, it contains the famous Balanced Rock, Steamboat Rock, the Teed and the Teedston and many other interesting formations of the mushroom type, made accessible by easy trails. Reached by carriage, automobile or street car.

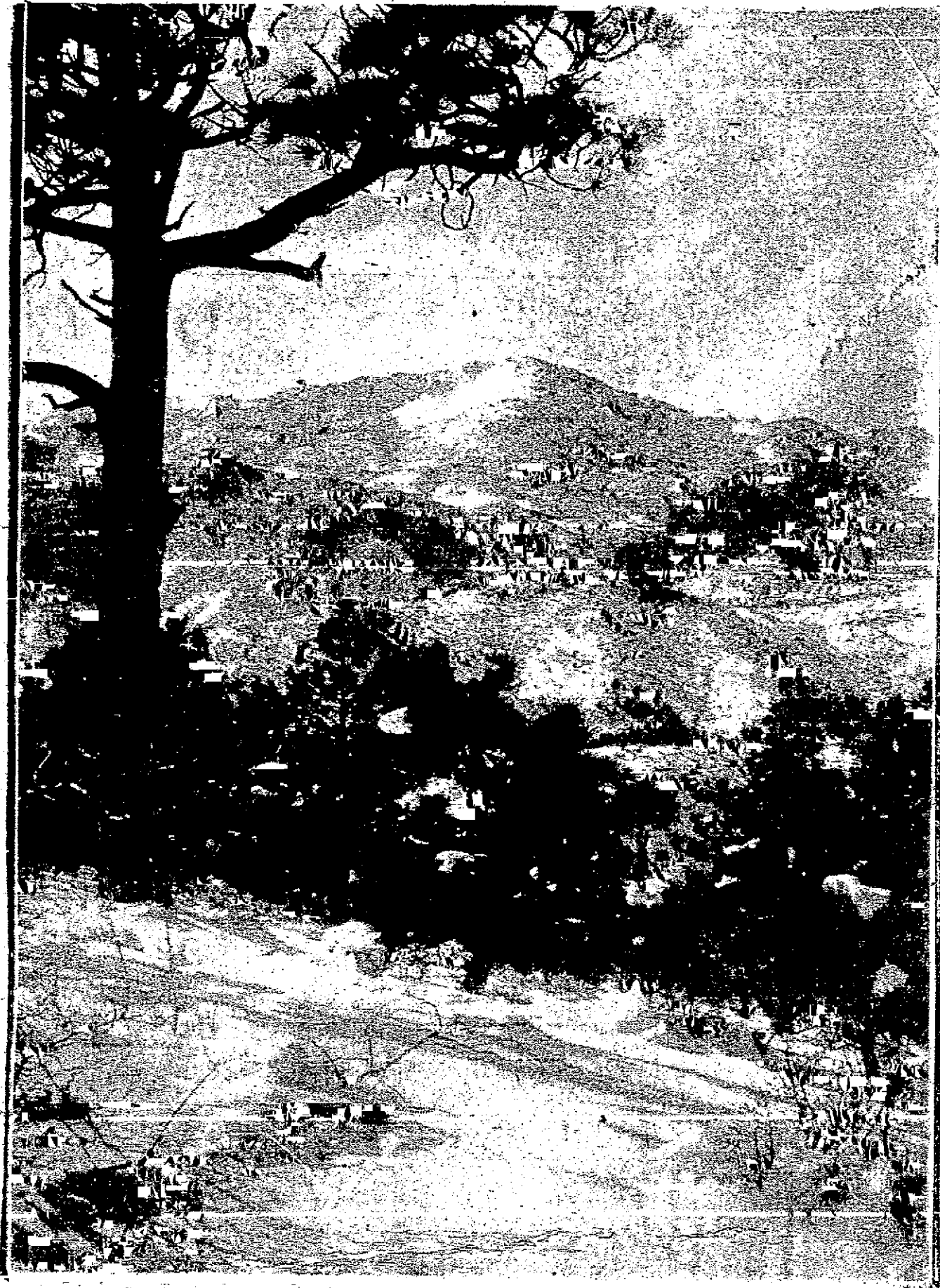
Palmer Park.

Four miles northwest of Colorado Springs and a part of its park system. Six hundred acres of rugged bluffs and curious rocks. Magnificent vistas of Pikes Peak and the range. Many delightful trails. Reached by carriage or automobile over the Paseo or Palmer boulevard. A visit to St. Stephens school may be made a part of this trip.

Monument Park.

Seven miles north of the city. Weird rock formations. Nearby is the national sanatorium of the Modern Woodmen of America. Reached by carriage or D. & R. G. train.

Stratton Park and Broadmoor. Four miles southwest of Colorado Springs at the entrance to Cheyenne canons, has been laid out a delightful park, with dancing and convention pavilion, children's playgrounds, picnic spots. Free invitation dances are given Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings during the summer; band concerts Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Terminus of trolley line to Cheyenne canons; a ride of 20 minutes. Broadmoor, on the mesa to the south-east of Stratton park, is the fashionable suburb of the region, with several



PIKES PEAK FROM WILLIAMS CANON, A MAGNIFICENT WINTER VIEW.

railroads offer facilities, at reasonable rates, to reach all the points of interest. Ample hotel and boarding accommodations, ranging from the finest in the land to the simplest, care for upwards of 150,000 visitors during the season. The water, coming from snowed mountain reservoirs, is the purest in the United States. The summers are cool with invigorating days and refreshing nights; the winters are mild and relatively free from extreme cold.

family of the late Gen. William J. Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, adjoining on the west is Mushroom park. Both of these may be included in the Garden of the Gods drive. Reached by carriage or automobile.

Pikes Peak.

The sentinel of the Rockies, whose summit, 14,098 feet above sea level, is reached by Cog road, nine miles in length from the Manitou depot. To-

a number of the world's richest gold mines.

Mt. Manitou.

Scenic incline to Mt. Manitou Park with lower terminus near Iron Springs, makes ascent in summer of one-half mile, in a ride of one and one-fourth miles. Wonderful panoramic views; delightful park among the crags and evergreens on summit of mountain; grand view of Pikes Peak, Longs Peak, Gray



EXCELLENT VIEW OF THE FAMOUS SEVEN FALLS.

into mansions. Broadmoor casino, an attractive resort, is open during the summer.

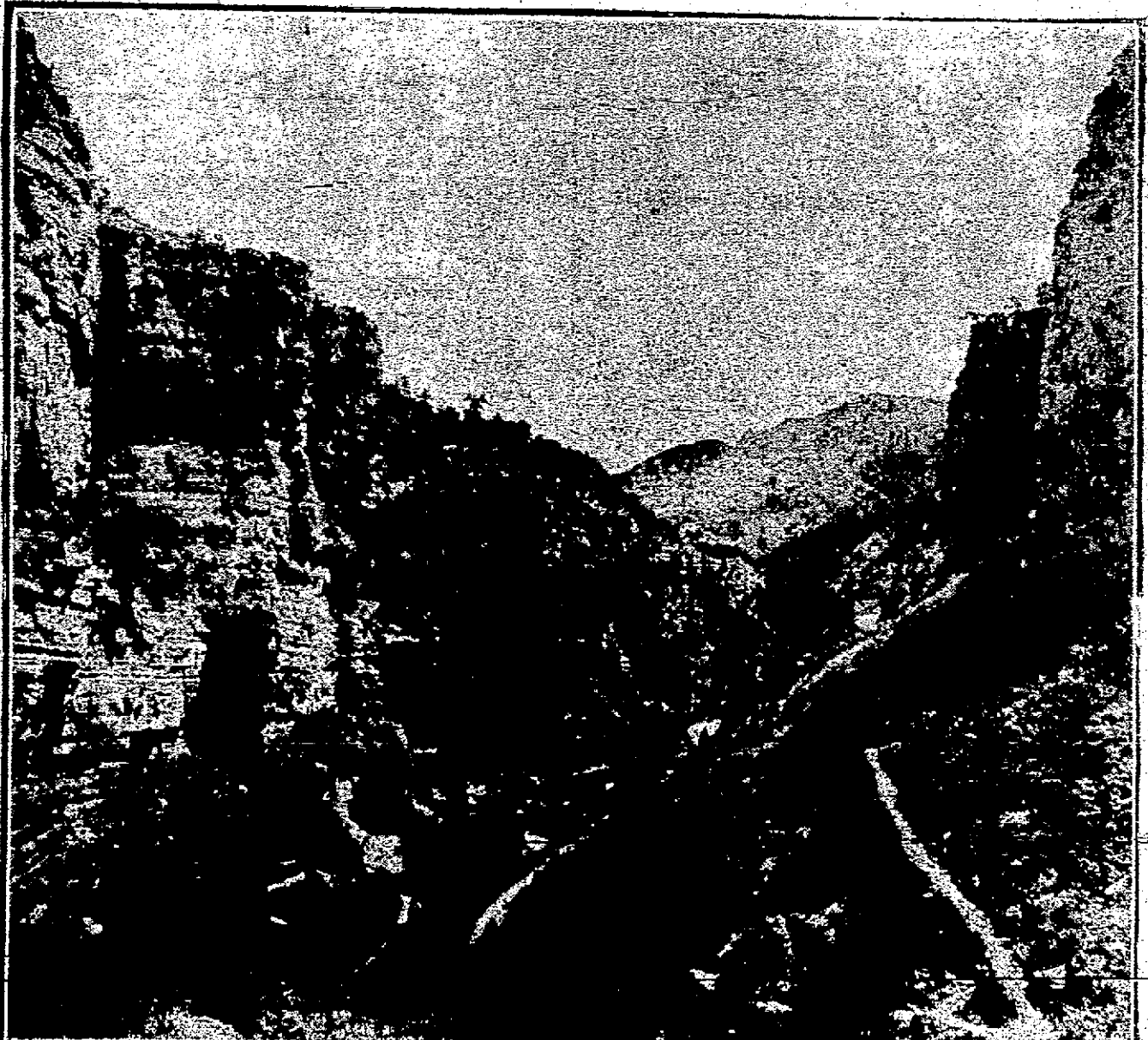
North Cheyenne and High Drive.

Entrance adjoining Stratton park, and a part of Colorado Springs park system. Wonderful rock formations and passes gneiss, to Colorado City.

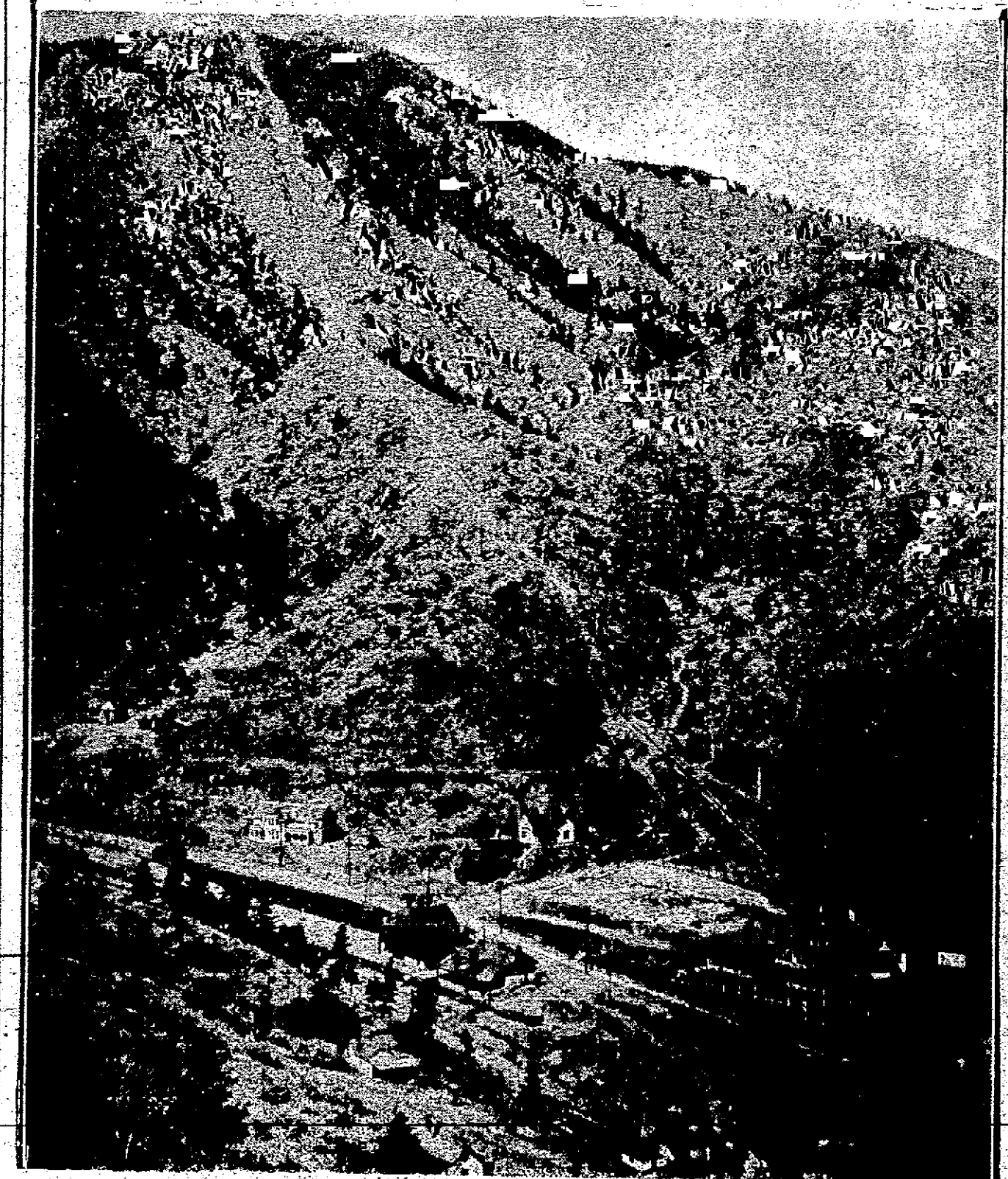
and numerous beautiful falls. Favorite picnic grounds. Brain Inn, a rustic hostelry, is near Silver Cascades and Helen Hunt Falls. At end of canon road winds over ridge, affording wonderful vistas of mountain and plain; descends through Bear Creek canon system. Wonderful rock formations and passes gneiss, to Colorado City.

South Cheyenne Canon.

Entrance near Stratton park. A mighty cleft, lined with granite walls and cliffs and guarded by Pillars of Hercules. The Seven Falls are one mile from Stratton park. The terminus (Continued on Next Page.)

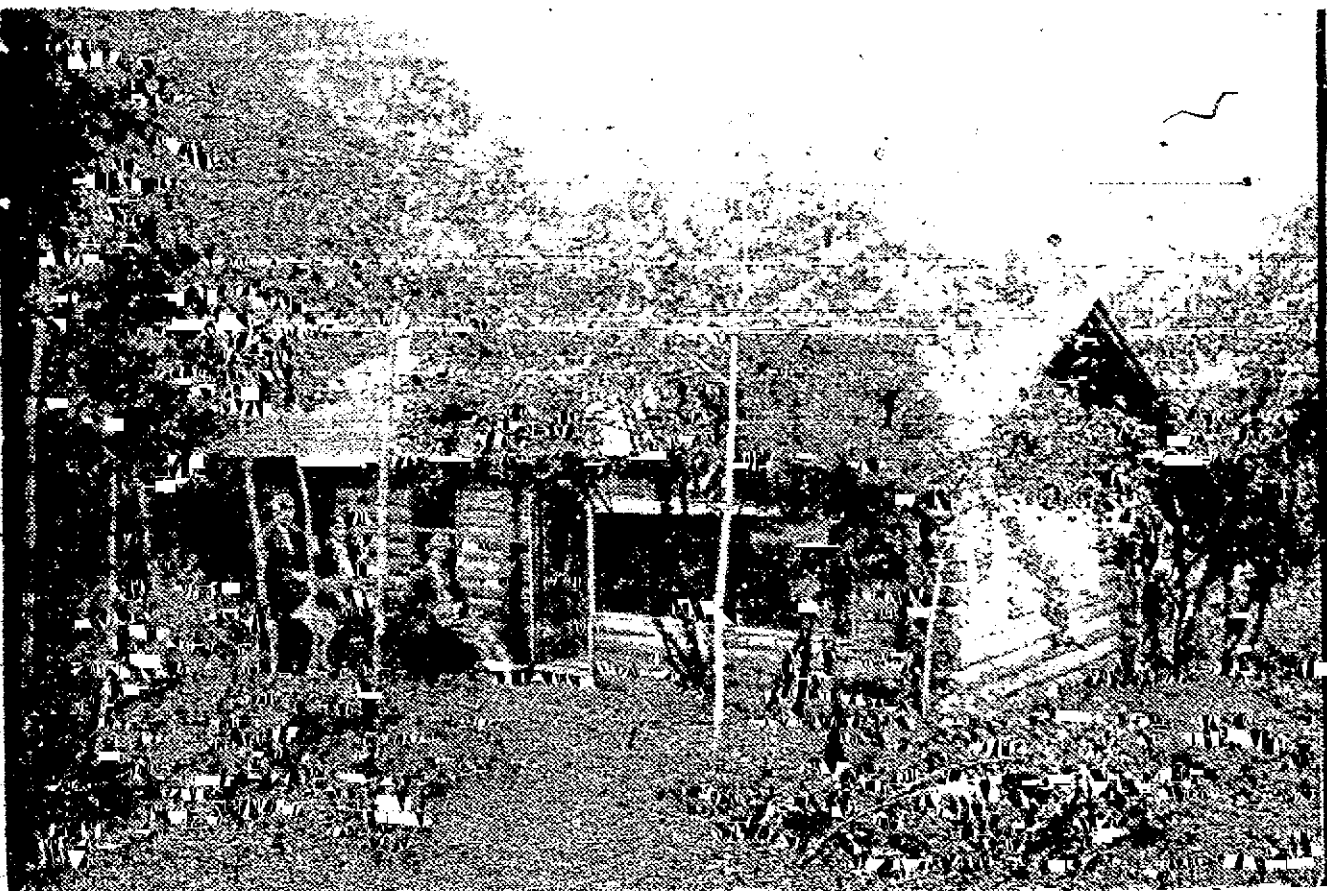


NATURAL AMPHITHEATER, WILLIAMS CANON, MANITOU.



MT. MANITOU SCENIC INCLINE RAILWAY. ALSO SHOWING COG ROAD DEPOT AND IRON SPRINGS HOTEL.

Picturesque Spots, Brimful of Interest



J. E. LAVLEY'S CABIN IN NORTH CHEYENNE CANON, ABOVE BRUIN INN.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

grave of Helen Hunt Jackson, the noted authoress, is reached by trail. Reached by carriage or burro.

Manitou Mineral Bath.

In this perfectly healthful and ideal climate there is nothing left but a bath in the invigorating and health-giving soda water of Manitou. It works wonders in conjunction with our health-giving climate. Every known variety of baths—tub, shower, plunge, etc. A 20-minute ride from Colorado Springs.

Colorado's Art Pottery.

Probably the point of interest most

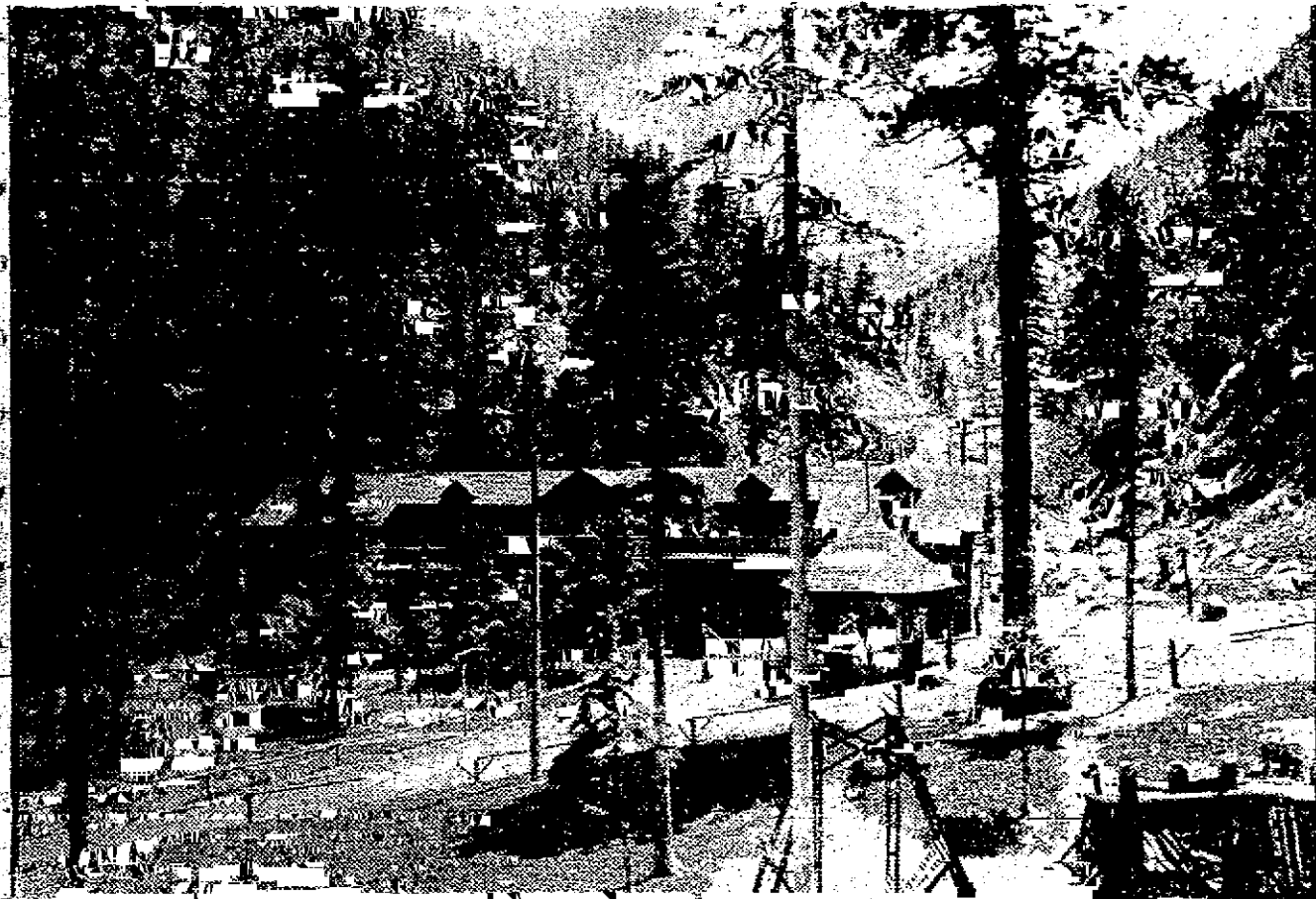
attractive to those of an artistic nature is the new pottery plant of the Van Briggie Pottery company. This is where the world-famed Van Briggie Art Pottery is designed and made, and is easily reached by carriage, automobile or by street car. Van Briggie Pottery is modeled from the peculiarly adaptable clays which are found in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs, and Colorado's beautiful wild flowers form some of the chief decorations. Van Briggie Pottery is especially noted for an individuality of most glass which was discovered by Artus Van Briggie in 1898 and was immediately recognized by the master heads in ceramics.

Iron Springs Pavilion.

Here the visitor finds the Ute, Ouray and Little Chief Iron Springs, considered the most wonderful in America. J. G. Hiestand, the proprietor of the Iron Springs, is also proprietor of the Summit House on Pikes Peak.

Palmer Lake.

On the main line of five railways, 53 miles from Denver, 23 miles from Colorado Springs, the finest and most attractive of mountain resorts, where one enjoys cool, bracing mountain air, horseback rides, drives and all kinds of outdoor sports, concerts and amusements.



HALFWAY HOUSE, ON COG ROAD, UP PIKES PEAK.



CLIFF DWELLINGS RUINS, NEAR MANITOU.

Bohe Furniture Shop

Have you visited our Furniture Shop?
We do interesting things.
Come in and see furniture made to order.
It is different from furniture you see every day.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET WORK

All work of the highest class.

Special Attention Given All Out-of-Town Orders.

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Popular Loans

THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

116 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

The loaning plans of this Association meet with general favor. Among their many desirable features are the following:

1. **THEIR TERMS ARE SIMPLE**, and can be readily understood even by those having but little business experience.
2. **THE INTEREST RATES ARE VERY MODERATE**, varying somewhat in accordance with the nature and amount of the loan.
3. **LIBERAL REPAYMENT PRIVILEGES ARE GRANTED**. Properties held as security are not tied up, or encumbered, so as to prevent their ready sale and transfer.
4. **GRADUAL REPAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL** is effected under the reduction loan plans. This system proves highly advantageous to both lender and borrower, the security being enhanced while the loan is being gradually but surely paid off.

Improvements at St. Marys Planned

The parish of St. Marys Catholic church has bought Loretto academy, adjoining the church, and occupying the site between Kiowa and Blount streets and facing Monument Valley park, from the Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institute, Sisters of Loretto, of Louisville, Ky. The name of

COLORADO LEADS NATION IN YIELD OF WINTER WHEAT

Colorado leads the nation in yield of winter wheat 94 per cent above the average yield for the United States. The following figures, furnished to the United States department of agriculture, show the average yield per acre for the last 10 years in Colorado, the United States and the principal winter wheat states:

State	Bushels per acre
Colorado	23.3
United States	14.6
Kansas	13.9
Nebraska	18.4
Oregon	22.1
Missouri	13.7
Pennsylvania	18.5

the institution has been obtained from Loretto academy, St. Marys Academy.

The purchase of the institution marks the beginning of extensive improvements to cost not less than \$50,000. The building is to be enlarged to twice the present size by the addition of three wings, on the Kiowa street front, another facing Monument Valley park, and the third on Blount. The new structure will be covered with asphaltum, a fireproof exterior.

These additions, however, will constitute a reconstruction of the present building with a new and modern architectural design. Plans are being completed by architects, and work is to be started in the spring, at the close of the present school year.

The construction will be brick and stone. The new building will contain a spacious auditorium, a department for the high school, departments for the grades, offices and reception rooms, and all the latest modern equipment for educational institutions. The sanitary conditions will be as perfect as the most approved devices can make them. The heating plant already has been installed.

The parish of St. Marys church plans that St. Marys academy shall occupy one of the most beautiful structures devoted to educational purposes in Colorado Springs. The grounds surrounding the building are to be made into lawns dotted with flower plots

The Land of Sunshine

THE sun shone in Colorado Springs 289 out of the 365 days last year. There were 73 days when the sun's rays were not dimmed by a cloud. The clear days numbered 150 and the partly cloudy 134, according to the annual report of the Colorado college weather bureau.

The hottest day was July 8, when the mercury rose to 88, and the coldest day was January 3 when 8 degrees below zero was recorded. The mean temperature for the year was 43.8, a deviation of .36 from the mean for 33 years. The mean barometric pressure was 24.05, which was .05 higher than 1911.

The total precipitation for the year was 13.16 inches, a deviation of -.715 from the mean precipitation.

The total wind movement was 69,951, the hourly average velocity being 7.97 miles. The maximum wind occurred on April 14 when a velocity of 72 miles per hour was registered.

So far as sunshine was concerned, November was the brightest month of the year, having 17 days with 100 per cent of sunshine each.

and fountain and traversed with a depth of submergence—285 feet. The vessel maintained this depth for 10 minutes.

A new American submarine boat, the P-1, has made a world's record for

The Leading Hotel of the West

BROWN PALACE DENVER

Absolutely Fireproof

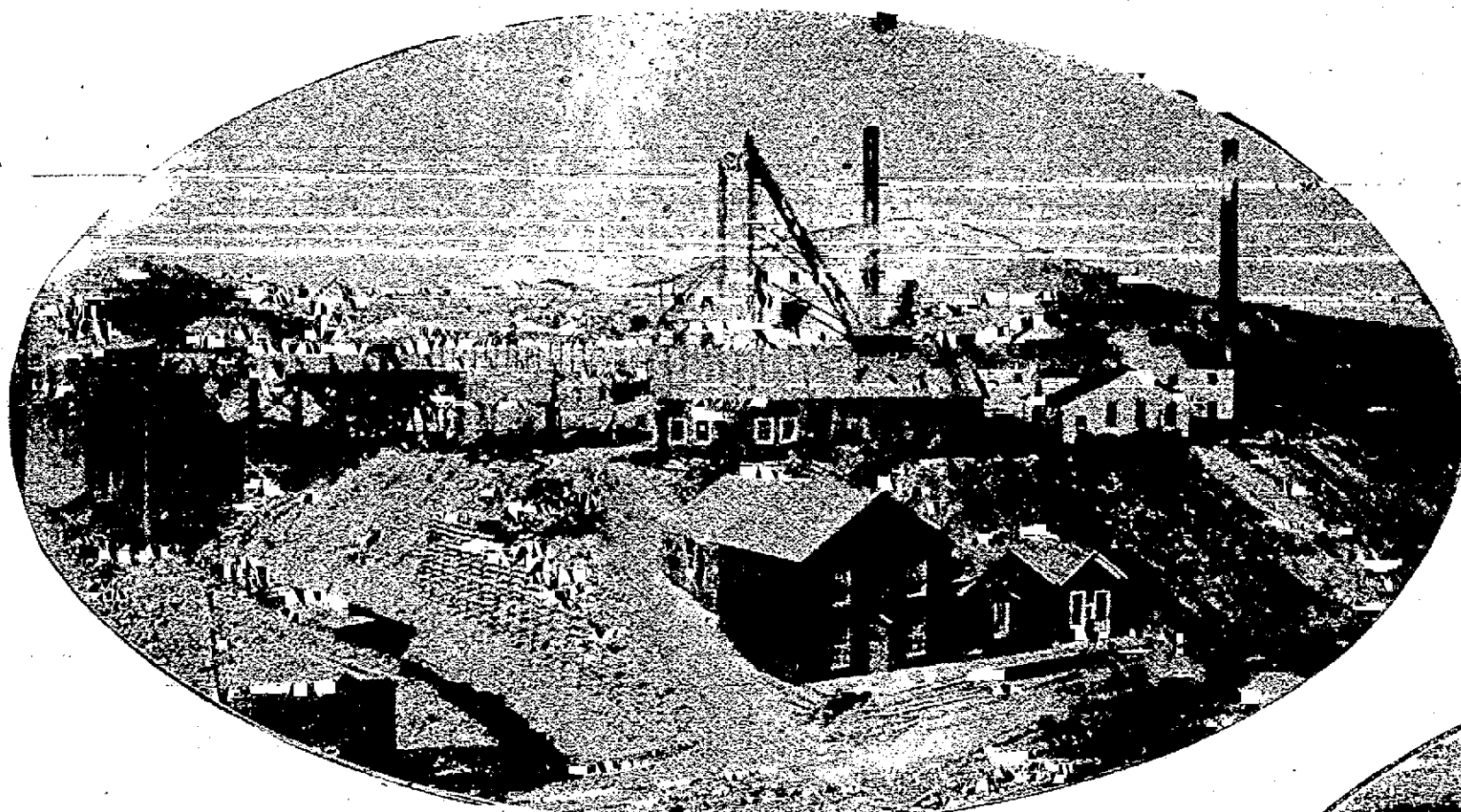
Strictly First Class



The new Restaurant and Palm Room of the Brown Palace, shown above, are only part of the Catering Department of this famous hotel. In addition there are many Private Dining Rooms, an entirely new Ladies' Banqueting Room for Ladies' Luncheons, Card Parties and Receptions. The equipment of Silver, Linen and China are all new and of exquisite richness.

C. H. MORSE, MANAGER

The Golden Cycle Mining Co.



THE GOLDEN CYCLE MINE AT GOLDFIELD, COLO., CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

The Mill That Makes More Than a
Ton of Gold a Month

Owners and Operators of
GOLDEN CYCLE MILL
at Colorado City.

Main Offices - - Colorado Springs, Colorado



THE GOLDEN CYCLE MILL, AT COLORADO CITY, COLO.

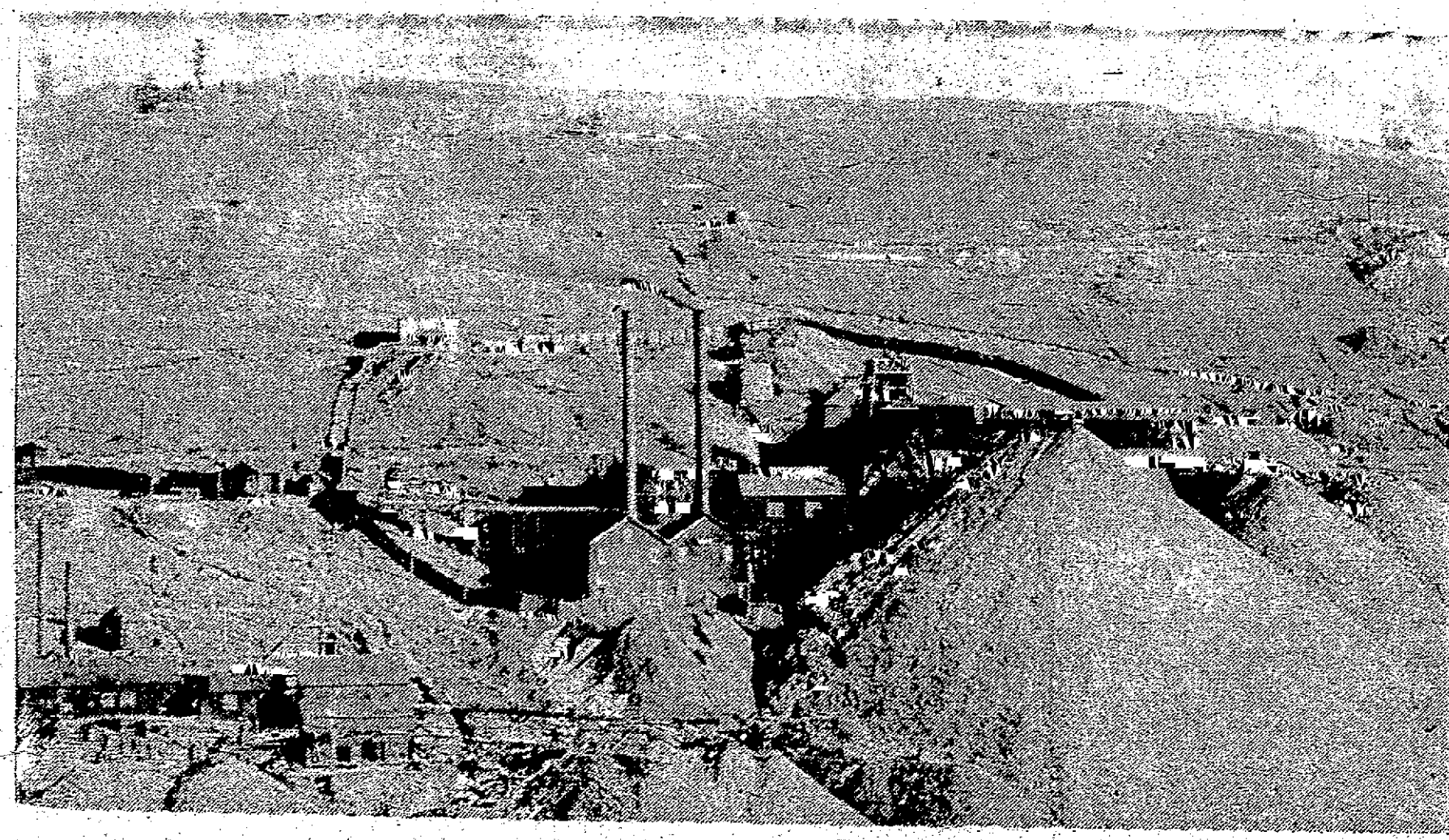
The Mine That Is Producing \$100,000
In Gold Per Month

OFFICERS:

JOHN T. MILLIKEN, Prest. HARVEY McGARRY, Vice Prest. and Gen. Mgr.
E. F. SMITH, Mill Mgr. JOHN TAIT MILLIKEN, Cons. Eng.
A. L. BLOOMFIELD, Mill Supt.

The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining Co.

MINES IN CRIPPLE CREEK



Production \$8,000,000

Dividends \$1,600,000

OFFICERS

ALLEN L. BURRIS, President.

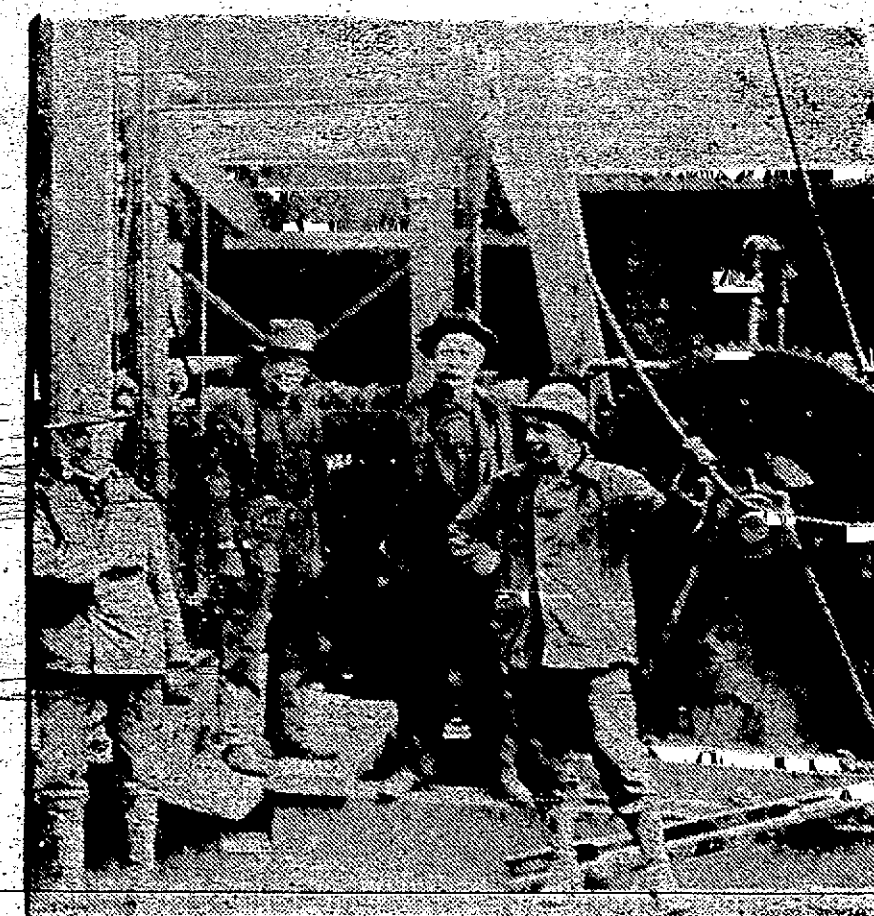
ALBERT EHRINGER, Vice-Pres., N. Y.

CHAS. M. HEBERTSON, Chairman of the Board.

H. D. MILTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

General Offices, Suite 214 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
New York Office, Joseph Walker & Son, 20 Broad Street

Fiscal Agents and Eastern Depositaries



BRAINS, MIXED WITH SOIL, PRODUCE WEALTH

NO LONGER is the eastern El Paso county dry farmer looked down on because the rain does not fall so plentifully there as in the rain belt. Scientific methods have been adopted, and, aided by government and railroad experts, and with the cooperation of the business men of Colorado Springs, ranchers in this county, in common with their fellow farmers throughout eastern Colorado, last year harvested the record crop in history.

Concerning the seed fund which was raised here as a loan to the farmers in time of need last spring, John Lennox, committee chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the trustees of the seed fund, has the following to say:

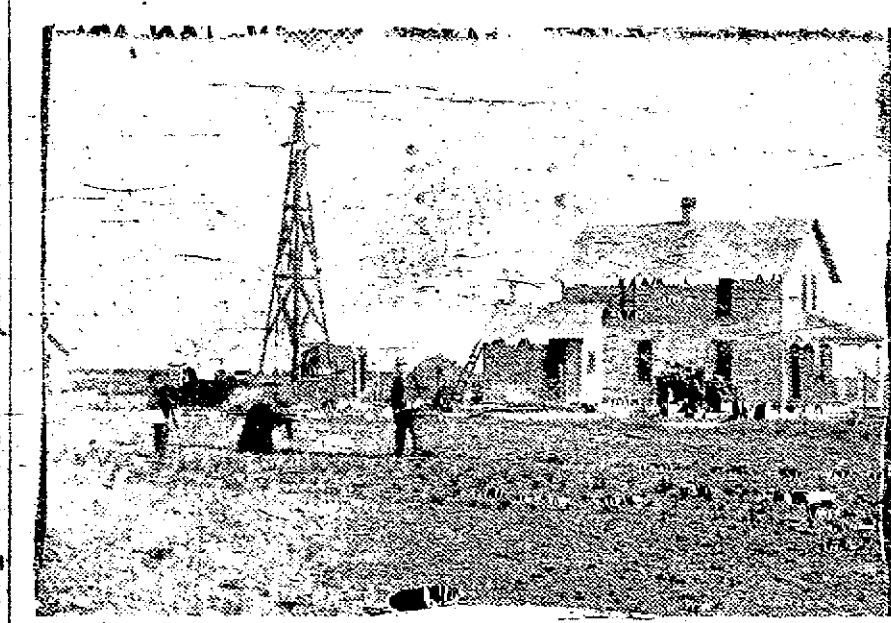
"Last spring, when word came to our chamber of commerce that, owing to the unprecedented drought of the previous summer, the long severe winter and the newness of the country, many of the homesteaders in eastern El Paso, southern Elbert and western Lincoln counties were without seed and feed, money or credit, for spring cropping, there were those, in Colorado Springs, not familiar with conditions, who believed that our so-called dry land sections were not capable of maintaining an agricultural population and that possibly the time had come to let the homesteaders turn the best of the land back to the sheep and cattle men and the balance to the coyotes and go elsewhere for land and homes.

Urge Loan Fund.

"Our agricultural committee, however, with all others who had given study to the problems of dry farming in general and of these sections lying to the east of us in particular, was convinced otherwise and urged the raising of a fund of \$100,000 to be loaned to these homesteaders to enable them to put in a crop and proceed with their plans to prove up and become settlers. A mass meeting was called at the Chamber of Commerce and the facts were presented. Our citizens rose to the occasion and provided a fund of more than \$50,000, which was loaned by trustees chosen by the chamber of commerce, to the needy farmers in amounts of about \$40 each, making their notes therefor, due on or before December 31, 1912, at 6 per cent interest, secured by individual endorsements or such other security in the form of crops or chattels as they were able to give. This small assistance not only put strength in their starving horses but put courage in the failing farmers and they went to work to make a crop.

"Providence was kind and sent an abundance of rain which made up for

report on corn, so far as it goes, seems to indicate that at least 100,000 bushels were raised by those participating in the fund with a market and feeding value of more than \$80,000. All other crops raised would no doubt outvalue the corn crop alone, but placing it as only equal, we would have \$100,000, which seems a conservative estimate of results in dollar values, and a mighty good gathering from a small scattering, even if the money loaned should not be paid back, for large quantities of these crops are being marketed in Colorado Springs. But



A TYPICAL EL PASO COUNTY FARM HOUSE, SHOWING WINDMILL IRRIGATION.

add to this the fact that 60 per cent of the fund is already paid back and much of the remainder will be just as soon as farmers can get their crops to market or turned into money by home stock feeding—and the show-

mitted to be the most destitute section in eastern Colorado, because one of the newest, and from those in the most pinch condition of this worst section, give abundant reason for believing in the tremendous possibilities of our dry land sections under favorable conditions. The writer is well-aware of the doubter's remark at this point that this was an unusual

their products to market. These products will be mainly cream, poultry and eggs, with vegetables in their season. Their perishable nature and the long distance to a desirable market prohibit the individual marketing. An auto truck line operated along the new country road for 60 miles east, there to connect with a subline, operated in southern Elbert and western Lincoln counties would do the business and put both the farmers and Colorado Springs on the map and still on business for our merchants. To this might also be added the parcel post feature.

"Third—Education. First as to selection of industries. Dry land poultry and diversified stock raising never have failed in eastern Colorado when given half a chance. The country is particularly adapted to these lines. Second, the raising of such crops as are drought-resistant and suitable for feeding the stock being raised. About these lines must come the selection of cows of the dairy type and milking strain, selection of seed, preparation of the soil for the accumulation and conservation of moisture, planting and care of crops.

Expert Agriculturist Engaged.

"For this very important work, El Paso county, through its board of county commissioners, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture and the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, has secured the services of W. H. Lawck, as county agricultural agent. He began his work last October and already has accomplished much. Assistance and cooperation will be given him, he given direct to the farmers at many points. Committees will be organized for the betterment of the farms and homes. Boys and girls clubs are to be organized for competitive farm and home work. Many other things also are planned and under way.

"Let me say, in conclusion, that when these forces and agencies get to work a different value will be placed upon our \$25,000 acres of dry farming and grazing land in El Paso county than now exists and when the products of

Farmers There to Stay.

"I want to say a word as to the farmers themselves. There are a few who would have failed because of drought in the historic Garden of Eden with the four great rivers of the east pouring their waters through its marvelous soils, and no obstruction should be

placed on the railroad tracks when these try to get away. Here and there one may be found who is too crooked to be straight, but these are the rare exceptions, and might easily be duplicated in Colorado Springs. The great majority of the farmers are industrious, intelligent and honest and are out there to succeed and stay. They have, however, great needs, which may be classified under three general heads:

"First—More capital at a reasonable rate of interest with which to buy stock, especially cows and better horses, build silos, provide stock shelter better than a barbed wire fence, and homes for themselves and families better than shacks and dugouts.

"Second—Better facilities for getting

these acres are poured into Colorado Springs to be exchanged for our merchandise we will be upon a basis which will give us business and prosperity not only during the tourist season of two months but for 12 months in the year and every year we have a history.

Under the heading, "Eastern Colorado, Where Milk Makes Money," H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines, gives some surprising data as to the profits made in this section, with particular reference to eastern El Paso districts. His article follows:

What Cottrell Says.

"If you are a good dairy farmer, eastern Colorado wants you, needs you and has a farm where you can make money. Land is cheap and you can afford to plenty while you are buying.

"In eastern Colorado good dairy cows will return \$50 to \$75 each and every year and you can grow every pound of feed they need. There are great markets both east and west and good prices from strong competition. Dairy cows bring a regular income through the year and cash is paid for dairy products upon delivery. You can take good dairy cows with you and receive cash returns within 24 hours of the time you reach your new home.

"Every four or five years you can raise a crop of wheat that will sell for as much as the land on which it is raised is worth.

"The cows handled well will make you a living and a profit every year and the wheat money comes in a big lump that you can use for expansion.

"Eastern Colorado has every condition favorable for making money with poultry. There are farmers there who get \$800 to \$1,000 a year from eggs

alone, besides the money their cows bring.

"There is a joy in eastern Colorado in being alive. The 320 days of sunshine each year, the cloudless days and nights, the dry, crisp air, the vigor that comes from the altitude, and the dry winters with their ever sunny days, make the plains of eastern Colorado

bring you a regular cash income sufficient to take care of the family on it. You want land that will steadily increase in value and that, besides a good living every year, will once in four or five years bring you a good pile of money that you can invest in improvements, or in more land.

"You want to locate in an invigorating climate, where wife and children will be well, strong and happy. You want to live in a community of enterprising, intelligent people who are neighbors, who believe in and have schools and churches. Investigate eastern Colorado along the Rock Island lines.

"Good land in eastern Colorado can be bought for \$8 to \$30 an acre, depending on distance from railroad and improvements. Improved land has been increasing in price for several years and there is every indication that it

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Brains, Mixed With Soil, Produce Wealth

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

to go more to the dairy business hence had but five acres of wheat, which threshed 32 and nine pounds per acre. Will set out half acre strawberries next year. Had some this year, but they should have some water and hope to have small reservoir from my pump ready for truck patch next year. Handled the 160 acres with four horses. Keep about 50 hens and receive \$10 per month. Pays to keep good ones.



ELEVATOR AT RAMAH, OWNED BY LEM GAMMON.

"Any man who will employ right method and will work with his mind as well as his hands will succeed here every year, wet or dry. I lost considerable experimenting but now know what I can do and persons coming here do not need to go back and experiment, but start with milk cows, chickens, etc. Watch the season and make a close study of conditions, as things that were theory six years ago when I came here are now worked down to fact."

Elbert county is one of the most prosperous dry farming districts in eastern Colorado. Receipts, Matteson and Simla are Rock Island lines stations in this county. The farmers of this county receive every year over \$1,000,000 for dairy products. Twenty dry land farmers reported to me an average return of \$50 per year per cow without any grain feeding whatever. Few eastern dairymen make this amount after deducting the cost of the grain they are compelled to buy.

Five Markets.

The Rock Island lines run east and west through the center of eastern Colorado with terminals in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Denver contains a fourth of the entire population of the state and besides having at home one of the best markets in the United States for dairy products, is the center for distributing to the mountain districts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. I have often eaten butter in mountain towns 450 miles southwest of Denver, that was made in Den-

ver from cream shipped from the extreme eastern part of Colorado. Colorado Springs has a summer tourist demand for dairy products that pays winter prices and an all-year-round market in the great Cripple Creek mining district that produces a million dollars a month in precious metals, but must depend on outside dairy products. Pueblo is the "Flouring of the west." It has a two-story steel plant manufacturing steel.

stead at Peyton and started with White Leghorns. During 11 months, from October 9, 1911, his revenue was exactly \$1,000. He kept 400 laying hens. He sells guaranteed eggs at an average price of 30 cents a dozen in Colorado Springs and raises his own feed. He keeps cows and sells the milk.

J. W. Dickinson, postmaster, Peyton, bought 475 laying hens in the spring of 1912. For five months, beginning April 1, his receipts were \$800.

Mrs. M. J. Pettit, Calhan, makes a specialty of raising turkeys. In the summer of 1912, she raised a flock of 112 out of a total hatch of 119.

Mrs. E. T. Baker came from Massachusetts with her father, to Peyton, Colorado, for his health. She paid \$20 for five Leghorns and started to learn poultry raising. She now has a flock of 300 laying hens and averaged a net profit last year above cost of feed of \$1.55 a hen.

The Pike's Peak Poultry association, Colorado Springs, has 90 members and after an extensive investigation, found the average cost of eggs to be 10 to 12 cents a dozen, where all the feed was purchased and that eggs brought from 25 to 60 cents a dozen. Most dry land farmers raise all their own poultry feed.

Should Sell Cream.

The dairymen along the Rock Island lines in eastern Colorado should sell cream and not make butter. The cream will bring much more than home made butter and requires less work. The steer calves should be sold for veal and the best heifer calves raised. This will leave enough skim milk to feed two pigs for each cow. The growing pigs should be fed milk for grain and alfalfa is available. They can be finished at a good profit on milk and alfalfa. Spanish peanuts and the Denver market needs 3,000 a day more than it is getting and pays a higher price than markets further east.

Stockmen can make good money along the Rock Island lines by raising milk, and fattening with it heifers and lightweights steers, using the milk in the place of corn.

Fresh beef is shipped every week into Colorado from eastern packing centers, because the state supply of grain fattened beef is insufficient. Milk puts a good finish on beef cattle and make a fat even whiter than that made by corn. Alfalfa or peanut hay should be fed with the milk. The Colorado markets want a well finished animal weighing alive 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and the dry farming feeds are particularly adapted for this work.

Government records show that at Colorado Springs the average number of rainy days is for November 2, December 3, January 3 and February 4. This is typical of eastern Colorado and insures the profits from dry feed lots and clear, dry days.

Colorado Potatoes in Demand.

Potatoes grown on the irrigated lands

of Colorado are sold all over the United States on account of their quality. The irrigated potatoes are forced by water and intensive tillage to give a high yield. This weakens their vitality for seed the same as forcing animals for the showing enfeebles their breeding powers. Many of the irrigated potato growing centers have to renew their seed on this account at least every third year, getting seed of strong vitality that is grown without irrigation.

The famous Greeley potato district alone raises 16,000 acres of potatoes a year and needs each year to renew its seed.

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LIVESTOCK IN COLORADO.

(Comparison of number in state, Jan. 1, from census 1910).

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Cattle	973,000	969,000	960,000	934,000
Dairy cattle...	149,000	164,000	167,000	186,000
Swine	179,000	215,000	211,000	231,000
Sheep	1,426,000	1,611,000	1,579,000	2,130,000
Horses	294,000	312,000	321,000	332,000
Mules	14,800	16,000	17,000	19,600

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ANNUAL EDITION

LIMON, COLO.

A hustling town of Lincoln County. A distributing center for a large and prosperous farming and stock raising district. A division point on the Rock Island Railroad, 78 miles east of Colorado Springs. Population, 550 people.

The Russell Gates Mercantile Co.

The Big Store of Eastern Colorado

DRY GOODS
CLOTHING
HATS AND CAPS
DRUGS
FURNITURE
GRAIN ELEVATOR
MILLINERY

COAL

SHOES
STATIONERY
NOTIONS
FRESH AND CURED MEATS
MACHINERY
WAGONS
PUMPS

COAL

LUMBER AND POSTS
LIME AND CEMENT
HARDWARE
BUGGIES
WINDMILLS
HARNESS
BUILDING MATERIAL
WIRE AND NAILS

Everything for Everybody at a Fair Price

We Buy and Sell Grain, Hogs and Poultry

Limon, Colorado The Russell Gates Mercantile Co.

HOTEL LINCOLN

Pool
Room
and
Barber
Shop
in
Basement



Hot
Water
Heat

First
Class
Rooms

Open
All
Hours

WM. ZIMMERMAN, PROP.

LIMON, COLORADO

A. N. CHRISTENSON, OWNER

HOTEL LIMON

Opposite the Depot

American
Plan
\$2.00 Per Day

A Modern
Hotel
For the
Traveling Public



American
Plan
\$2.00 Per Day

Excellent
Table

Courteous
Treatment

F. TOMPKINS, Prop.

LIMON, COLO.

INCORPORATED

CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000.00.

The Limon Herald Printing Co.

Publishers of the
Three Leading
Weekly Newspapers of
Eastern Colorado

THE LIMON HERALD
THE MATTISON NEWS
THE GENOA SENTINEL

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, STATIONERY, POSTERS, ETC.
MAIN OFFICE AT LIMON

Lincoln and Elbert County Lands Ranches a Specialty

Farming Lands From 160 to 25,000 Acre Tracts



Improved Ranch Snap

1,000 acres deeded land 6 miles good town, highly improved with 7-room house, large horse barn, large cattle barn with high board corral, cow barn, bunk house, improvements cannot be duplicated short of \$4,500. Lease to 1,000 acres goes with the sale of deeded land; all lays in solid body. Price of deeded land, only \$8 per acre.

CARL M. COOK, LIMON, COLO.

LIMON, COLO.

Limon can well lay claim to being the magic city of eastern Colorado. There are several reasons why she can so boast. It is recognized as the garden spot of Colorado. Then it has all that Colorado is so proud of—unsurpassed climate; then it has a payroll from the Rock Island amounting to nearly \$20,000 a month.

The farmers are flocking, the railroaders are building homes, and many capitalists—that is, those of the eastern states who have gained a real good hold on the odds, and ends of thing in life—are coming here to live and judiciously invest their money. Limon offers opportunities for the man with money, and if he has none and is seeking a foothold, and he be clean of mind and clean of heart, it offers a home and a plenty.

During the past few years the little city has been doubling, and before a year goes round it will have doubled again. The merchants and the business men in general are business men of the right kind. They are progressive and are ever ready to promote Limon.

Excellent Home Town.

The population is made up of Missourians, Iowans and Illinoisans, with

a sprinkling of German and Irish. The sturdy Northman is here as well as the frugal German, but in all cases they are law-abiding and there is none of the undesirable element in evidence. The railroaders are men of family in many cases, and are of a high class, and while the hotels are filled with young men who ventured from their eastern homes, they are mechanics and largely homeseekers.

The one aim of the corner to Limon is to gain a home, and with that aim in view they save and so are in shape to take a home for themselves. Limon has unsurpassed schools, and two churches with large congregations. The folk of the city are religious; they believe in society; and there is that happy fellowship existing making all feel better that they came. The hand of good fellowship is extended to all who come; they are made to feel at home, for there is no class only respectability.

Hospitality is the word; the stranger is recognized; he is received with no coolness; all are on an equal footing, and if he makes good as a citizen he is a townsmen whom all are boasting

Limon has no room for the croaker. It wants live ones—men who are here to develop; so come and help us make an empire of this great eastern portion of America's climatic wonderland. There is no state in the Union, or any portion of any state in the Union, where the farmers are more prosperous than to be found here in Lincoln county. Many came here with nothing but hope and will, and they have worked out their salvation. Others came here with a sufficiency and have grown wealthy in a very short space of time.

Has Big Department Store.

Limon has one of the largest department stores in the west, the Russell-Gates store, doing a business of nearly \$300,000 annually. This alone tells the story of the prosperity of Limon. It has railway facilities unequalled—the junction of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island; a division point for the latter, with shops employing an army of men. It has 20-odd passenger trains a day. It has an abundance of good water; it has two well-conducted hotels, a newspaper, and in fact is a kid-glove little city in the best country in the greatest state in the Union.

Many Beautiful Homes.

The homes of Limon receive the greatest amount of comment from the visitors, for it is a feature one hardly expects to see in a city of this size. The people are striving to outdo each other in the erection of model homes. In the near future it is not to be wondered at if the residence district is swelled double.

The class of citizenship being so high attracts the attention of those who are seeking a location. They come here and mingle, and come here to rear a family. The society is par excellence and there is nothing here along the line of the objectionable. The citizens see to it that all are men and that the atmosphere is clean.

The countless young men of the eastern states who are seeking a place where they can have elbow room do not have to pioneer like their fathers did. They can leave their ancestral home and come to the door of opportunity by easy travel in a palace car. More fortune awaits them if they will but accept the proposition. They do not have to blaze the way for Limon and Lincoln county is easily gained by two great trans-continental lines.

Limon—Location Of.

Limon is located about 60 miles southeast of Denver, and 75 miles east of Colorado Springs. Elevation about 5,000 feet. The land surrounding is

An apple orchard on the homestead of W. S. Pershing, 10 miles southeast of Limon, now 15 years old, has produced seven heavy crops and three light crops of apples.

Sugar beets have been grown successfully without irrigation, producing 16 to 18 tons per acre. Dairy and poultry business is a very profitable business in the vicinity of Limon.

almost level, or gently rolling. The soil is either a brown, chocolate-colored, ashly loam, or a dark, sandy loam with good clay subsoil. The soil is rich enough to produce all kinds of crops raised in the middle states. The average rainfall for the past 10 years is about 17 inches. Dairy business and poultry business are very profitable, but the grain industries are only in their infancy, as the demand being many times greater than the supply. Good water can be obtained in wells at a depth of 10 to 25 feet.

Much of the land has an underflow only 10 to 25 feet, which is well adapted to alfalfa raising. This land is mostly prairie, without brush, rocks and can be broken up and some good crops raised the first year.

Farming Without Irrigation Is No Longer An Experiment in Lincoln County, Colorado

Land and Soil

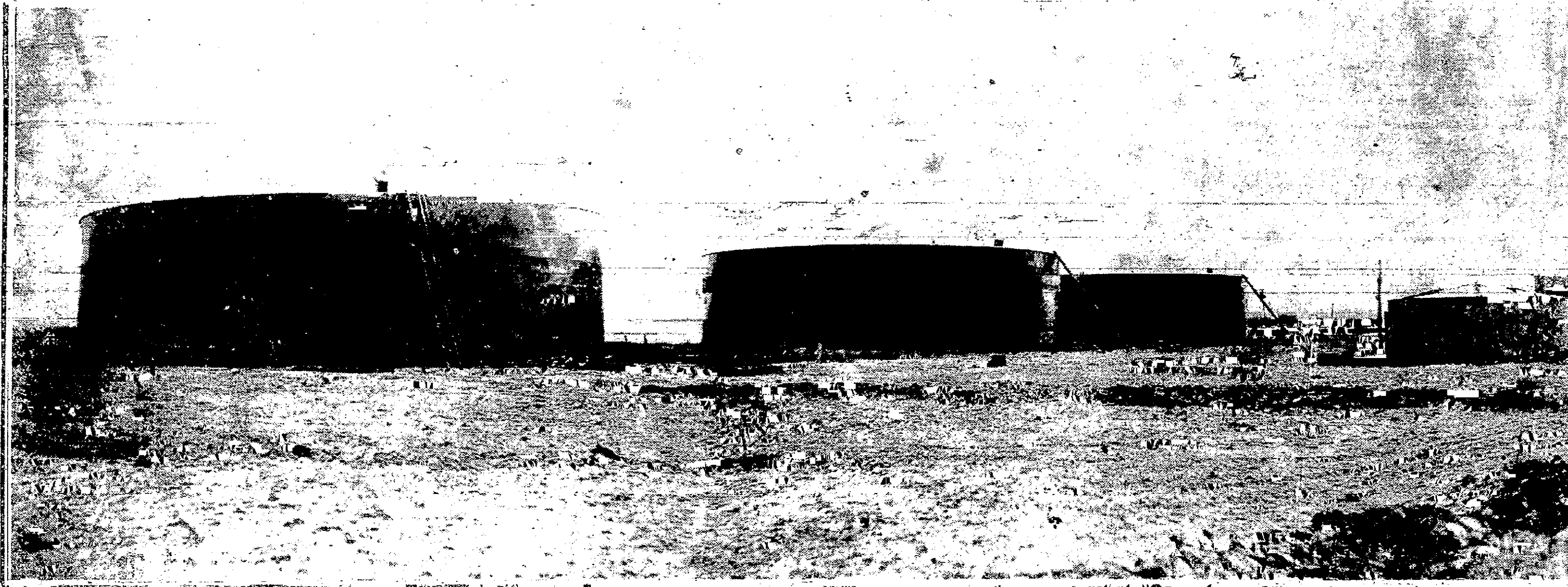
The land in Lincoln county is mostly level, or gently rolling, the soil is either a brown, chocolate-colored, ashly loam, or a dark sandy loam, with good clay subsoil. Crops of all kinds are raised here, that are raised in any part of the middle states. The climate is mild and healthful, and people are coming from the north, east and west for the

benefit they receive for asthma and lung troubles. The altitude is about 5,000 feet. Until recently this section was occupied by stockmen, with their large herds of cattle, preventing others from locating, but since they have been driven out, settlers are flocking in, and the country will soon be dotted with good buildings and improved farms. Those who locate first will get the benefit of the advance, by having others settle around them.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Education and publicity from every point of view were recently declared by James O. Fagan to be the keys to the "Riddle of the Railroads." Mr. Fagan is the Boston & Maine towerman who startled the country recently with his remarkable "Confessions of a Railway Signalman." "On American Railroads," said Mr. Fagan, "the superintendent represents and is responsible for the service. In a general way the service means equipment, the movement, handling and supervision of equipment, and the direction of employees connected with it. In the United States today legislation, organized labor, the press to quite an extent, and a certain section of public opinion are engaged consciously or unconsciously in a sort of conspiracy to destroy the influence and power of the superintendent, to

minimize the personal responsibility of the employee and as a consequence undermining the confidence of the investing public upon whose financial cooperation the railroads are dependent for betterments and expansion. "Now this is a sane view of the matter from the standpoint of the traveling public, who are interested in good service, and safety on railroads. Personally, I know absolutely nothing about vested interests or watered stock. I will say, however, that if the press were half as interested in educating the people of the facts in the industrial situation as it appears to be absorbed in ferreting out financial scandals, we would soon have a different story to tell about accidents on American railroads. But for political and sensational reasons the people have been kept in the dark in regard to these fundamentals. Education and publicity from every point of view are the keys to the Riddle of the Railroads."



THE MID-WEST OIL COMPANY

THE STORY OF THE SALT CREEK



HERE is a belief current among people in general that if a mineral resource has lain dormant or undeveloped for many years, while other industries have sprung up and become established around it, this particular mineral deposit can have no value, otherwise it would have been developed years ago. Such an idea is not only erroneous, but misleading to a high degree, for it has probably been responsible, more than any one thing, for retarding the development of our mineral resources in the west. One has only to review the early history of our large mining camps to fully realize the potent influence of this factor. The expression is often heard, even from the lips of thinking people, that this or that mineral district has no value simply because mines have been developed all around it, believing if it had contained any rich ore, someone would have discovered it here this. The possibilities by this criterion is grossly unfair, with a moment's reflection, the reasons are obvious.

The rapid increase in knowledge concerning ore extraction, which makes it possible to mine low-grade ore in a commercial way, and the changing demands for the products of the well or refinery, render it advantageous to be on the alert, not only for new mining districts, but for valuable deposits in all well-known localities which, ostensibly, have been thoroughly explored.

Cripple Creek remained undeveloped many years after the first wave of prospecting had swept over the Rocky Mountain region, and, presumably, had located all the mining camps worth while. Some of the largest copper camps in the southwest were

once sold for small figures, in a measure due to the prevailing idea that if they had been good they would have experienced early development.

INSTANCES OF KIND ARE MANY.

One could go on and cite case after case of this kind in connection with the iron deposits of the Lake Superior region, the coal fields of western Pennsylvania, and the oil fields of the mid-continent and California districts, where very valuable mineral deposits suffered retardation in development on account of the above cited misconceptions.

Since the first settlement of Wyoming, and even long before, to early explorers the presence of indications of petroleum has been known, but not until 1896 was any petroleum produced by this state. And for many years thereafter, in fact, not until four years ago, was the oil output of this state large enough to be worthy of mention. In the territorial days of the state, cowboys rode across the hills where the Salt Creek field is now located, without any thought that this locality would some day be the site of the largest oil field in the Rocky Mountain region. Even when it became known that small commercial wells existed at Shannon, just north of Salt Creek field proper, and later when the first two or three larger wells had been brought in on the horizon, the influence of the doubting Thomases as to the future possibilities of the field still held sway, and when C. A. Fisher, a mining engineer of Denver, submitted his report, setting forth the great possibilities of this field, one of the most forceful arguments brought against it by his principals was, if this is a large oil field, why has it remained undeveloped so long?

THE STORY OF SALT CREEK.

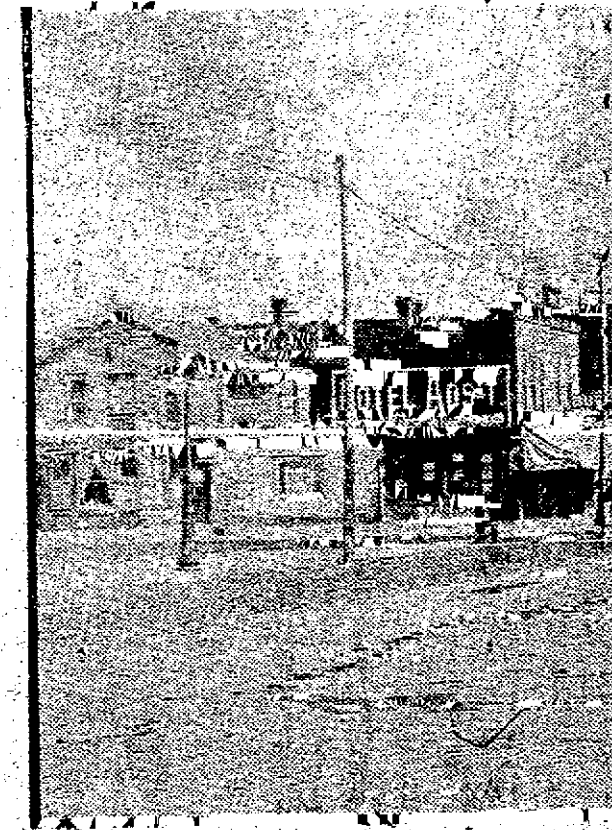
The story of Salt Creek can probably best be told by first relating its early history, which is

doubtless familiar to many of the pioneers of both Wyoming and Colorado. Attention was first called to the commercial possibilities of the Salt Creek field about 15 years ago, when Mr. Shannon, a man familiar with the occurrence of oil in Pennsylvania, observed a number of oil seeps in this locality. These seeps had been known locally for a number of years, but to this man belongs the credit of first pointing out their commercial value by sinking a well in this vicinity, which proved to be a commercial success. The development of the field progressed slowly for a number of years, the drilling activities being confined to the north end of the productive territory within the limits of a 160-acre tract, where the returns were not so large. The product of these wells, which were about a dozen in number, was hauled overland to Casper, where a small refinery was constructed for its treatment. The oil from this part of the field being a lubricating variety, a number of different kinds of lubricants were made from it at Casper, where a small local market was built up. The excessive cost of overland transportation and a limited market, however, militated against the successful continuance of the business, and after a few years' operation the refinery closed and activities in the field practically ceased, other than those in the nature of stock manipulation, which, unfortunately, continued throughout the territory to the south of Shannon, much to the detriment of the field as a whole.

WELL DRILLED IN CENTER IN 1908.

In 1908 a well was drilled near the center of the dome, in section 23, in search of the lower sand which Professor Knight and a European geologist had predicted would be oil-bearing. The former had even stated that the oil from this hidden lower sand should be lighter and the quantity larger. Unfortunately, this pioneer worker in this and other Wyoming fields, who doubtless best understood their

scientific character and real value, did not live to see his scientific deduction realized. With the bringing in of the well in section 23, new interest in the Salt Creek field sprang up, but the result activity was again hampered, not by lack of transportation facilities, but by complications of ownership, which grew out of the nefarious practices

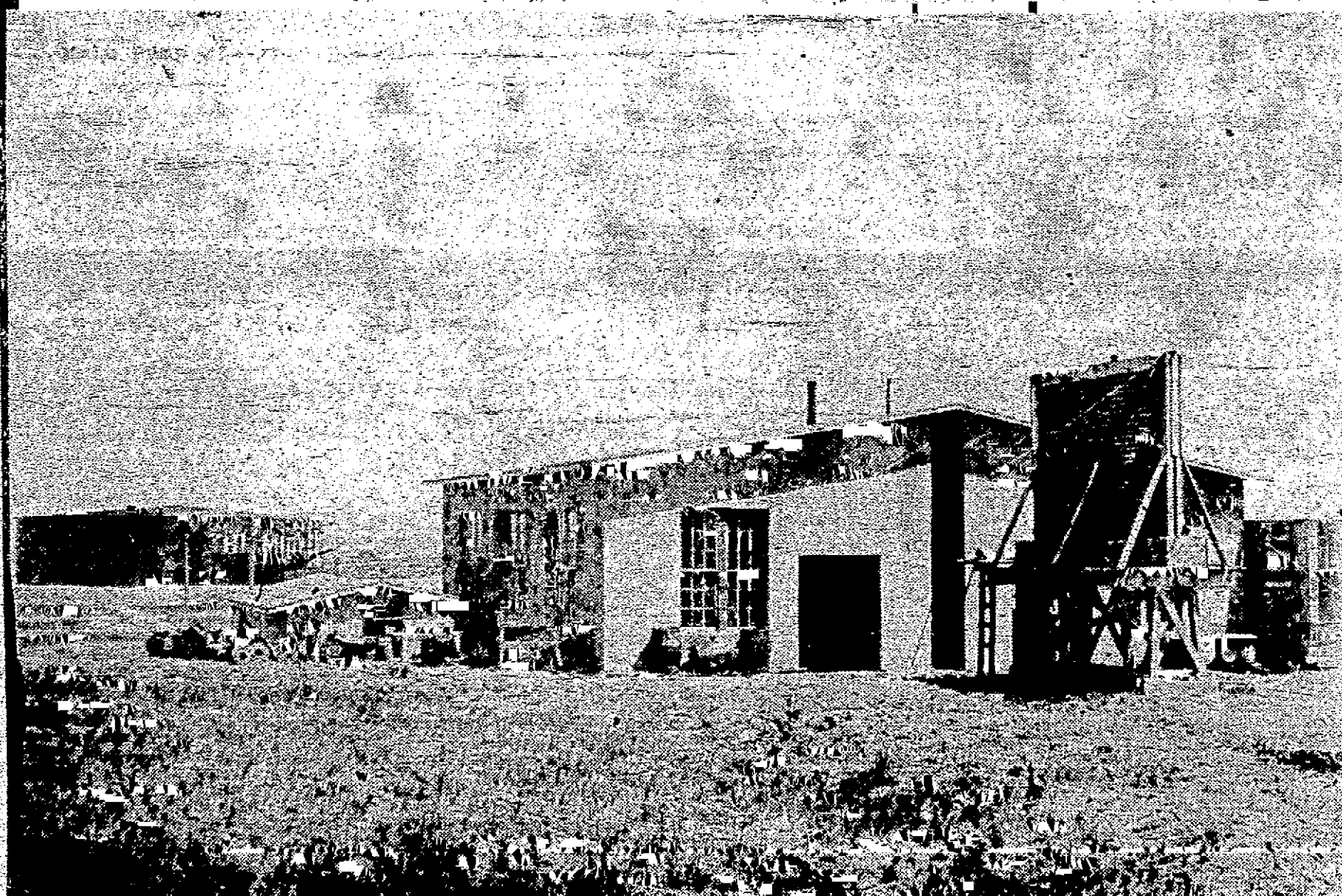


CENTER STREET, CASPER

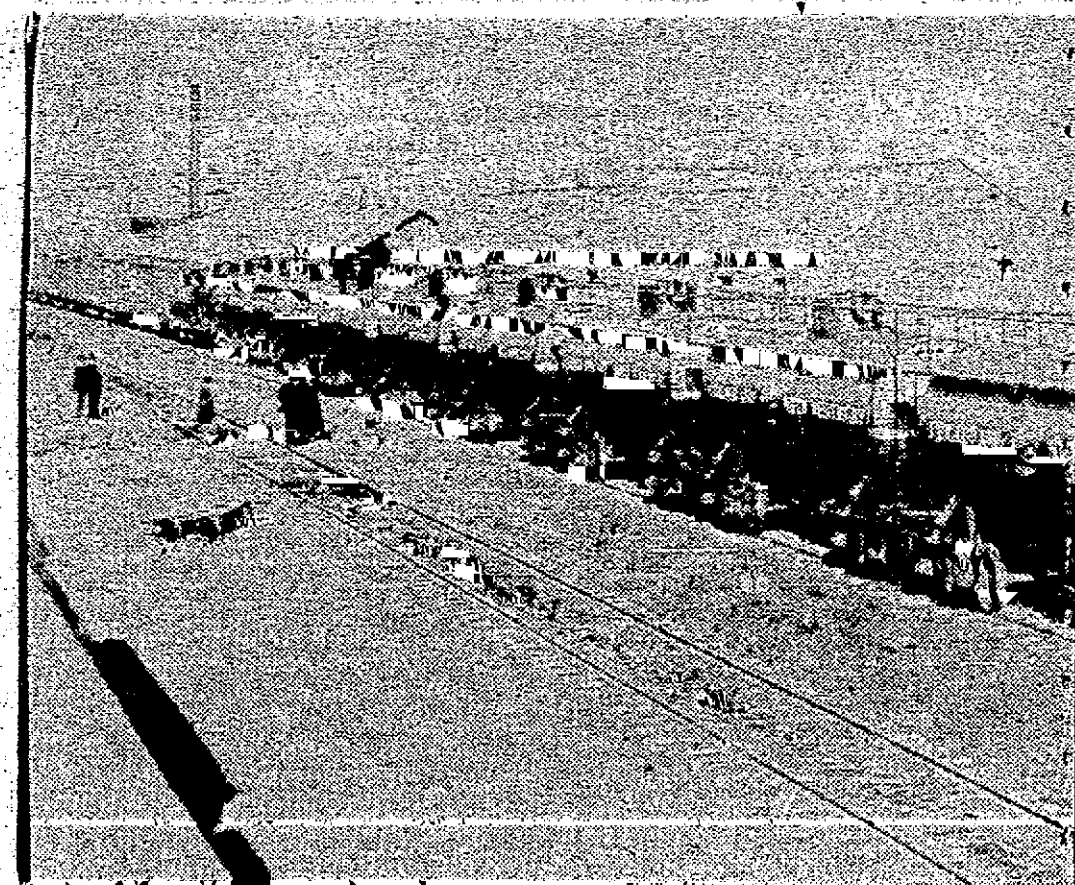
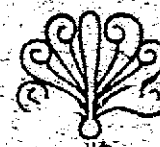
A Part of the Business District of Casper, States Today The Tremendous Development Is the Headquarters, Is

History of Salt Creek Proves Fallacy of Idea That Territory Undeveloped for Resources Must Be Worthless.

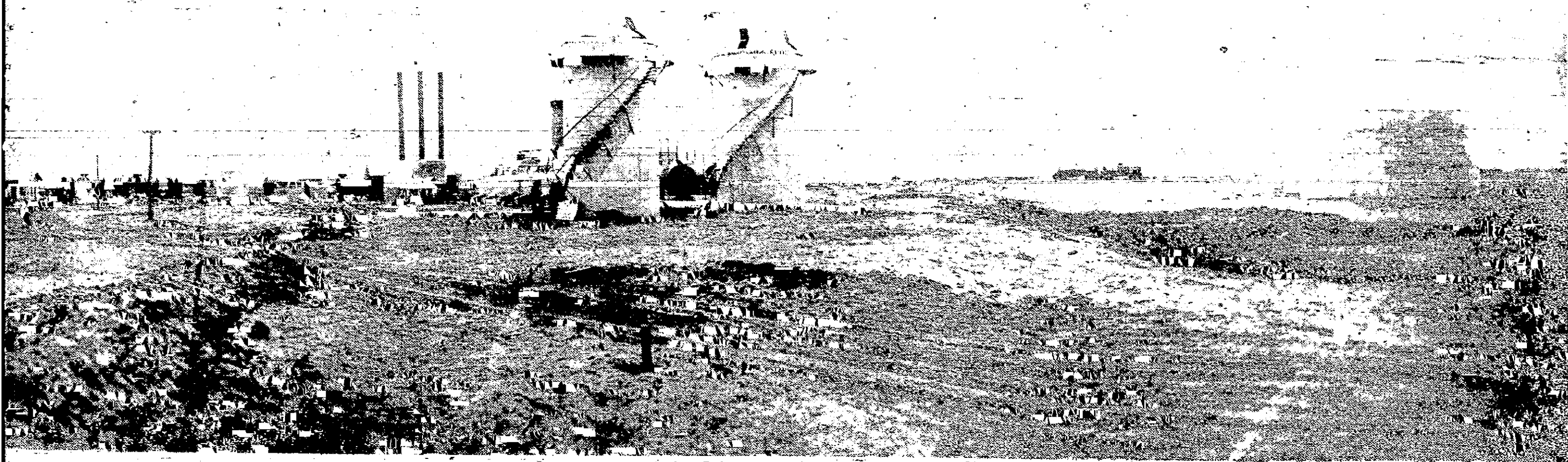
some of the earlier stock jobbers of the field—men whose sole purpose appeared to be to realize profit by selling stock based on a fictitious ownership of the lands rather than an honest production of the valuable mineral which the field contained. The task remained for those who came later. These were largely Colorado men, assisted by foreign



MAIN PUMP STATION IN FIELD OF MIDWEST OIL CO.



A TRAIN OF FUEL OIL



REFINERY AT CASPER, WYOMING

SALT CREEK OIL FIELD, WYOMING

who were willing to pin their hopes on the tangible products which they believed from this field was able to produce. Mr. Verner Z. and his associates, Messrs. Shoup, Hopkins, Tyler and Warren, assisted by French capital, the first to invest money for the purpose of bringing this field with the transportation

the Midwest Oil company, is supplying gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil to 12 different states in the Rocky Mountain region, besides furnishing the fuel oil for all the locomotives and stationary engines on the Black Hills and Eastern division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; that is, on all lines of this company between the Rocky mountains and the Missouri river.

Early in the autumn of 1910, drilling operations began to be pushed vigorously in different parts of the field, looking toward the raising of a production adequate for the pipe line and pumping station, which were then completed. Late in the spring of 1911, contracts were let by the Midwest Oil company to Richard Clough & Son, railroad contractors of Colorado Springs, for the laying, under the direction of Superintendent N. S. Wilson, of a six-inch pipe line 46 miles long, connecting the field with the railroad at Casper, where a refinery of 2,000 barrels capacity was being built. This work was completed about the holidays of 1911, and in February of the following year the refinery began operation. Through the efforts of General Manager R. D. Brooks, a contract was secured to furnish the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company with fuel oil, and for the first time, the products of the Salt Creek field were placed on the market on a commercial scale. A short time before the completion of the Midwest Oil company's pipe line, work was begun on another pipe line and another refinery at Casper, of about 1,000 barrels capacity, owned by the Franco-Wyoming Oil company. The completion of this work was effected in June, 1912, and that company began to sell refined oil.

REFINERY RUN AT FULL CAPACITY.

Drilling in the field by the Midwest and other smaller oil companies was continued during the construction period, consequently when the 2,000-barrel

refinery was finished there was sufficient oil in storage by this company and the smaller companies, from which they purchase oil, to permit the refinery to run at full capacity, with an abundant demand for all its products. In fact, shortly after its completion it was evident that the capacity of the plant was too small to meet the rapidly growing demand for its products, and arrangements were immediately made for the enlargement of the refinery to 5,000 barrels capacity every 24 hours, with an 8,000-barrel splitting capacity; that is, the removal of the gasoline only from the crude. This plant was finished in November, 1912, and is now operating at full capacity and turning out six different products, viz.: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, gas oil and fuel oil.

The enlargement of the refinery naturally necessitated an increase in pumping facilities of the pipe line. The Midwest Oil company provided for this need by the installation of two additional 130-horse-power internal combustion oil engines, one in the field and another at what is known as the Half Way station on the pipe line. With this additional pumping equipment the capacity of the Midwest pipe line was raised from 5,000 to 15,000 barrels daily.

At the present time there are about 70 commercial wells in the Salt Creek field. Of this number, 50 are owned by the Midwest Oil company, 20 by the Franco-Wyoming Oil company, and the remainder by a number of small companies producing only limited amounts of oil. These wells vary in depth from 1,100 to 1,900 feet, depending on their location on the anticline, and their daily production ranges from 50 to 1,200 barrels. The daily production of the Salt Creek oil field at present is about 5,000 barrels, with a conservatively estimated possible production from wells already sunk to the sand of 12,000 to 15,000 barrels daily. Of the actual present production, the Midwest Oil company and the companies from which it buys oil, supply 4,000 barrels daily, or four-fifths

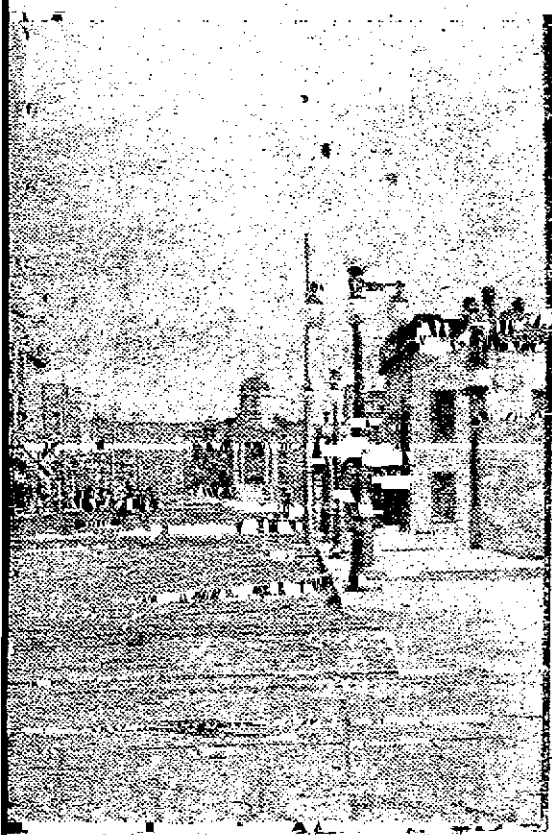
of the total output, the Franco-Wyoming and other smaller producing concerns the remainder.

TOTAL STORAGE IS 600,000 BARRELS.

The total storage capacity of the Midwest Oil company is over 600,000 barrels; that of the Franco-Wyoming Oil company 150,000 barrels, besides 50,000 barrels owned by the smaller producers in the field, making a grand total of 800,000 barrels. About two-thirds of this storage is now filled with crude oil, or some of the various distillates manufactured. In other words, there is now in storage, in the field, at the Midwest Half Way station and in the vicinity of Casper, over one-half million barrels of crude oil and distillate of various kinds, which constitutes the largest amount of oil ever above ground, not only in the state of Wyoming, but in the Rocky Mountain region.

The Midwest company has at present 265 railroad tank cars in its service, and an additional number of 50 are used to carry the product of the Franco-Wyoming Oil company. At the present writing the Midwest refinery ships over a trainload of oil daily from the town of Casper, which is consumed throughout eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Utah, outside of the state itself, where it naturally supplies practically the entire consumption.

When it is considered that the various companies now in this field—namely, the Midwest, Franco-Wyoming, California, Castle Creek, Northwestern, Handley & Bird and Hforth—began each contributing towards the marketing of oil from this field less than one year ago, its growth is phenomenal and one which not only reflects credit on the management of the various companies, but places the state of Wyoming, by virtue of the Salt Creek field, as one of the more important oil-producing states in the Union.



LOOKING NORTH.

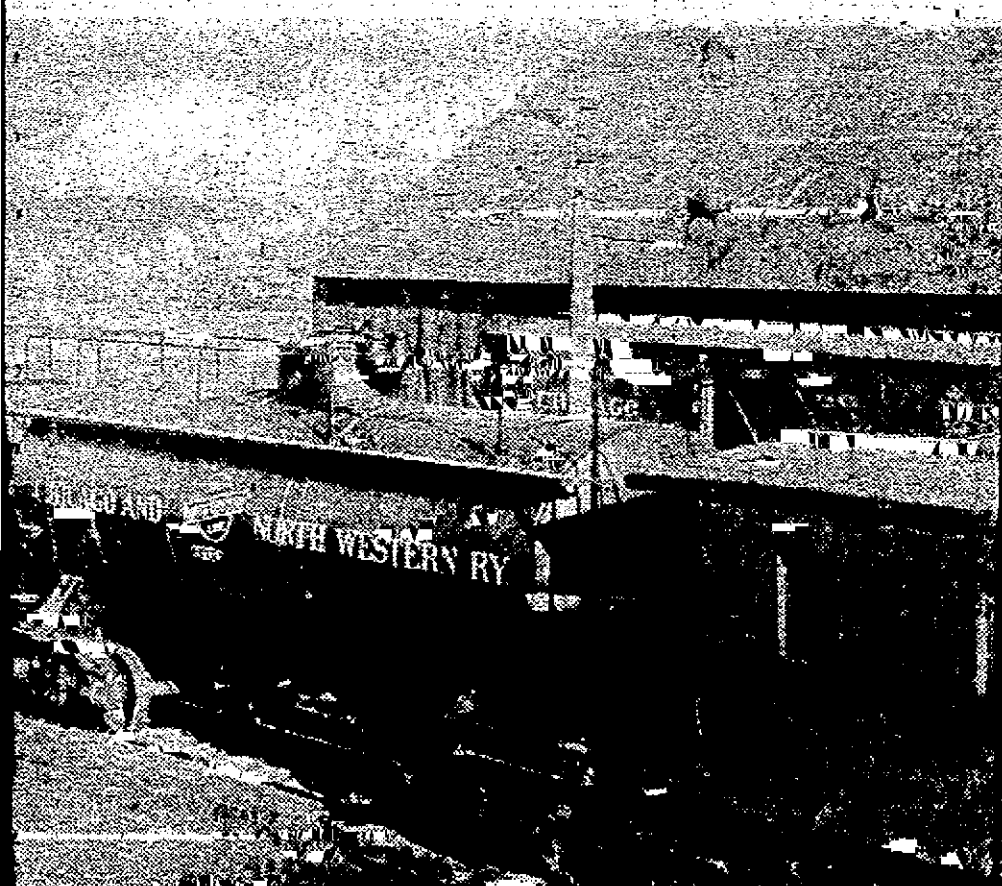
Largest Town of Its Size in the United States. Salt Creek Oil Fields, of Which Casper is the Center of Prosperity.

which it deserved, in order to place its products on the market.

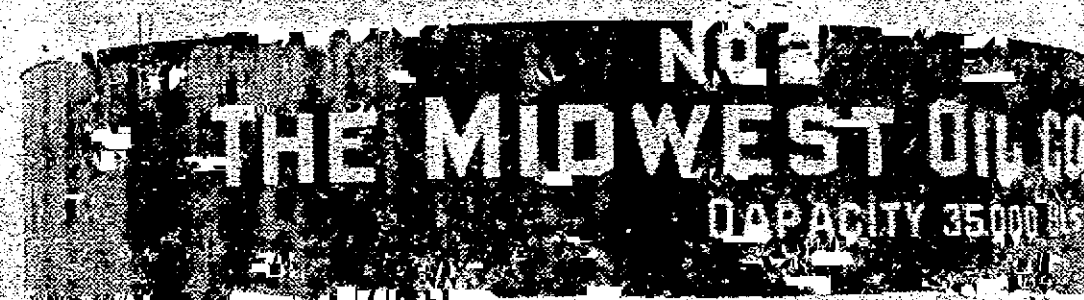
IS SUPPLYING 12 STATES.

Only a year has elapsed since the completion of adequate transportation and refining facilities. At present time the Salt Creek field, largely through

Seventy Commercial Wells Now in the District, of Which Fifty Are Owned by the Midwest Oil Company.



THE MIDWEST OIL CO.



LARGE STORAGE TANK IN FIELD OF MIDWEST OIL CO.

Practical instruction on the care, operation and repair of automobiles—taught so you can understand it. Call and see us while in Denver, or write for information.

SEIBERT, COLO.

The Busy Little Dairy and Agricultural Town in Kit Carson County, 123 Miles East of Colorado Springs on the Rock Island Railroad. Population, about 250.

SEIBERT STATE BANK

Capital Paid Up Stock \$10,000.00

W. C. Caley, President

H. A. Cheney, Vice President

G. W. Klockenteger, Active Vice President

H. C. Cornell, Cashier

We Can Place Your Money

For three or five years on Real Estate Loans not to exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of appraised value and netting you 8% interest semi-annually

\$

Banking By Mail

We have the resources, the organization and the location, and are always glad to grant any favors consistent with up-to-date sound banking.

We Are the Oldest and First State Bank in the County

FLAGLER, COLORADO

A Splendid Little Town in Kit Carson County. Steadily Growing, and Developing Into an Agricultural Stock Raising and Dairying Center. 112 Miles East of Colorado Springs, on the Rock Island Railroad. Population, 350.

Farmers State Bank

FLAGLER, COLORADO

Capital \$25,000

F. E. GIBSON
PRESIDENT

H. R. DENNIS
VICE PRESIDENT

R. E. LAWTHORP
CASHIER

The Flagler Loan & Investment Co.

FLAGLER, COLORADO.

CHAS. E. GIBSON, President.

Also Publisher of

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THE SPICY LITTLE WEEKLY OF EASTERN COLORADO.

Write for information regarding eastern Colorado Land. Also Advertising Rates.

CHAS. E. GIBSON.

FLAGLER, COLO.

E. F. SCHLOTE

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

FARM - LANDS

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS IN EASTERN COLORADO, FOR RENT, SALE OR EXCHANGE
VACANT AND IMPROVED LOTS IN FLAGLER

FLAGLER COLORADO

HOTEL FLAGLER

Eastern Colorado's
NEWEST MODERN HOTEL

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Recognized by the traveling public as the best hotel between Colorado Springs and Goodland, Kan.

Excellent Table.

N. J. ALLEN, Jr., Prop.

Comfortable Rooms.

FLAGLER, COLO.